THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

TVIS LIMITED

(Adopted by special resolution dated 23 October 2012)
INTRODUCTION

1. INTERPRETATION

11 In these Articles, the following words have the following meanings

Act: the Companies Act 2006,

Appointor: has the meaning given in article 121,

Articles: the Company's articles of association for the time being in force,

Business Day: any day (other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in the United Kingdom) on which clearing banks in the City of London are generally open for business,

Conflict: has the meaning given in article 91;

Eligible Director: any Eligible X Director or Eligible Y Director (as the case may be),

Eligible X Director: an X Director who would be entitled to vote on the matter at a meeting of directors (but excluding any X Director whose vote is not to be counted in respect of the particular matter),

Eligible Y Director: a Y Director who would be entitled to vote on the matter at a meeting of directors (but excluding any Y Director whose vote is not to be counted in respect of the particular matter);

Expert: an independent firm of accountants jointly appointed by the shareholders or, in the absence of agreement between the shareholders on the identity of the expert within 10 Business Days of a shareholder serving details of a suggested expert on the other, an independent firm of accountants appointed by the President, for the time being, of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (acting as an expert and not as an arbitrator),

Fair Value: in relation to shares, as determined in accordance with article 164,

holding company and subsidiary mean a "holding company" and "subsidiary" as defined in section 1159 of the Act and a company shall be treated, for the purposes only of the membership requirement contained in subsections 1159(1)(b) and (c) of the Act, as a member of another company even if its shares in that other company are registered in the name of (a) another person (or its nominee), whether by way of security or in connection with the taking of security, or (b) its nominee

Interested Director: has the meaning given in article 91,

Model Articles: the model articles for private companies limited by shares contained in Schedule 1 of the Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/3229) as amended prior to the date of adoption of these Articles,

Original Shareholder: a shareholder who transfers its shares to a Permitted Transferee in accordance with article 153,
Permitted Group: in relation to a company, any wholly owned subsidiary of that company, any company of which it is a subsidiary (its holding company) and any other subsidiaries of any such holding company, and each company in a Permitted Group is a member of the Permitted Group. Unless the context otherwise requires, the application of the definition of Permitted Group to any company at any time will apply to the company as it is at that time.

Permitted Transferee: in relation to a shareholder that is a company, any member of the same Permitted Group as that company and in relation to a shareholder that is an individual, to the trustee of a trust established primarily for the benefit of the shareholder, their spouse and/or children (including adopted children),

Transfer Notice: an irrevocable notice in writing given by any shareholder to the other shareholder where the first shareholder desires, or is required by these Articles, to transfer or offer for transfer (or enter into an agreement to transfer) any shares. Where such notice is deemed to have been served it shall be referred to as a Deemed Transfer Notice,

X Director: any director appointed to the Company by holders of the X Shares,

Writing or written: 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, save that, for the purposes of article 15 and article 16, "writing" or "written" shall not include the sending or supply of notices, documents or information in electronic form (other than by fax),

Y Director: any director appointed to the Company by holders of the Y Shares,

Y Observer: any person appointed by the holders of the Y Shares to attend board meetings but who is not a director,

X Share: an ordinary share of £1 in the capital of the Company designated as an X Share, and

Y Share: an ordinary share of £1 in the capital of the Company designated as a Y Share

Save as otherwise specifically provided in these Articles, words and expressions which have particular meanings in the Model Articles shall have the same meanings in these Articles, subject to which and unless the context otherwise requires, words and expressions which have particular meanings in the Act shall have the same meanings in these Articles but excluding any statutory modification of them not in force on the date when these Articles become binding on the Company

Headings in these Articles are used for convenience only and shall not affect the construction or interpretation of these Articles

A reference in these Articles to an "article" is a reference to the relevant article of these Articles unless expressly provided otherwise
Any phrase introduced by the terms "including", "include", "in particular" or any similar expression shall be construed as illustrative and shall not limit the sense of the words preceding those terms.

Save as expressly provided otherwise in these Articles, any reference to any statutory provision shall be deemed to include a reference to each and every statutory amendment, modification, re-enactment and extension thereof for the time being in force.

