

Company No: 06762732

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
of
UPPER LIMB INNOVATIONS LTD

(Adopted by special resolution passed on 3 March 2023)

CONTENTS

Page No.

PART 1

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY	1
--	---

1 DEFINED TERMS	1
----------------------------	---

2 LIABILITY OF MEMBERS	2
-----------------------------------	---

PART 2	2
--------------	---

Directors	2
-----------------	---

Directors' Powers and Responsibilities	2
--	---

3 DIRECTORS' GENERAL AUTHORITY	3
---	---

4 SHAREHOLDERS' RESERVE POWER	3
--	---

5 DIRECTORS MAY DELEGATE	3
-------------------------------------	---

6 COMMITTEES	3
-------------------------	---

7 DIRECTORS TO TAKE DECISIONS COLLECTIVELY	3
---	---

8 UNANIMOUS DECISIONS	3
----------------------------------	---

9 CALLING A DIRECTORS' MEETING	4
---	---

10 PARTICIPATION IN DIRECTORS' MEETINGS	4
---	---

11 QUORUM FOR DIRECTORS' MEETINGS	5
---	---

12 CHAIRING OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS	5
--	---

13 CASTING VOTE	5
---------------------------	---

14 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST	5
------------------------------------	---

15 RECORDS OF DECISIONS TO BE KEPT	6
--	---

16 DIRECTORS' DISCRETION TO MAKE FURTHER RULES	6
--	---

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS	6
--------------------------------	---

17 METHODS OF APPOINTING DIRECTORS	6
--	---

18 TERMINATION OF DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENT	7
--	---

19 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION	7
--------------------------------------	---

20 DIRECTORS' EXPENSES	7
----------------------------------	---

PART 3	8
--------------	---

Shares and Distributions	8
--------------------------------	---

Shares	8
--------------	---

21 SHARE CAPITAL	8
----------------------------	---

22 SHARE RIGHTS	8
---------------------------	---

23 ALL SHARES TO BE FULLY PAID UP	9
---	---

24 POWERS TO ISSUE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SHARE	9
---	---

25 COMPANY NOT BOUND BY LESS THAN ABSOLUTE INTERESTS	9
--	---

26 SHARE CERTIFICATES	9
---------------------------------	---

27 REPLACEMENT SHARE CERTIFICATES	12
---	----

28 SHARE TRANSFERS	9
------------------------------	---

29	TRANSMISSION OF SHARES	12
30	EXERCISE OF TRANSMITTEES' RIGHTS	12
31	TRANSMITTEES BOUND BY PRIOR NOTICES	13
	DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS	13
32	PROCEDURE FOR DECLARING DIVIDENDS	13
33	PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS	13
34	NO INTEREST ON DISTRIBUTIONS	14
35	UNCLAIMED DISTRIBUTIONS	14
36	NON-CASH DISTRIBUTIONS	14
37	WAIVER OF DISTRIBUTIONS	15
	CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS	15
38	AUTHORITY TO CAPITALISE AND APPROPRIATION OF CAPITALISED SUMS	15
	PART 4	16
	Decision-making by Shareholders Organisation of General Meetings	16
39	ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING AT GENERAL MEETINGS	16
40	QUORUM FOR GENERAL MEETINGS	16
41	CHAIRING GENERAL MEETINGS	16
42	ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING BY DIRECTORS AND NON-SHAREHOLDERS	17
43	ADJOURNMENT	17
	VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS	17
44	VOTING GENERAL	17
45	ERRORS AND DISPUTES	18
46	POLL VOTES	18
47	CONTENT OF PROXY NOTICES	18
48	DELIVERY OF PROXY NOTICES	19
49	AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS	19
	PART 5	19
	Administrative Arrangements	19
50	MEANS OF COMMUNICATION TO BE USED	20
51	COMPANY SEALS	20
52	NO RIGHT TO INSPECT ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECORDS	20
53	PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES ON CESSATION OF BUSINESS	20
	DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE	20
54	INDEMNITY	20
55	INSURANCE	21

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006
PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
UPPER LIMB INNOVATIONS LTD
(the “Company”)

PART 1

Interpretation and Limitation of Liability

1 DEFINED TERMS

In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise:

