

Company number 06264879

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

WRITTEN RESOLUTION

of

WHITE DIGITAL LIMITED (Company)

28 February 2017



Under Chapter 2 of Part 13 of the Companies Act 2006, the directors of the Company propose that the following resolution is passed as a special resolution (**Resolution**).

RESOLUTION

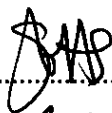
THAT the draft articles of association attached to this resolution be adopted as the articles of association of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the Company's existing articles of association.

AGREEMENT

Please read the notes at the end of this document before signifying your agreement to the Resolution.

The undersigned, a person entitled to vote on the Resolution on the Circulation Date above, hereby irrevocably agrees to the Resolution:

Signed by STUART TOFTS:


.....

Date:


.....

NOTES

1. If you agree with the Resolution, please indicate your agreement by signing and dating this document where indicated above and returning it to the Company using one of the following delivery methods:

- **By hand:** delivering the signed copy to the Company at 94 White Lion Street, London, N1 9PF
- **Post:** returning the signed copy by post to the Company at 94 White Lion Street, London, N1 9PF.

If you do not agree to the Resolution, you do not need to do anything. You will not be deemed to agree if you fail to reply.

2. Once you have indicated your agreement to the Resolution, you may not revoke your agreement.

3. Unless by the date 28 days from the Circulation Date, sufficient agreement is received for the Resolution to pass, it will lapse. If you agree to the Resolution, please ensure that your agreement reaches us before or during this date.

4. In the case of joint holders of shares, only the vote of the senior holder who votes will be counted by the Company. Seniority is determined by the order in which the names of the joint holders appear in the register of members.

5. If you are signing this document on behalf of a person under a power of attorney or other authority please send a copy of the relevant power of attorney or authority when returning this document.

Company number: 06264879

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006
Private company limited by shares

Articles of association

of

WHITE DIGITAL LIMITED

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COMPANY NO 06264879
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
of WHITE DIGITAL LIMITED
(the Company)

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

1 INTERPRETATION

1.1 In these articles

1.1.1 the Act means the Companies Act 2006,

1.1.2 eligible director means a director who would be entitled to vote on the matter at a meeting of directors (but excluding any director whose vote is not to be counted in respect of the particular matter), and

1.1.3 the Model Articles means the relevant model articles (within the meaning of section 20 of the Act)

1.2 Words or expressions defined in the Model Articles and words or expressions defined in the Companies Acts shall bear the same meaning in these articles unless the context otherwise requires

1.3 Any reference to a statutory provision shall be deemed to include a reference to any re-enactment or modification thereof for the time being in force

1.4 A reference in these articles to an article is a reference to the relevant article of these articles unless expressly provided otherwise

1.5 Headings shall not affect the interpretation of these articles

2 ADOPTION OF THE MODEL ARTICLES

The Model Articles shall, except in so far as they are excluded or modified by these articles, apply to the Company and together with these articles shall constitute the articles of the Company

3 COMPANY NAME

Pursuant to section 77 of the Act, the directors may change the Company's name from time to time but must comply with the provisions of section 79 of the Act

4 SHARE CAPITAL

The Company may from time to time issue shares of different classes with different rights and restrictions attached to them. The Company has the following share classes:

- A Ordinary Shares of £0.001 each; and
- B Ordinary Shares of £0.001 each.

The A Ordinary Shares and the B Ordinary Shares shall have one vote per share. The A Ordinary Shares and the B Ordinary Shares shall be eligible to receive dividends provided that the directors may declare different dividends on the share classes and dividends may be paid on one share class, but not the other. The shares shall rank *pari passu* in all other respects save as otherwise provided for in the Articles.

5 DIRECTORS

Unanimous decision

5.1 Article 8(3) of the Model Articles shall not apply to the Company

Quorum for directors' meetings

5.2 Articles 11(2) and (3) of the Model Articles shall not apply to the Company

5.3 Subject to article 5.4, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of directors is any two eligible directors. In the event of a voting deadlock, the director who is the holder for the time being of the majority of the A Ordinary Shares shall have the casting vote.