2. **ADOPTION OF THE MODEL ARTICLES**

The Model Articles shall apply to the Company, except in so far as they are modified or excluded by these Articles or are inconsistent with these Articles, and, subject to any such modifications, exclusions or inconsistencies, shall together with these Articles constitute the articles of association of the Company to the exclusion of any other articles or regulations set out in any statute or in any statutory instrument or other subordinate legislation. A copy of the Model Articles is set out in the Schedule to these Articles.

Articles 6(2), 7, 8, 9(1), 11 to 14 (inclusive), 16, 17, 26(5), 36, 38, 39, 43, 44(2), 49 and 50 to 53 (inclusive) of the Model Articles shall not apply to the Company.

Article 20 of the Model Articles shall be amended by the insertion of the words "(including alternate directors)" before the words "properly incur".

Articles 31(1)(a) to (c) (inclusive) of the Model Articles shall be amended by the deletion, in each case, of the words "either" and "or as the directors may otherwise decide" Article 31(d) of the Model Articles shall be amended by the deletion of the words "either" and "or by such other means as the directors decide".

**DIRECTORS**

3. **DIRECTORS' MEETINGS**

Any decision of the directors must be taken at a meeting of directors in accordance with these Articles or must be a decision taken in accordance with article 4.

Subject as provided in these Articles, the directors may participate in directors' meetings for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.
All decisions made at any meeting of the directors or of any committee of the directors shall be made only by resolution, and no such resolution shall be passed unless

(a) more votes are cast for it than against it, and

(b) at least one Eligible X Director and if at least one Y Director has been appointed, one Eligible Y Director who is participating in the meeting of the directors or of the committee of the directors have voted in favour of it.

Except as provided by article 3.6, each director has one vote at a meeting of directors. Y Observers do not have any right to vote at a meeting of directors.

If at any time at or before any meeting of the directors or of any committee of the directors all X Directors participating or all Y Directors participating (subject to the appointment of at least one Y Director) should request that the meeting be adjourned or reconvened to another time or date (whether to enable further consideration to be given to any matter or for other directors to participate or for any other reason, which need not be stated) then such meeting shall be adjourned or reconvened accordingly, and no business shall be conducted at that meeting after such a request has been made. No meeting of directors may be adjourned pursuant to this article more than once.

Subject to the appointment of two Y Directors, if the shareholders are not represented at any meeting of the directors or of any committee of the directors by an equal number of Eligible X Directors and Eligible Y Directors (whether participating in person or by an alternate), then one of the Eligible Directors so nominated by the shareholder who is represented by fewer Eligible Directors shall be entitled at that meeting to such additional vote or votes as shall result in the Eligible Directors so participating representing each shareholder having in aggregate an equal number of votes.

A committee of the directors must include at least one X Director and, if at least one Y Director has been appointed, one Y Director. The provisions of article 7 shall apply equally to meetings of any committee of the directors as to meetings of the directors.

UNANIMOUS DECISIONS OF DIRECTORS

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.

Such a decision may take the form of a vote or of a resolution in writing, where each Eligible Director has signed one or more copies of it, or to which each Eligible Director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.
A decision may not be taken in accordance with this article if the Eligible Directors would not have formed a quorum at a directors' meeting to vote on the matter.

5. **NUMBER OF DIRECTORS**

The number of directors shall not be less than two. No shareholding qualification for directors shall be required.

6. **CALLING A DIRECTORS' MEETING**

6.1 Any director may call a meeting of directors by giving not less than seven Business Days' notice of the meeting (or such shorter period of notice as agreed in writing by at least one X Director and, (if at least one Y Director has been appointed) one Y Director) to each director or by authorising the Company secretary (if any) to give such notice.

6.2 Notice of any directors' meeting must be accompanied by:

   (a) an agenda specifying in reasonable detail the matters to be raised at the meeting, and

   (b) copies of any papers to be discussed at the meeting.

6.3 Matters not on the agenda, or business conducted in relation to those matters, may not be raised at a meeting of directors unless all the directors present agree in writing.

7. **QUORUM FOR DIRECTORS' MEETINGS**

The quorum at any meeting of the directors (including adjourned meetings) shall be two directors, of whom one at least shall be an Eligible X Director (or his alternate) and, if at least one Y Director has been appointed, at least one shall be an Eligible Y Director (or his alternate). No business shall be conducted at any meeting of the directors unless a quorum is participating at the beginning of the meeting and also when that business is voted on. If a quorum is not participating within 30 minutes of the time specified for the relevant meeting in the notice of the meeting then the meeting shall be adjourned to a date to be determined by the directors present (which date shall not be less than 7 and no more than fourteen Business Days after the meeting at the same time and place).