“**A Ordinary Shares**” means the A Ordinary shares of £1 each in the Company from time to time;

“**A Shareholder**” means a holder of A Ordinary Shares;

“**articles**” means the Company’s articles of association;

“**B Ordinary Shares**” means the B Ordinary shares of £1 each in the Company from time to time;

“**B Shareholder**” means a holder of B Ordinary Shares;

“**bankruptcy**” includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;

“**Board**” means the board of directors of the Company as constituted from time to time;

“**Business Day**” means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in England when clearing banks in the City of London are open for non-automated business;

“**C Ordinary Shares**” means the C Ordinary shares of £1 each in the Company from time to time;

“**C Shareholder**” means a holder of C Ordinary Shares;

“**chairman**” has the meaning given in article 12;

“**chairman of the meeting**” has the meaning given in article 39;

“**Companies Acts**” means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006), in so far as they apply to the Company;

“**director**” means a director of the Company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called;

“**distribution recipient**” has the meaning given in article 31;

“**document**” includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;

“electronic form” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;

“fully paid” means, in relation to a share, that the nominal value and any premium to be paid to the Company in respect of that share have been paid to the Company;

“hard copy form” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;

“holder” means, in relation to shares, the person whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares;

“instrument” means a document in hard copy form;

“ordinary resolution” has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act 2006,

“Original Party” means the holder of the A Ordinary Shares at the date of adoption of these articles;

“paid” means paid or credited as paid;

“participate” in relation to a directors’ meeting has the meaning given in article 10;

“Privileged Relation” means a Shareholders’ lineal descendants, and for the purposes of the aforesaid, any adopted or illegitimate children of a Shareholder shall be deemed to be a lineal descendant of such Shareholder but, for the avoidance of doubt, a step child shall not be considered to be a lineal descendant;

“proxy notice” has the meaning given in article 45;

“shareholder” means a person who is the holder of a share;

“Shares” means the A Ordinary Shares, the B Ordinary Shares and the C Ordinary Shares in the Company (each being a “Share”);

“special resolution” has the meaning given in section 283 of the Companies Act 2006;

“subsidiary” has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006;

“transmittee” means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law, and

“writing” means the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or otherwise.

Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006 as in force on the date when these articles become binding on the Company.

2 LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

The liability of the members is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by them.

PART 2

Directors

Directors’ Powers and Responsibilities

3 DIRECTORS' GENERAL AUTHORITY

Subject to the articles, the directors are responsible for the management of the Company's business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the Company.

4 SHAREHOLDERS' RESERVE POWER

- 4.1 The shareholders may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, a specified action.
- 4.2 No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

5 DIRECTORS MAY DELEGATE

- 5.1 Subject to the articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers, which are conferred on them under the articles:
 - 5.1.1 to such person or committee;
 - 5.1.2 by such means (including by power of attorney);
 - 5.1.3 to such an extent;
 - 5.1.4 in relation to such matters or territories; and
 - 5.1.5 on such terms and conditions,
as they think fit.
- 5.2 If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.
- 5.3 The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.

6 COMMITTEES

- 6.1 Committees to which the directors delegate any of their powers must follow procedures, which are based as far as they are applicable on those provisions of the articles which govern the taking of decisions by directors.
- 6.2 The directors may make rules of procedure for all or any committees, which prevail over rules derived from the articles if they are not consistent with them.

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

7 DIRECTORS TO TAKE DECISIONS COLLECTIVELY

- 7.1 The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with Article 8.
- 7.2 If:
 - 7.2.1 at any time the Company only has one director; and
 - 7.2.2 no provision of these Articles requires it to have more than one director;

7.2.3 the general rule does not apply, and the director may (for so long as they remain the sole director) take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of these Articles relating to Directors' decision-making,

the director may (for as long as that person remains sole director) exercise all powers conferred on the directors by these Articles by any means permitted under the Companies Act 2006.

8 UNANIMOUS DECISIONS

- 8.1 A decision of the directors is taken in accordance with this article when all eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter.
- 8.2 Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, copies of which have been signed by each eligible director or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.
- 8.3 References in this article to eligible directors are to directors who would have been entitled to vote on the matter had it been proposed as a resolution at a directors' meeting.
- 8.4 A decision may not be taken in accordance with this article if the eligible directors would not have formed a quorum at such a meeting.