5.4 For the purposes of any meeting (or part of a meeting) held pursuant to article 7.2 to authorise a director's conflict, if there is only one eligible director in office other than the conflicted director(s), the quorum for such meeting (or part of a meeting) shall be one eligible director

5.5 If and for so long as the Company has a sole director he may exercise all the powers vested in the directors by these articles

Termination of director's appointment

5.6 Without prejudice to article 18 of the Model Articles, any director may be removed from office (no matter how he was appointed) by notice in writing delivered to the office or tendered at a meeting of the directors and signed by any member or members holding shares entitling such member or members to exercise a majority of the votes at any general meeting of the Company

6 ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

Appointment and removal of alternates

- 6.1 Any director (an **appointor**) may appoint as an alternate any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the directors (an **alternate director**), to
 - 6.1.1 exercise that director's powers, and
 - 6.1.2 carry out that director's responsibilities,
 - in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors in the absence of the alternate's appointor
- 6.2 Any appointment or removal of an alternate must be effected by notice in writing to the Company signed by the appointor, or in any other manner approved by the directors
- 6.3 The notice must
 - 6.3.1 identify the proposed alternate, and
 - 6.3.2 in the case of a notice of appointment, contain a statement signed by the proposed alternate that the proposed alternate is willing to act as the alternate of the director giving the notice

Rights and responsibilities of alternate directors

- 6.4 An alternate director may act as alternate director to more than one director and has the same rights, in relation to any directors' meeting or directors' written resolution, as the alternate's appointor
- 6.5 Except as the articles specify otherwise, alternate directors
 - 6.5.1 are deemed for all purposes to be directors,
 - 6.5.1 are liable for their own acts and omissions,
 - 6.5.2 are subject to the same restrictions as their appointors, and
 - 6.5.4 are not deemed to be agents of or for their appointors
- 6.6 A person who is an alternate director but not a director
 - 6.6.1 may be counted as participating for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is participating (but only if that person's appointor is not participating), and
 - 6.6.2 may sign a written resolution (but only if it is not signed or to be signed by that person's appointor)

No alternate may be counted as more than one director for such purposes

- 6.7 An alternate director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company for serving as an alternate director except such part of the alternate's appointor's remuneration as the appointor may direct by notice in writing made to the Company

Termination of alternate directorship

- 6.8 An alternate director's appointment as an alternate terminates
- 6.8.1 when the alternate's appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the in writing specifying when it is to terminate,
- 6.8.2 on the occurrence in relation to the alternate of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the alternate's appointor, would result in the termination of the appointor's appointment as a director,
- 6.8.3 on the death of the alternate's appointor, or
- 6.8.4 when the alternate's appointor's appointment as a director terminates, except that an alternate's appointment as an alternate does not terminate when the appointor retires by rotation at a general meeting and is then re-appointed as a director at the same general meeting

7 TRANSACTIONS OR OTHER ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE COMPANY

- 7.1 Articles 14(1) to 14(4) inclusive of the Model Articles shall not apply to the Company
- 7.2 Subject to sections 177(5) and 177(6) and sections 182(5) and 182(6) of the Act and provided he has declared the nature and extent of his interest in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts, a director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in an existing or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company
- 7.2.1 may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested,
- 7.2.2 shall be an eligible director for the purposes of any proposed decision of the directors (or committee of directors) in respect of such contract or proposed contract in which he is interested,
- 7.2.3 shall be entitled to vote at a meeting of directors (or of a committee of the directors) or participate in any unanimous decision, in respect of such contract or proposed contract in which he is interested,
- 7.2.4 may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a director,
- 7.2.5 may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to a transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate in which the Company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested, and

7.2.6 shall not, save as he may otherwise agree, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he (or a person connected with him, as defined in section 252 of the Act) derives from any such contract, transaction or arrangement or from any such office or employment or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such contract, transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit nor shall the receipt of any such remuneration or other benefit constitute a breach of his duty under section 176 of the Act

8 DIRECTORS INTERESTS

Subject to section 175(6) of the Act, the directors shall have the power to authorise, on such terms and subject to such conditions as they may determine, any matter proposed to them which otherwise might give rise to a situation in which a director would have a direct or indirect interest and/or duty which conflicts, or may conflict, with the interests of the Company (including in relation to the exploitation of any property, information or opportunity, whether or not the Company could take advantage of it)

9 FURTHER ISSUES OF SHARES PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS

In accordance with section 569(1) of the Act, section 561 of the Act shall not apply to an allotment of equity securities (as defined in section 560(1) of the Act) made by the Company

10 PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

If and for so long as the Company has only one member that member present in person or by proxy or, where that member is a corporation, its duly authorised representative shall be a quorum at any general meeting of the Company or of the holder of any class of shares Article 38 of the Model Articles shall be modified accordingly

11 COMPANY PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES

Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Company may purchase any of its own shares (including any redeemable shares) and may make a payment in respect of the redemption or purchase of its own shares otherwise than out of the distributable profits of the Company or the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares.