8. **CHAIRING OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS**

Subject to the appointment of two Y Directors, the post of chairman of the directors will be held in alternate years by an X Director or by a Y Director. In the event that there is only one Y Director or no Y Directors have been appointed, the post of chairman will be held by an X Director until such time as two Y Directors have been
appointed. The chairman shall not have a casting vote. If the chairman for the time being is unable to attend any meeting of the board of directors, the shareholder who appointed him shall be entitled to appoint another of its nominated directors to act as chairman at the meeting.

9. **DIRECTORS' INTERESTS**

9.1 For the purposes of section 175 of the Act, the shareholders (and not the directors) shall have the power to authorise, by resolution and in accordance with the provisions of these Articles, any matter or situation proposed to them by any director which would, if not so authorised, involve a director (the **Interested Director**) breaching his duty under section 175 of the Act to avoid conflicts of interest (a **Conflict**).

9.2 The Interested Director must provide the shareholders with such details as are necessary for the shareholders to decide whether or not to authorise the Conflict, together with such additional information as may be requested by the shareholders.

9.3 Any authorisation by the shareholders of a Conflict under this article may (whether at the time of giving the authorisation or subsequently):

(a) extend to any actual or potential conflict of interest which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the matter or situation so authorised;

(b) provide that the Interested Director be excluded from the receipt of documents and information and the participation in discussions (whether at meetings of the directors or otherwise) related to the Conflict;

(c) provide that the Interested Director will or will not be an Eligible Director in respect of any future decision of the directors in relation to any resolution related to the Conflict;

(d) impose upon the Interested Director such other terms for the purposes of dealing with the Conflict as the shareholders think fit,

(e) provide that, where the Interested Director obtains, or has obtained (through his involvement in the Conflict and otherwise than through his position as a director of the Company) information that is confidential to a third party, he will not be obliged to disclose that information to the Company, or to use it in relation to the Company’s affairs where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence; and

(f) permit the Interested Director to absent himself from the discussion of matters relating to the Conflict at any meeting of the directors and be excused from reviewing papers prepared by, or for, the directors to the extent they relate to such matters.

9.4 Where the shareholders authorise a Conflict
(a) the Interested Director will be obliged to conduct himself in accordance with any terms and conditions imposed by the shareholders in relation to the Conflict, and

(b) the Interested Director will not infringe any duty he owes to the Company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the Act, provided he acts in accordance with such terms and conditions (if any) as the shareholders impose in respect of their authorisation

The shareholders may revoke or vary such authorisation at any time but this will not affect anything done by the Interested Director prior to such revocation or variation in accordance with the terms of such authorisation

A director, notwithstanding his office, may be a director or other officer of, employed by, or otherwise interested (including by the holding of shares) in, the shareholder who appointed him as a director of the Company, or any other member of such shareholder’s Permitted Group, and no authorisation under article 91 shall be necessary in respect of any such interest

Any X Director, Y Director or Y Observer shall be entitled from time to time to disclose to the holders of the X Shares or (as the case may be) the holders of the Y Shares such information concerning the business and affairs of the Company as he shall at his discretion see fit, subject only to the condition that if there be more than one X shareholder or (as the case may be) Y shareholder, the director or Y Observer concerned shall ensure that each of the shareholders of the same class receives the same information on an equal footing

A director is not required, by reason of being a director (or because of the fiduciary relationship established by reason of being a director), to account to the Company for any remuneration, profit or other benefit which he derives from or in connection with a relationship involving a Conflict which has been authorised by the shareholders in accordance with these Articles (subject in each case to any terms and conditions attaching to that authorisation) and no contract shall be liable to be avoided on such grounds

Subject to sections 177(5) and 177(6) of the Act, a director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company shall declare the nature and extent of his interest to the other directors before the Company enters into the transaction or arrangement in accordance with the Act

Subject to sections 182(5) and 182(6) of the Act, a director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a transaction or arrangement that has been entered into by the Company shall declare the nature and extent of his interest to the
other directors as soon as is reasonably practicable in accordance with the Act, unless the interest has already been declared under article 99.