9 CALLING A DIRECTORS' MEETING

- 9.1 Any director may call a directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the directors or by authorising the company secretary (if any) to give such notice.
- 9.2 Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate:
 - 9.2.1 its proposed date and time;
 - 9.2.2 where it is to take place; and
 - 9.2.3 if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.
- 9.3 Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.
- 9.4 Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the Company not more than seven days after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.

10 PARTICIPATION IN DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

- 10.1 Subject to the articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when:
 - 10.1.1 the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles; and
 - 10.1.2 they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.

10.2 In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other.

10.3 If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is.

11 QUORUM FOR DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

11.1 At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.

11.2 Subject to Article 11.3, the quorum for directors' meetings shall be at least one director.

11.3 If and for so long as there is a sole director, that sole Director may exercise all the powers and authorities vested in the directors by these Articles and accordingly the quorum for the transaction of business if and for so long as there is only one director shall be one.

11.4 If the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision:

11.4.1 to appoint further directors; or

11.4.2 to call a general meeting so as to enable the shareholders to appoint further directors.

12 CHAIRING OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

12.1 The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings.

12.2 The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman.

12.3 The directors may terminate the chairman's appointment at any time.

12.4 If the chairman is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participant directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it

13 CASTING VOTE

The chairman does not have a casting vote.

14 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

14.1 If a proposed decision of the directors is concerned with an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company in which a director is interested, that director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes.

14.2 But if paragraph 14.3 applies, a director who is interested in an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company is to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum and voting purposes.

14.3 This paragraph applies when:

14.3.1 the Company by ordinary resolution disapplies the provision of the articles which would otherwise prevent a director from being counted as participating in the decision-making process;

14.3.2 the director's interest cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest; or

14.3.3 the director's conflict of interest arises from a permitted cause.

14.4 For the purposes of this article, the following are permitted causes:

14.4.1 a guarantee given, or to be given, by or to a director in respect of an obligation incurred by or on behalf of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;

14.4.2 subscription, or an agreement to subscribe, for shares or other securities of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, or to underwrite, sub-underwrite, or guarantee subscription for any such shares or securities; and

14.4.3 arrangements pursuant to which benefits are made available to employees and directors or former employees and directors of the Company or any of its subsidiaries which do not provide special benefits for directors or former directors.

14.5 For the purposes of this article, references to proposed decisions and decision-making processes include any directors' meeting or part of a directors' meeting.

14.6 Subject to paragraph 14.7, if a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman whose ruling in relation to any director other than the chairman is to be final and conclusive.

14.7 If any question as to the right to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) should arise in respect of the chairman, the question is to be decided by a decision of the directors at that meeting, for which purpose the chairman is not to be counted as participating in the meeting (or that part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes.

15 RECORDS OF DECISIONS TO BE KEPT

The directors must ensure that the Company keeps a record, in writing, for at least 10 years from the date of the decision recorded, of every unanimous or majority decision taken by the directors.

16 DIRECTORS' DISCRETION TO MAKE FURTHER RULES

Subject to the articles, the directors may make any rule which they think fit about how they take decisions, and about how such rules are to be recorded or communicated to directors.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

17 METHODS OF APPOINTING DIRECTORS

17.1 Any person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director -

17.1.1 by ordinary resolution; or

17.1.2 by a decision of the directors.

17.2 For so long as the Original Party holds any Shares in the Company, he will be entitled to be appointed as a Director

17.3 In any case where, as a result of death, the Company has no shareholders and no directors, the personal representatives of the last shareholder to have died have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a person to be a director.

17.4 For the purposes of article 17.3, where two or more shareholders die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger shareholder is deemed to have survived an older shareholder.

18 **TERMINATION OF DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENT**

A person ceases to be a director as soon as:

18.1 that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;

18.2 a bankruptcy order is made against that person;

18.3 a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;

18.4 a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the Company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;

18.5 notification is received by the Company from the director that the director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.

19 **DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION**

19.1 Directors may undertake any services for the Company that the directors decide.

19.2 Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine -

19.2.1 for their services to the Company as directors; and

19.2.2 for any other service which they undertake for the Company.