12 SHARE TRANSFERS

Any holder of shares who has acquired those shares under an employees' share scheme within the meaning of section 1166 of the act (a "scheme") (including the White Digital Enterprise Management Incentive Plan) or any other share acquisition deed or option agreement or other plan to which this Article 12 is stated to apply to in such document (each a "Plan") (including shares acquired by a person who is not or was not an employee or director of the company or any other company of which it has control (a "Non-Employee")) and who

wishes to transfer or sell any or all of the shares (the "Vendor") shall immediately notify the Company in writing (a "Transfer Notice") stating the number of shares that he wishes to sell (the "Sale Shares") and the price at which the Vendor proposes to offer such shares for sale ("Proposed Sale Price").

13. As soon as practicable following the receipt of a Transfer Notice (or in the case of a Deemed Transfer Notice under Article 16, the date such notice is deemed to be served) and determination of the Offer Price (in accordance with Articles 15 and 16), the Company shall (unless the Transfer Notice is withdrawn in accordance with Article 14) use its reasonable endeavours to procure a buyer for the shares at the Offer Price and in the first instance shall offer the shares to the trustees of any Scheme. If the Company has been unable to find a buyer or buyers which is (are) acceptable to the Company the Vendor shall not be at liberty to dispose of the shares to any other person or organisation excepting to the Company at a price determined by the Company.
14. Except in the case of a Deemed Transfer Notice (which may not be withdrawn), where the Offer Price for the Sale Shares is less than the Proposed Sale Price the Vendor may, within 14 business days of receipt of notification of the Offer Price, withdraw the Transfer Notice.
15. The Offer Price for the Sale Shares the subject of a Transfer Notice (but not a Deemed Transfer Notice) shall, save where provided otherwise in these Articles, be the price per share (in cash) agreed between the Vendor and the Company as the fair price between a willing buyer and a willing seller, taking account of the relationship of the number of shares to be sold to the whole issued share capital (the "Offer Price"). If the Offer Price cannot be agreed between the Vendor and the Company within 30 days of the receipt by the Company of the Transfer Notice, it shall be determined by the auditors of the Company for the time being (or some other expert selected by the directors) acting as expert and not as arbitrator and whose determination shall, in the absence of manifest error, be final and binding on the parties. The cost of such determination shall be borne as to one half by the Company and as to one half by the Vendor. If the holder of shares is a Bad Leaver (as defined in Article 17), the Offer Price shall not be more than the price the Vendor paid to acquire the shares.
16. The directors in their absolute discretion may decide on any occasion that certain persons (including personal representatives) shall be deemed to have served a transfer notice (a "Deemed Transfer Notice") under Article 12 in respect of some or all of the leaver's shares namely:
 - (a) a director or employee of the Company or any other company of which it has control who holds shares acquired pursuant to a Scheme or Plan who ceases or has ceased to be such a director or employee ("Cessation");
 - (b) a person who has acquired shares pursuant to Article 20 but the person from whom the shares were acquired no longer holds an office or employment with the Company or any company of which it has control; and

- (c) a Non-Employee who holds shares acquired pursuant to a Plan who ceases or has ceased to provide services to the Company or any other company of which it has control as the directors in their absolute discretion shall determine (“Services”);

provided that the time and date of the Deemed Transfer Notice shall be the time and date of Cessation, or the date of acquisition of the shares or the Non-Employee ceasing to provide Services as the directors shall determine. A Deemed Transfer Notice shall be irrevocable and the provisions of Article 12 to 18 shall apply in relation to the shares subject to this Article 16.