9.11 Subject, where applicable, to any terms and conditions imposed by the shareholders in accordance with article 93, and provided a director has declared the nature and extent of his interest in accordance with the requirements of the Act, a director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in an existing or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company

(a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any such transaction or arrangement with the Company, or in which the Company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested,

(b) shall be an Eligible Director for the purposes of any proposed decision of the directors (or committee of directors) in respect of such transaction or arrangement or proposed transaction or arrangement in which he is interested,

(c) shall be entitled to vote at a meeting of directors (or of a committee of directors) or participate in any unanimous decision, in respect of such transaction or arrangement or proposed transaction or arrangement in which he is interested,

(d) 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,

(e) 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

(f) 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.

10. RECORDS OF DECISIONS TO BE KEPT

Where decisions of the directors are taken by electronic means, such decisions shall be recorded by the directors in permanent form, so that they may be read with the naked eye.
11. **APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS**

11.1 The holder or holders of a majority of the X Shares for the time being shall be entitled to appoint two persons to be X Directors of the Company and the holder or holders of a majority of the Y Shares for the time being shall be entitled to appoint two persons to be Y Directors or Y Observers of the Company but a holder of the Y Shares may not appoint a Y Observer if they have already appointed a Y Director.

11.2 Any X Director may at any time be removed from office by the holder or holders of a majority of the X Shares and any Y Director or Y Observer may at any time be removed from office by the holder or holders of a majority of the Y Shares. Any director who is an employee of the Company and who ceases to be an employee shall be removed from office from the date his employment ceases.

11.3 If any X Director or any Y Director or Y Observer shall die or be removed from or vacate office for any cause, the holder or holders of a majority of the X Shares (in the case of an X Director) shall appoint in his place another person to be an X Director or the holder or the holders of a majority of the Y Shares (in the case of a Y Director or Y Observer) may appoint in his place another person to be an X Director or a Y Director or Y Observer (as the case may be).

11.4 Any appointment or removal of a director or Y Observer pursuant to this article shall be in writing and signed by or on behalf of the holder or holders of a majority of the X Shares or Y Shares (as the case may be) and served on each of the other shareholders and the Company at its registered office, or delivered to a duly constituted meeting of the directors of the Company. Any such appointment or removal shall take effect when received by the Company or at such later time as shall be specified in such notice.

11.5 The right to appoint and to remove X Directors under this article shall be a class right attaching to the X Shares and the right to appoint and to remove Y Directors or Y Observer under this article shall be a class right attaching to the Y Shares respectively.

11.6 If no X Shares or Y Shares remain in issue following a redesignation under these Articles, any director or Y Observer appointed by shareholders of that class shall be deemed to have been removed as from the redesignation.

11.7 No X Director, Y Director or Y Observer shall be appointed or removed otherwise than pursuant to these Articles, save as provided by law.
12. **ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**

12.1 Any director (other than an alternate director) (in this article, the **Appointor**) may appoint any person (whether or not a director) except for an existing director representing the other class of shares to be an alternate director to exercise that director's powers, and carry out that director's responsibilities, in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors, in the absence of the alternate's Appointor. In these Articles, where the context so permits, the term "X Director" or "Y Director" shall include an alternate director appointed by an X Director or a Y Director (as the case may be). A person may be appointed an alternate director by more than one director provided that each of his Appointors represents the same class of shares but not otherwise.

12.2 Any appointment or removal of an alternate director must be effected by notice in writing to the Company signed by the Appointor, or in any other manner approved by the directors.

12.3 The notice must:
   
   (a) identify the proposed alternate, and
   
   (b) in the case of a notice of appointment, contain a statement signed by the proposed alternate that he is willing to act as the alternate of the director giving the notice.

12.4 An alternate director has the same rights, in relation to any decision of the directors, as the alternate's Appointor.

12.5 Except as the Articles specify otherwise, alternate directors:

   (a) are deemed for all purposes to be directors,
   
   (b) are liable for their own acts and omissions,
   
   (c) are subject to the same restrictions as their Appointors, and
   
   (d) are not deemed to be agents of or for their Appointors,

and, in particular (without limitation), each alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of directors and of all meetings of committees of directors of which his Appointor is a member.