19.3 Subject to the articles, a director's remuneration may:

19.3.1 take any form; and

19.3.2 include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that director.

19.4 Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day.

19.5 Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors are not accountable to the Company for any remuneration which they receive as directors or other officers or employees of the Company's subsidiaries or of any other body corporate in which the Company is interested.

20 **DIRECTORS' EXPENSES**

The Company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors properly incur in connection with their attendance at:

20.1 meetings of directors or committees of directors;

20.2 general meetings; or

20.3 separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company,

or otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the Company.

PART 3

Shares and Distributions

Shares

21 SHARE CAPITAL

The issued share capital of the Company at the date of the adoption of these articles is £100 divided into:

21.1 48 A Ordinary Shares;

21.2 40 B Ordinary Shares; and

21.3 12 C Ordinary Shares.

22 FURTHER ISSUES OF SHARES: PRE-EMPTION

Save with the prior written consent of the A Shareholder, sections 561 and 562 of the Companies Act 2006 shall apply to an allotment of equity securities made by the Company.

23 SHARE RIGHTS

The rights attaching to the respective classes of shares shall be as follows:

23.1 Dividends

The profits of the Company which are resolved to be divided amongst the members from time to time shall be applied in paying to the holders of the A Ordinary Shares, B Ordinary Shares and C Ordinary Shares dividends at such respective rates (if any) as the Company by ordinary resolution and with the prior written consent of the A Shareholder shall determine and so that a dividend or dividends may be declared on one or several classes of shares to the exclusion of any class or classes and that dividends at different rates may be declared on the respective classes of shares. The Directors with the prior written consent of the A Shareholder may pay an interim dividend or dividends on one or several classes of shares to the exclusion of any class or classes and may pay interim dividends at different rates on the respective classes of shares.

23.2 Return of Capital

On a return of assets on liquidation, capital reduction or otherwise, the assets of the Company remaining after the payment of its liabilities shall be applied (to the extent that the Company is lawfully able to do so) in distributing the proceeds amongst the holders of the A Ordinary Shares, B Ordinary Shares and C Ordinary Shares *pari passu* as if the same constituted one class of Shares *pro rata* to the number of Shares held by them.

23.3 Voting

The A Ordinary Shares, B Ordinary Shares and C Ordinary Shares have attached to them full voting rights.

23.4 Variation of class rights

Wherever the capital of the Company is divided into different classes of Shares, the special rights attaching to any class may be varied or abrogated, either whilst the Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding up, only with the consent in writing of (i) each holder of A Ordinary Shares; and (ii) the holders of not less than 75% of the issued Shares of that class.

24 ALL SHARES TO BE FULLY PAID UP

24.1 No share is to be issued for less than the aggregate of its nominal value and any premium to be paid to the Company in consideration for its issue.

24.2 This does not apply to shares taken on the formation of the Company by the subscribers to the Company's memorandum.

25 POWERS TO ISSUE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SHARE

25.1 Subject to the articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any existing share, the Company may issue shares with such rights or restrictions as may be determined by ordinary resolution.

25.2 The Company may issue shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder, and the directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares.

26 COMPANY NOT BOUND BY LESS THAN ABSOLUTE INTERESTS

Except as required by law, no person is to be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and except as otherwise required by law or the articles, the Company is not in any way to be bound by or recognise any interest in a share other than the holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it.

27 SHARE TRANSFERS

27.1 Subject to Article 28, no Share may be transferred without the prior written consent of each A Shareholder.

27.2 Subject to Article 28, Article 29 and Article 30, Shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in any usual form or any other form approved by the directors, which is executed by or on behalf of the transferor.

27.3 No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.

27.4 The Company may retain any instrument of transfer, which is registered.

27.5 The transferor remains the holder of a share until the transferee's name is entered into the register of members as holder of it.

27.6 The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share, and if they do so, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent.