The Offer Price for the Sale Shares the subject of the Deemed Transfer Notice shall be calculated as follows, and, for these purposes, “Net Profit” shall mean the profit of the Company derived from its most recent audited accounts after operating expenses and all other charges including taxes, interest and depreciation have been deducted from total revenue:

- (a) where the leaver is a Bad Leaver (as defined in Article 17), or a period of less than 12 months has elapsed since the acquisition of the Sale Shares by the leaver, the Offer Price shall be equivalent to the price paid for the Sale Shares on acquisition by the leaver;
- (b) where a period of more than 12 months but less than 24 months has elapsed since the acquisition of the Sale Shares by the leaver, the Offer Price shall be equivalent to Net Profit divided by the number of Ordinary Shares in issue;
- (c) where a period of more than 24 months but less than 36 months has elapsed since the acquisition of the Sale Shares by the leaver, the Offer Price shall be equivalent to two times Net Profit divided by the number of Ordinary Shares in issue;
- (d) where a period of more than 24 months but less than 36 months has elapsed since the acquisition of the Sale Shares by the leaver, the Offer Price shall be equivalent to three times Net Profit divided by the number of Ordinary Shares in issue.

17. For the purpose of Articles 15 and 16, a “Bad Leaver” is any person who ceases to be:

- (a) a director or employee of the Company or any other company of which it has control other than: (i) by reason of injury, disability or illness (as evidenced to satisfaction of Board) or (ii) in circumstances where the directors, in their absolute discretion, resolve that special circumstances apply such that the person should not be treated as a Bad Leaver;
- (b) a Non-Employee providing Services.

18. If a Vendor makes default in respect of his obligations the Company shall forthwith be deemed to be the duly appointed attorney of the Vendor with full power to execute complete and deliver in the name and on behalf of the Vendor a transfer of the relevant shares.

19. The directors may in their absolute discretion, decline to register any transfer of any shares, whether or not it is a fully paid share. The directors shall notify the transferee of any refusal under this Article and the reasons for refusal within two months of the date on when the transfer was lodged with the Company.

20. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 12 to 15, the directors may in their absolute discretion decide that a holder of shares who has acquired shares through a Scheme or Plan shall be permitted to transfer such shares in whole or in part to their spouse or civil partner or to the trustees of a family trust.
21. Articles 12 to 20 shall cease to apply in relation to any share if shares of the same class are quoted on any public investment exchange.

22. DRAG ALONG PROVISIONS

If at any time any shareholder or shareholders (the "Drag Along Vendors") wish (and are permitted by these Articles of Association) to transfer shares representing in aggregate not less than 75 per cent. of the shares conferring rights to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company (the "75 Per Cent. Holding") then in issue to any person (the "Drag Along Acquiror") then, provided all the conditions in Article 23 below are met, the Drag Along Vendors shall have the option (the "Drag Along Option") to require the holders of all of the other shares to transfer their shareholdings to the Drag Along Acquiror or as that Drag Along Acquiror directs on the same financial terms and conditions as those accepted by the Drag Along Vendors.

23. The conditions mentioned in Article 22 above are that:
 - a) the Drag Along Acquiror is not an existing shareholder or connected with any existing shareholder within the meaning of section 993 of the Income Tax Act 2007;
 - b) the terms of the transfers of shares to the Drag Along Acquiror are at arm's length and financially the same for all shareholders;
 - c) within 14 days of the Drag Along Vendors agreeing to sell their shares, a notice in writing (a "Drag Along Notice") is delivered to the Company and to each other shareholder stating the number of shares the Drag Along Vendors intend to transfer to the Drag Along Acquiror and the consideration for the transfer including all the terms and conditions attaching to the transfer.
24. A Drag Along Notice once given is irrevocable but both the notice and all the obligations under the notice will lapse after the expiry of six calendar months from issue if the Drag Along Vendors do not complete the transfer of the 75 Per Cent. Holding to the Drag Along Acquiror.

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MODEL ARTICLES FOR PRIVATE COMPANIES LIMITED
BY SHARES

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PART 1
INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Defined terms

1. In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise—

“articles” means the company’s articles of association;

“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;

“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” in relation to a share, means 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” in relation to shares means 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;

“paid” means paid or credited as paid;

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

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

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

“shares” means shares in the company;

“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.

Liability of members

2. 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

Directors' general authority

3. 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.

Shareholders' reserve power

- 4.—(1) The shareholders may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.
(2) No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

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—
 - (a) to such person or committee;
 - (b) by such means (including by power of attorney);

- (c) to such an extent;
 - (d) in relation to such matters or territories; and
 - (e) on such terms and conditions;
- as they think fit.