12.6 A person who is an alternate director but not a director:

   (a) may be counted as participating for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is present (but only if that person's Appointor is not participating), and
(b) may participate in a unanimous decision of the directors (but only if his Appointor is an Eligible Director in relation to that decision, and does not himself participate)

12.7 A director who is also an alternate director is entitled, in the absence of his Appointor, to a separate vote on behalf of his Appointor, in addition to his own vote on any decision of the directors (provided that his Appointor is an Eligible Director in relation to that decision)

12.8 An alternate director may be paid expenses and may be indemnified by the Company to the same extent as if he were a director but shall not be entitled to receive from the Company any remuneration in his capacity as an alternate director except such part (if any) of the remuneration otherwise payable to the alternate's Appointor as the Appointor may by notice in writing to the Company from time to time direct.

12.9 An alternate director's appointment as an alternate terminates

(a) when the alternate's Appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the Company in writing specifying when it is to terminate,

(b) 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, or

(c) when the alternate director's Appointor ceases to be a director for whatever reason

SHARES

13. SHARE CAPITAL

13.1 Except as otherwise provided in these Articles, the X Shares and the Y Shares shall rank pari passu in all respects but shall constitute separate classes of shares.

13.2 On the transfer of any share as permitted by these Articles a share transferred to a non-shareholder shall remain of the same class as before the transfer. If no shares of a class remain in issue following a redesignation, these Articles shall be read as if they do not include any reference to that class or to any consents from, or attendance at any meeting or votes to be cast by, shareholders of that class or directors appointed by that class.

13.3 No variation of the rights attaching to any class of shares shall be effective except with the sanction of a special resolution of the holders of the relevant class of shares. Where a special resolution to vary the rights attaching to a class of shares is proposed at a separate general meeting of that class of shares, all the provisions of these Articles as to general meetings of the Company shall mutatis mutandis apply, but so
that the necessary quorum shall be one holder of the relevant class present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) by a duly authorised representative. For the purpose of this article, one holder present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) by a duly authorised representative may constitute a meeting.

13.4 Each of the following shall be deemed to constitute a variation of the rights attached to each class of shares:

(a) any alteration in the Articles,

(b) any reduction, subdivision, consolidation, redenomination, purchase or redemption by the Company of its own shares or other alteration in the share capital of the Company or any of the rights attaching to any share capital, and

(c) any resolution to put the Company into liquidation.

14. FURTHER ISSUES OF SHARES: AUTHORITY

14.1 Subject to the remaining provisions of this article 14, the directors are generally and unconditionally authorised, for the purpose of section 551 of the Act, to exercise any power of the Company to

(a) offer or allot,

(b) grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into, or

(c) otherwise deal in, or dispose of,

any shares in the Company to any person, at any time and subject to any terms and conditions as the directors think proper.

14.2 The authority referred to in article 14.1

(a) shall be limited to a maximum nominal amount of £1000 of X Shares and £1000 of Y Shares or such other amount as may from time to time be authorised by the Company by ordinary resolution,

(b) shall only apply insofar as the Company has not, subject to these Articles, renewed, waived or revoked it by ordinary resolution, and

(c) may only be exercised for a period of five years from the date of adoption of these Articles, save that the directors may make an offer or agreement which would, or might, require shares to be allotted after the expiry of such authority (and the directors may allot shares in pursuance of an offer or agreement as if such authority had not expired)
15. SHARE TRANSFERS

15.1 In these Articles, reference to the transfer of a share includes the transfer, assignment or other disposal of a beneficial or other interest in that share, or the creation of a trust or encumbrance over that share, and reference to a share includes a beneficial or other interest in a share.

15.2 No shareholder shall transfer any share except:

(a) with the prior written consent of the holders of the majority of each share class, or

(b) in accordance with article 15.3, or

(c) in accordance with article 16, or

(d) a shareholder may transfer all (but not some only) of its shares in the Company to any person for cash and not on deferred terms in accordance with the procedure set out in article 15.4 to article 15.7.

15.3 An Original Shareholder may at any time transfer all (but not some only) of its shares in the Company to a Permitted Transferee without being required to serve a Transfer Notice or comply with the pre-emption procedure set out in this article 15. If a Permitted Transferee ceases to be a member of the Permitted Group, the Permitted Transferee must, not later than the date five Business Days after the date on which it so ceases, transfer all (but not some only) of its shares in the Company back to the Original Shareholder or to a member of the same Permitted Group as the Original Shareholder (which in either case is not in liquidation), failing which the Company may execute a transfer of the shares on behalf of the Permitted Transferee and register the Original Shareholder as the holder of such shares.