28 PERMITTED TRANSFERS

- 28.1 The Original Party may transfer any Share without restriction.
- 28.2 A shareholder that holds Shares as a trustee and otherwise holds no interest in or right to such Shares other than in their capacity as a trustee may transfer Shares to the new or remaining trustee(s) upon a change of trustees without restrictions as to price or otherwise, save that no transfer of Shares may be made to such trustees unless the Board is satisfied:
- 28.2.1 with the terms of the trust instrument and in particular with the powers of the trustees;
- 28.2.2 with the identity of the proposed trustees; and
- that no costs incurred in connection with the setting up or administration of the trust in question are to be paid by the Company.
- 28.3 On the death of the Original Party, such Shares held by the Original Party shall be transferred in accordance with the terms of his will or intestacy.
- 28.4 On the death of a holder of B Ordinary Shares or C Ordinary Shares (other than the Original Party) (the “**Deceased Shareholder**”), all Shares held by the relevant Deceased Shareholder shall be transferred for nil consideration in the following order of priority:
- 28.4.1 first, to such Deceased Shareholder's Privileged Relations in equal proportions;
- 28.4.2 second, if there are no surviving Privileged Relations, then to such Deceased Shareholder's sibling(s) (excluding step-siblings and siblings-in-law) in equal proportions.

29 COMPULSORY TRANSFERS

- 29.1 A “Compulsory Transfer Event” shall be deemed to have occurred:
- 29.1.1 in relation to a holder of any Share other than the Original Party, if such shareholder is adjudged bankrupt or, in the case of a shareholder who is a trustee, if any of the beneficiaries of such trust are adjudged bankrupt; and
- 29.1.2 in relation to a B Shareholder (other than the Original Party) unless the A Shareholder determines otherwise, if a B Shareholder (other than the Original Party) marries or enters into a civil partnership without first entering into a written pre-nuptial agreement or if the B Shareholder (other than the Original Party) is already married or has entered into a civil partnership a post-nuptial agreement (the form and content of which are approved by the A Shareholder) which shall provide that in the event of a divorce or a dissolution (as the case may be), no Shares held by them shall be included in the assets available for distribution between them and their spouse or civil partner (as the case may be), such that, to the extent legally possible, all of the Shares held by them prior to the divorce or dissolution shall following the divorce or dissolution remain in their hands.
- 29.2 If a Compulsory Transfer Event occurs in relation to a shareholder such shareholder shall be deemed immediately upon the occurrence of such Compulsory Transfer Event to have given the Company an irrevocable notice (a “Compulsory Transfer Notice”) offering to sell all of their Shares to such person (being either the Company or the holder of the A Shares) as specified by the holder of the A Shares for a total of £1.00 (one pound) per Share. Where a Compulsory Transfer Event has occurred and

a Compulsory Transfer Notice is deemed to have been given and the circumstances are such that the Company is unaware of the facts giving rise to the Compulsory Transfer Event, such Compulsory Transfer Notice shall be deemed to have been received by the Company on the date on which the Company receives actual notice of such facts and the provisions of this Article 29.2 shall apply accordingly.

- 29.3 For the purposes of Article 29.2, the holder of the A Shares or the Company (as the case may be) shall purchase the Shares which are subject to the Compulsory Transfer Notice within 20 Business Days of receipt of the Compulsory Transfer Notice, whether deemed or otherwise.
- 29.4 Any Shares transferred to the holder of the A Shares shall automatically be re-designated to A Shares without the need for any resolution of the shareholders.
- 29.5 Any Shares bought by the Company shall be in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.
- 29.6 In order to secure their obligations under Article 29.2, each of the shareholders hereby irrevocably appoints the Company (acting by any Director for the time being) ("Attorney") to act as their attorney with authority in their name and on their behalf:
 - 29.6.1 to act on their behalf and execute and sign any and all agreements, instruments, deeds or other papers and documents (including, without limitation, any stock transfer form(s) to transfer any of the Shares held by them) and to do all things in the relevant shareholder's name as the Attorney considers, acting reasonably and in good faith, necessary to satisfy such obligations under Article 29.2; and
 - 29.6.2 to receive notice of and consent to the holding of any meetings of the Company or of any classes of its shareholders at short notice, to attend and vote at any meeting of the Company or of any class of its shareholders including at any adjournment of any such meeting and to sign any written resolutions of the Company or of any class of its shareholders,
- 29.7 and the Attorney will be entitled to delegate (by resolution of the Board) the exercise of such authority to any Director of the Attorney from time to time, but such delegate will not be authorised to delegate such authority further.