(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.

(3) The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.

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.

(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

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.

(2) If—

(a) the company only has one director, and

(b) no provision of the articles requires it to have more than one director,

the general rule does not apply, and the director may take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of the articles relating to directors' decision-making.

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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

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.

- (2) Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate—
 - (a) its proposed date and time;
 - (b) where it is to take place; and
 - (c) 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.
- (3) Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.
- (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 7 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.

Participation in directors' meetings

- 10.—(1) Subject to the articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when—
- (a) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles, and
 - (b) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.
- (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.
- (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.

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.
- (2) The quorum for directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by a decision of the directors, but it must never be less than two, and unless otherwise fixed it is two.
- (3) 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—
- (a) to appoint further directors, or
 - (b) to call a general meeting so as to enable the shareholders to appoint further directors.

Chairing of directors' meetings

- 12.—(1) The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings.
- (2) The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman.
- (3) The directors may terminate the chairman's appointment at any time.
- (4) If the chairman is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.

Casting vote

13.—(1) If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting has a casting vote.

(2) But this does not apply if, in accordance with the articles, the chairman or other director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes.

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.

(2) But if paragraph (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.

(3) This paragraph applies when—

(a) 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;

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

(c) the director's conflict of interest arises from a permitted cause.

(4) For the purposes of this article, the following are permitted causes—

(a) 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;

(b) 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

(c) 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.

(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.

(6) Subject to paragraph (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.

(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.

Records of decisions to be kept

15. 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.

Directors' discretion to make further rules

16. 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

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—

- (a) by ordinary resolution, or
- (b) by a decision of the directors.

(2) 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.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), where 2 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.

Termination of director's appointment

18. A person ceases to be a director as soon as—

- (a) 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;
- (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
- (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
- (d) 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;
- (e) *[paragraph omitted pursuant to The Mental Health (Discrimination) Act 2013]*
- (f) 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.

Directors' remuneration

- 19.**—(1) Directors may undertake any services for the company that the directors decide.
- (2) Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine—
- (a) for their services to the company as directors, and
 - (b) for any other service which they undertake for the company.
- (3) Subject to the articles, a director's remuneration may—
- (a) take any form, and
 - (b) 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.
- (4) Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day.
- (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.

Directors' expenses

- 20.** The company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors properly incur in connection with their attendance at—
- (a) meetings of directors or committees of directors,
 - (b) general meetings, or
 - (c) 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

All shares to be fully paid up

- 21.**—(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.
- (2) This does not apply to shares taken on the formation of the company by the subscribers to the company's memorandum.

Powers to issue different classes of share

- 22.**—(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.

(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.

Company not bound by less than absolute interests

23. 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.

Share certificates

24.—(1) The company must issue each shareholder, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that shareholder holds.

(2) Every certificate must specify—

- (a) in respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued;
- (b) the nominal value of those shares;
- (c) that the shares are fully paid; and
- (d) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.

(3) No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.

(4) If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.

(5) Certificates must—

- (a) have affixed to them the company's common seal, or
- (b) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.

Replacement share certificates

25.—(1) If a certificate issued in respect of a shareholder's shares is—

- (a) damaged or defaced, or
- (b) said to be lost, stolen or destroyed, that shareholder is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same shares.

(2) A shareholder exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate—

- (a) may at the same time exercise the right to be issued with a single certificate or separate certificates;
- (b) must return the certificate which is to be replaced to the company if it is damaged or defaced; and
- (c) must comply with such conditions as to evidence, indemnity and the payment of a reasonable fee as the directors decide.

Share transfers

26.—(1) 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.

- (2) No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.
- (3) The company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.
- (4) The transferor remains the holder of a share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as holder of it.
- (5) 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.

Transmission of shares

- 27.**—(1) If title to a share passes to a transmittee, the company may only recognise the transmittee as having any title to that share.
- (2) A transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require—
- (a) may, subject to the articles, choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person, and
 - (b) subject to the articles, and pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had.
- (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.

Exercise of transmittees' rights

- 28.**—(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.
- (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.
- (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.

Transmittees bound by prior notices

- 29.** 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

Procedure for declaring dividends

- 30.**—(1) The company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends.