15.4 Except where article 15.3 applies, a shareholder wishing to transfer its shares (Seller) must give a Transfer Notice to the other shareholders (Continuing Shareholders) giving details of the proposed transfer including, in particular, the identity of the buyer, the price of the shares and other payment terms and conditions.

15.5 If the Continuing Shareholders give written notice to the Seller within 28 days of receiving the Transfer Notice (the first day being the day after it receives the Transfer Notice) that they wish to buy all the Seller's shares in the Company, the Continuing Shareholders will have the right to do so at the price specified in the Transfer Notice.

15.6 The Continuing Shareholders are bound to buy all the Seller's shares when they give notice to the Seller under article 15.5 that it wish to do so.

15.7 If, at the expiry of the period specified in article 15.5, the Continuing Shareholders have not notified the Seller that they want to buy the shares, the Seller may transfer all its shares in the Company to the buyer identified in the Transfer Notice at a price...
not less than the price specified in that notice provided that it does so within 3 months of the expiry of the period specified in article 15.5

15.8 Any transfer of shares by way of a sale that is required to be made under article 15 or article 16 shall be deemed to include a warranty that the transferor sells the shares with full title guarantee.

15.9 Subject to article 15.10, the directors shall forthwith register any duly stamped transfer made in accordance with these Articles and shall not have any discretion to register any transfer of shares which has not been made in compliance with these Articles.

15.10 The directors may, as a condition to the registration of any transfer of shares in the Company (whether to a Permitted Transferee or otherwise) require the transferee to execute and deliver to the Company a deed agreeing to be bound by the terms of any shareholders' agreement (or similar document) in force between the shareholders in such form as the directors may reasonably require (but not so as to oblige the transferee to have any obligations or liabilities greater than those of the proposed transferor under any such agreement or other document). If any such condition is imposed in accordance with this article 15.10, the transfer may not be registered unless that deed has been executed and delivered to the Company's registered office by the transferee.

15.11 To enable the directors to determine whether or not there has been a disposal of shares in the capital of the Company (or any interest in shares in the capital of the Company) in breach of these Articles, the directors of any class may from time to time require any shareholder to provide the Company with such information and evidence as they may reasonably require relevant to that purpose. If a shareholder fails to provide information or evidence in respect of any shares registered in its name to the reasonable satisfaction of such directors within 14 days of their request, such directors may serve a notice on the shareholder stating that the shareholder shall not in relation to all shares held by that shareholder be entitled to be present or to vote in person or by proxy at any general meeting of the Company or any meeting of the holders of shares of that class, or to vote on a written resolution of the shareholders or to receive dividends on the shares until such evidence or information has been provided to the directors' satisfaction.

16. OBLIGATORY TRANSFERS

16.1 If any of the following events (Obligatory Transfer Events) happen to a shareholder (in this article, the Seller), it shall serve a Transfer Notice on the other shareholders (in this article, the Buyers) as soon as possible, which shall include details of the Obligatory Transfer Event:

(a) a petition is presented, or an order is made, for the shareholder's bankruptcy
(b) the passing of a resolution for the liquidation of the shareholder other than a solvent liquidation for the purpose of the reconstruction or amalgamation of all or part of the shareholder's Group (the structure of which has been previously approved by the Buyer in writing) in which a new company assumes (and is capable of assuming) all the obligations of the shareholder; or

(c) the presentation at court by any competent person of a petition for the winding up of the shareholder and which has not been withdrawn or dismissed within seven days of such presentation, or

(d) a change of control (as control is defined in section 1124 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010) of the shareholder although in the case of a Permitted Transferee that ceases to be a member of the Permitted Group, it shall transfer the shares back to the Original Shareholder or to another Permitted Transferee in accordance with article 15.3 rather than serve a Transfer Notice under this article, or

(e) the issue at court by any competent person of a notice of intention to appoint an administrator to the shareholder, a notice of appointment of an administrator to the shareholder or an application for an administration order in respect of the shareholder, or