30 SHARE CERTIFICATES

- 30.1 The Company must issue each shareholder, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that shareholder holds.
- 30.2 Every certificate must specify:
 - 30.2.1 in respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued;
 - 30.2.2 the nominal value of those shares;
 - 30.2.3 that the shares are fully paid; and
 - 30.2.4 any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.
- 30.3 No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.
- 30.4 If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.
- 30.5 Certificates must:

30.5.1 have affixed to them the Company's common seal; or

30.5.2 be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.

31 REPLACEMENT SHARE CERTIFICATES

31.1 If a certificate issued in respect of a shareholder's shares is:

31.1.1 damaged or defaced; or

31.1.2 said to be lost, stolen or destroyed;

31.1.3 that shareholder is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same shares.

31.2 A shareholder exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate:

31.2.1 may at the same time exercise the right to be issued with a single certificate or separate certificates;

31.2.2 must return the certificate which is to be replaced to the Company if it is damaged or defaced; and

31.2.3 must comply with such conditions as to evidence, indemnity and the payment of a reasonable fee as the directors decide.

32 TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

32.1 If title to a share passes to a transmittee, the Company may only recognise the transmittee as having any title to that share.

32.2 A transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require:

32.2.1 may, subject to the articles, choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person; and

32.2.2 subject to the articles, and pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had.

32.3 But transmittees do not have the right to attend or vote at a general meeting, or agree to a proposed written resolution, in respect of shares to which they are entitled, by reason of the holder's death or bankruptcy or otherwise, unless they become the holders of those shares.

33 EXERCISE OF TRANSMITTEES' RIGHTS

33.1 Transmittees who wish to become the holders of shares to which they have become entitled must notify the Company in writing of that wish.

33.2 If the transmittee wishes to have a share transferred to another person, the transmittee must execute an instrument of transfer in respect of it.

33.3 Any transfer made or executed under this article is to be treated as if it were made or executed by the person from whom the transmittee has derived rights in respect of the share, and as if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred.

34 TRANSMITTEES BOUND BY PRIOR NOTICES

If a notice is given to a shareholder in respect of shares and a transmittee is entitled to those shares, the transmittee is bound by the notice if it was given to the shareholder before the transmittee's name has been entered in the register of members

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

35 PROCEDURE FOR DECLARING DIVIDENDS

Subject to the prior written consent of the A Shareholder:

- 35.1 the Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends;
- 35.2 a dividend must not be declared unless the directors have made a recommendation as to its amount. Such a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the directors;
- 35.3 no dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with shareholders' respective rights;
- 35.4 unless the shareholders' resolution to declare or directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each shareholder's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it;
- 35.5 if the Company's share capital is divided into different classes, no interim dividend may be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrears;
- 35.6 the directors may pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment;
- 35.7 if the directors act in good faith, they do not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on shares with deferred or non-preferred rights.

36 PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

- 36.1 Where a dividend or other sum which is a distribution is payable in respect of a share, it must be paid by one or more of the following means:
 - 36.1.1 transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;
 - 36.1.2 sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient by post to the distribution recipient at the distribution recipient's registered address (if the distribution recipient is a holder of the share), or (in any other case) to an address specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;
 - 36.1.3 sending a cheque made payable to such person by post to such person at such address as the distribution recipient has specified either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide; or
 - 36.1.4 any other means of payment as the directors agree with the distribution recipient either in writing or by such other means as the directors decide.

36.2 In the articles, the “**distribution recipient**” means, in respect of a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable:

36.2.1 the holder of the share; or

36.2.2 if the share has two or more joint holders, whichever of them is named first in the register of members; or

36.2.3 if the holder is no longer entitled to the share by reason of death or bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, the transmittee.

37 NO INTEREST ON DISTRIBUTIONS

The Company may not pay interest on any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share unless otherwise provided by:

37.1 the terms on which the share was issued; or

37.2 the provisions of another agreement between the holder of that share and the Company.

38 UNCLAIMED DISTRIBUTIONS

38.1 All dividends or other sums which are:

38.1.1 payable in respect of shares; and

38.1.2 unclaimed after having been declared or become payable,

may be invested or otherwise made use of by the directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed.