- (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.
- (3) No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with shareholders' respective rights.
- (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.
- (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 arrear.
- (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.
- (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*.

Payment of dividends and other distributions

31.—(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—

- (a) transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;
 - (b) 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;
 - (c) 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
 - (d) 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.
- (2) In the articles, "the distribution recipient" means, in respect of a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable—
- (a) the holder of the share; or
 - (b) if the share has two or more joint holders, whichever of them is named first in the register of members; or
 - (c) if the holder is no longer entitled to the share by reason of death or bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, the transmittee.

No interest on distributions

32. The company may not pay interest on any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share unless otherwise provided by—

- (a) the terms on which the share was issued, or

(b) the provisions of another agreement between the holder of that share and the company.

Unclaimed distributions

33.—(1) All dividends or other sums which are—

(a) payable in respect of shares, and
(b) 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.

(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.

(3) If—

(a) twelve years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment, and
(b) 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.

Non-cash distributions

34.—(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).

(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—

(a) fixing the value of any assets;
(b) paying cash to any distribution recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of recipients; and
(c) vesting any assets in trustees.

Waiver of distributions

35. 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—

(a) the share has more than one holder, or
(b) 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 share.

Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums

36.—(1) Subject to the articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution—

(a) 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

(b) 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 (the "persons entitled") and in the same proportions.

(2) Capitalised sums must be applied—

(a) on behalf of the persons entitled, and

(b) in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them.

(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.

(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.

(5) Subject to the articles the directors may—

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

(b) 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

(c) 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

Attendance and speaking at general meetings

37.—(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.

(2) A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when—

(a) that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting, and

(b) 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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

Quorum for general meetings

38. 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.

Chairing general meetings

39.—(1) If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.

(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—

(a) the directors present, or

(b) (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.

(3) The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as “the chairman of the meeting”.

Attendance and speaking by directors and non-shareholders

40.—(1) Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are shareholders.

(2) The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not—

(a) shareholders of the company, or

(b) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of shareholders in relation to general meetings,

to attend and speak at a general meeting.

Adjournment

41.—(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.

(2) The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if—

(a) the meeting consents to an adjournment, or

- (b) 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.
- (3) The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- (4) When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting must—
 - (a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors, and
 - (b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.
- (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 7 clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given)—
 - (a) to the same persons to whom notice of the company's general meetings is required to be given, and
 - (b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.
- (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

Voting: general

42. 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.

Errors and disputes

43.—(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.

(2) Any such objection must be referred to the chairman of the meeting, whose decision is final.

Poll votes

44.—(1) A poll on a resolution may be demanded—

- (a) in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote, or
- (b) 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.

(2) A poll may be demanded by—

- (a) the chairman of the meeting;
- (b) the directors;
- (c) two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or

- (d) 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.
- (3) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if—
 - (a) the poll has not yet been taken, and
 - (b) the chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.
- (4) Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

Content of proxy notices

45.—(1) Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a “proxy notice”)

which—

- (a) states the name and address of the shareholder appointing the proxy;
 - (b) identifies the person appointed to be that shareholder’s proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
 - (c) is signed by or on behalf of the shareholder appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine; and
 - (d) 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.
- (2) The company may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes.
- (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.
- (4) Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as—
- (a) 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
 - (b) 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.

Delivery of proxy notices

46.—(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

Amendments to resolutions

47.—(1) An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if—

- (a) 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
 - (b) the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.
- (2) A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if—
- (a) the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed, and
 - (b) the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.
- (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

Means of communication to be used

- 48.**—(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.
- (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.
- (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.

Company seals

- 49.**—(1) Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors.
- (2) The directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used.
- (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.
- (4) For the purposes of this article, an authorised person is—
- (a) any director of the company;
 - (b) the company secretary (if any); or
 - (c) any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

No right to inspect accounts and other records

50. 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.

Provision for employees on cessation of business

51. 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

Indemnity

52.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), a relevant director of the company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the company's assets against—

- (a) 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,
- (b) 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),
- (c) any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the company or an associated company.

(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.

(3) In this article—

- (a) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate, and
- (b) a "relevant director" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company.

Insurance

53.—(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.

(2) In this article—

- (a) a "relevant director" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company,
- (b) 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
- (c) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.