(f) any step is taken by any person to appoint a receiver, administrative receiver or manager in respect of the whole or a substantial part of the assets or undertaking of the shareholder, or

(g) the shareholder being unable to pay its debts as they fall due for the purposes of section 123 of the Insolvency Act 1986, or

(h) the shareholder entering into a composition or arrangement with its creditors, or

(i) any chargor taking any step to enforcing any charge created over any shares held by the shareholder in the Company (other than by the appointment of a receiver, administrative receiver or manager), or

(j) a process having been instituted that could lead to the shareholder being dissolved and its assets being distributed among the shareholder's creditors, shareholders or other contributors, or

(k) the shareholder ceasing to carry on its business or substantially all of its business, or

(l) the shareholder committing a material or persistent breach of any shareholders' agreement to which it is a party in relation to the shares in the Company which if capable of remedy has not been so remedied within 20 Business Days of the other shareholder requiring such remedy, or

(m) in the case of the Obligatory Transfer Events set out in paragraphs (a), (b), (d) or (e) above, any competent person takes any analogous step in any jurisdiction in which the shareholder carries on business.
If the shareholder that has suffered the Obligatory Transfer Event fails to serve a Transfer Notice, it shall be regarded as giving a Deemed Transfer Notice in relation to its shares in the Company on the date on which the other shareholders become aware of the Obligatory Transfer Event

16.2 As soon as practicable after service, or deemed service, of the Transfer Notice, the shareholders shall appoint an Expert to determine the Fair Value of the Seller’s shares in the Company.

16.3 The Buyers have the right, within 10 days of receiving notification of the Fair Value determined by the Expert (the first day being the day after the Buyers receive the Fair Value notification) to serve a written notice on the Seller to buy all of the Seller’s shares at the Fair Value. The Buyers shall buy the Seller’s shares in proportion to the number of shares they currently hold divided by the total aggregate number of shares held between them (excluding the Seller’s shares) or in such proportions as agreed between the Buyers and if any Buyer does not accept his full pro rata entitlement, the remaining Buyers shall be entitled to buy the shares in his place.

16.4 In this article the Fair Value of the shares to be sold in the Company shall be the value that the Expert certifies to be the fair market value in his opinion based on the following assumptions:

(a) the value of the shares in question is that proportion of the fair market value of the entire issued share capital of the Company that the Seller’s shares bear to the then total issued share capital of the Company (with no premium or discount for the size of the Seller’s shareholding or for the rights or restrictions applying to the shares),

(b) the sale is between a willing buyer and a willing seller on the open market,

(c) the sale is taking place on the date that the Obligatory Transfer Event occurred,

(d) if the Company is then carrying on its business as a going concern, on the assumption that it shall continue to do so,

(e) the shares are sold free of all encumbrances, and

(f) to take account of any other factors that the Expert reasonably believes should be taken into account.

If any problem arises in applying any of the assumptions set out in this article 16.4, the Expert shall resolve the problem in whatever manner he shall, in his absolute discretion, think fit.

16.5 The Expert shall be requested to determine the Fair Value within 20 Business Days of his appointment and to notify the shareholders in writing of his determination.
Subject to any confidentiality provisions, the Expert may have access to all accounting records and other relevant documents of the Company.

The Expert's determination shall be final and binding on the shareholders (in the absence of fraud or manifest error).

If the Seller fails to complete the transfer of shares as required under this article, the Company

(a) is irrevocably authorised to appoint any person as agent to transfer the shares on the Seller's behalf and to do anything else that the Buyers may reasonably require to complete the sale, and

(b) may receive the purchase price in trust for the Seller, giving a receipt that shall discharge the Buyers.

17. **DRAG ALONG**

Subject to the pre-emption procedure in article 15 being complied with, if the holders of 60% of the shares in issue for the time being (Selling Shareholders) wish to transfer all of their interest in the shares (Sellers' Shares) to a bona fide arm's length purchaser (Proposed Buyer), the Selling Shareholders may require all other shareholders (Called Shareholders) to sell and transfer all their shares to the Proposed Buyer (or as the Proposed Buyer directs) in accordance with the provisions of this Article (Drag Along Option).