38.2 The payment of any such dividend or other sum into a separate account does not make the Company a trustee in respect of it.

38.3 If:

38.3.1 12 years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment, and

38.3.2 The distribution recipient has not claimed it, the distribution recipient is no longer entitled to that dividend or other sum and it ceases to remain owing by the Company.

39 NON-CASH DISTRIBUTIONS

39.1 Subject to the terms of issue of the share in question, the Company may, by ordinary resolution on the recommendation of the directors, decide to pay all or part of a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by transferring non-cash assets of equivalent value (including, without limitation, shares or other securities in any company).

39.2 For the purposes of paying a non-cash distribution, the directors may make whatever arrangements they think fit, including, where any difficulty arises regarding the distribution:

39.2.1 fixing the value of any assets;

39.2.2 paying cash to any distribution recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of recipients; and

39.2.3 vesting any assets in trustees.

40 WAIVER OF DISTRIBUTIONS

Distribution recipients may waive their entitlement to a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by giving the Company notice in writing to that effect, but if:

40.1 the share has more than one holder; or

40.2 more than one person is entitled to the share, whether by reason of the death or bankruptcy of one or more joint holders, or otherwise,

the notice is not effective unless it is expressed to be given, and signed, by all the holders or persons otherwise entitled to the shares.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

41 AUTHORITY TO CAPITALISE AND APPROPRIATION OF CAPITALISED SUMS

41.1 Subject to the articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution:

41.1.1 decide to capitalise any profits of the Company (whether or not they are available for distribution) which are not required for paying a preferential dividend, or any sum standing to the credit of the Company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve; and

41.1.2 appropriate any sum which they so decide to capitalise (a "**capitalised sum**") to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend ("**persons entitled**") and in the same proportions.

41.2 Capitalised sums must be applied:

41.2.1 on behalf of the persons entitled; and

41.2.2 in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them.

41.3 Any capitalised sum may be applied in paying up new shares of a nominal amount equal to the capitalised sum which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.

41.4 A capitalised sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied in paying up new debentures of the Company which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.

41.5 Subject to the articles the directors may:

41.5.1 apply capitalised sums in accordance with paragraphs (3) and (4) partly in one way and partly in another;

41.5.2 make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this article (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments); and

- 41.5.3 authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this article.

PART 4

Decision-making by Shareholders Organisation of General Meetings

42 ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

- 42.1 A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting.
- 42.2 A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when:
- 42.2.1 that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting; and
- 42.2.2 that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting.
- 42.3 The directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it.
- 42.4 In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more members attending it are in the same place as each other.
- 42.5 Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them.

43 QUORUM FOR GENERAL MEETINGS

- 43.1 The quorum at any general meeting shall be all of the holder(s) of the A Ordinary Shares.
- 43.2 No business other than the appointment of the chairman of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum.

44 CHAIRING GENERAL MEETINGS

- 44.1 If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.
- 44.2 If the directors have not appointed a chairman, or if the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start:
- 44.2.1 the directors present; or
- 44.2.2 (if no directors are present), the meeting
- must appoint a director or shareholder to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.
- 44.3 The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as "the chairman of the meeting".

45 ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING BY DIRECTORS AND NON-SHAREHOLDERS

- 45.1 Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are shareholders.
- 45.2 The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not:
 - 45.2.1 shareholders of the Company; or
 - 45.2.2 otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of shareholders in relation to general meetings,to attend and speak at a general meeting.

46 ADJOURNMENT

- 46.1 If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the chairman of the meeting must adjourn it.
- 46.2 The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if:
 - 46.2.1 the meeting consents to an adjournment; or
 - 46.2.2 it appears to the chairman of the meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.
- 46.3 The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- 46.4 When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting must:
 - 46.4.1 either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors; and
 - 46.4.2 have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.
- 46.5 If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the Company must give at least seven clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given):
 - 46.5.1 to the same persons to whom notice of the Company's general meetings is required to be given; and
 - 46.5.2 containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.
- 46.6 No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place.

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

47 VOTING GENERAL

A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is duly demanded in accordance with the articles.

48 ERRORS AND DISPUTES

- 48.1 No objection may be raised to the qualification of any person voting at a general meeting except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting is valid.
- 48.2 Any such objection must be referred to the chairman of the meeting, whose decision is final.

49 POLL VOTES

- 49.1 A poll on a resolution may be demanded:
 - 49.1.1 in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote; or
 - 49.1.2 at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared.
- 49.2 A poll may be demanded by:
 - 49.2.1 the chairman of the meeting;
 - 49.2.2 the directors;
 - 49.2.3 two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or
 - 49.2.4 a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the shareholders having the right to vote on the resolution.
- 49.3 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if:
 - 49.3.1 the poll has not yet been taken; and
 - 49.3.2 the chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.
- 49.4 Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

50 CONTENT OF PROXY NOTICES

- 50.1 Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a “**proxy notice**”) which:
 - 50.1.1 states the name and address of the shareholder appointing the proxy;
 - 50.1.2 identifies the person appointed to be that shareholder’s proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
 - 50.1.3 is signed by or on behalf of the shareholder appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine; and
 - 50.1.4 is delivered to the Company in accordance with the articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate.
- 50.2 The Company may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes.
- 50.3 Proxy notices may specify how the proxy appointed under them is to vote (or that the proxy is to abstain from voting) on one or more resolutions.

50.4 Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as:

50.4.1 allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy discretion as to how to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the meeting; and

50.4.2 appointing that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the general meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself.

51 DELIVERY OF PROXY NOTICES

51.1 A person who is entitled to attend, speak or vote (either on a show of hands or on a poll) at a general meeting remains so entitled in respect of that meeting or any adjournment of it, even though a valid proxy notice has been delivered to the Company by or on behalf of that person.

51.2 An appointment under a proxy notice may be revoked by delivering to the Company a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the proxy notice was given.

51.3 A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.

51.4 If a proxy notice is not executed by the person appointing the proxy, it must be accompanied by written evidence of the authority of the person who executed it to execute it on the appointor's behalf.

52 AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS

52.1 An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if:

52.1.1 notice of the proposed amendment is given to the Company in writing by a person entitled to vote at the general meeting at which it is to be proposed not less than 48 hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the chairman of the meeting may determine); and

52.1.2 the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.

52.2 A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if:

52.2.1 the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed; and

52.2.2 the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.

52.3 If the chairman of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chairman's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.

PART 5

Administrative Arrangements

53 MEANS OF COMMUNICATION TO BE USED

- 53.1 Subject to the articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the Company under the articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the Company.
- 53.2 Subject to the articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.
- 53.3 A director may agree with the Company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.

54 COMPANY SEALS

- 54.1 Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors.
- 54.2 The directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used.
- 54.3 Unless otherwise decided by the directors, if the Company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.
- 54.4 For the purposes of this article, an authorised person is:
- 54.4.1 any director of the Company;
 - 54.4.2 the Company secretary (if any); or
 - 54.4.3 any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

55 NO RIGHT TO INSPECT ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECORDS

Except as provided by law or authorised by the directors or an ordinary resolution of the Company, no person is entitled to inspect any of the Company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a shareholder.

56 PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES ON CESSATION OF BUSINESS

The directors may decide to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries (other than a director or former director or shadow director) in connection with the cessation or transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or that subsidiary.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

57 INDEMNITY

- 57.1 Subject to article 57.2, a relevant director of the Company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the Company's assets against:
- 57.1.1 any liability incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company or an associated company;

57.1.2 any liability incurred by that director in connection with the activities of the Company or an associated company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Companies Act 2006);

57.1.3 any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the Company or an associated company.

57.2 This article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law.

57.3 In this article:

57.3.1 companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate; and

57.3.2 a “**relevant director**” means any director or former director of the Company or an associated company.

58 INSURANCE

58.1 The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the Company, for the benefit of any relevant director in respect of any relevant loss.

58.2 In this article:

58.2.1 a “**relevant director**” means any director or former director of the Company or an associated company;,,

58.2.2 a “**relevant loss**” means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant director in connection with that director's duties or powers in relation to the Company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the Company or associated company; and

58.2.3 companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.