The Selling Shareholders may exercise the Drag Along Option by giving written notice to that effect (Drag Along Notice) at any time before the transfer of the Sellers' Shares to the Proposed Buyer. The Drag Along Notice shall specify

(a) that the Called Shareholders are required to transfer all their Shares (Called Shares) pursuant to this article 17,

(b) the person to whom the Called Shares are to be transferred,

(c) the consideration payable for the Called Shares which shall, for each Called Share, be an amount equal to the price per share offered by the Proposed Buyer for the Sellers' Shares, and

(d) the proposed date of the transfer.

Once issued, a Drag Along Notice shall be irrevocable. However, a Drag Along Notice shall lapse if, for any reason, the Selling Shareholders have not sold the Sellers' Shares to the Proposed Buyer within 20 Business Days of serving the Drag Along Notice. The Selling Shareholders may serve further Drag Along Notices following the lapse of any particular Drag Along Notice.
No Drag Along Notice shall require a Called Shareholder to agree to any terms except those specifically set out in this article 17.

Completion of the sale of the Called Shares shall take place on the Completion Date. Completion Date means the date proposed for completion of the sale of the Sellers' Shares unless all of the Called Shareholders and the Selling Shareholders agree otherwise in which case the Completion Date shall be the date agreed in writing by all of the Called Shareholders and the Selling Shareholders.

The proposed sale of the Sellers' Shares by the Selling Shareholders to the Proposed Buyer is subject to the rights of pre-emption set out in Article 15, but the sale of the Called Shares by the Called Shareholders shall not be subject to those provisions.

Within 10 Business Days of the Selling Shareholders serving a Drag Along Notice on the Called Shareholders, the Called Shareholders shall deliver stock transfer forms for the Called Shares, together with the relevant share certificates (or a suitable indemnity for any lost share certificates) to the Company. On the Completion Date, the Company shall pay the Called Shareholders, on behalf of the Proposed Buyer, the amounts they are due for their shares pursuant to article 17.2(c) to the extent that the Proposed Buyer has put the Company in the requisite funds. The Company's receipt for the price shall be a good discharge to the Proposed Buyer. The Company shall hold the amounts due to the Called Shareholders pursuant to article 17.2(c) in trust for the Called Shareholders without any obligation to pay interest.

To the extent that the Proposed Buyer has not, on the Completion Date, put the Company in funds to pay the consideration due pursuant to article 17.2(c), the Called Shareholders shall be entitled to the return of the stock transfer forms and share certificates (or suitable indemnity) for the relevant Called Shares and the Called Shareholders shall have no further rights or obligations under this article 17 in respect of their Shares.

If any Called Shareholder does not, on completion of the sale of the Called Shares, execute transfer(s) in respect of all of the Called Shares held by it, the defaulting Called Shareholder shall be deemed to have irrevocably appointed any person nominated for the purpose by the Selling Shareholders to be his agent and attorney to execute all necessary transfer(s) on his behalf, against receipt by the Company (on trust for such holder) of the consideration payable for the Called Shares, to deliver such transfer(s) to the Proposed Buyer (or as they may direct) as the holder thereof. After the Proposed Buyer (or its nominee) has been registered as the holder, the validity of such proceedings shall not be questioned by any such person. Failure to produce a share certificate shall not impede the registration of shares under this article 17.
Following the issue of a Drag Along Notice, on any person becoming a Shareholder of the Company pursuant to the exercise of a pre-existing option to acquire shares in the Company or on the conversion of any convertible security of the Company (a New Shareholder), a Drag Along Notice shall be deemed to have been served on the New Shareholder on the same terms as the previous Drag Along Notice. The New Shareholder shall then be bound to sell and transfer all Shares acquired by it to the Proposed Buyer (or as the Proposed Buyer may direct) and the provisions of this article 17 shall apply with the necessary changes to the New Shareholder, except that completion of the sale of the Shares shall take place immediately on the Drag Along Notice being deemed served on the New Shareholder.

18. TAG ALONG

Except in the case of transfers pursuant to article 16, and after going through the pre-emption procedure set out in article 15, the provisions of article 18.2 to article 18.6 shall apply if, in one or a series of related transactions, one or more Sellers propose to transfer any of the shares (Proposed Transfer) which would, if carried out, result in any person (Buyer), and any person Acting in Concert with the Buyer, acquiring 30% of the shares in issue for the time being.

18.2 Before making a Proposed Transfer, a Seller shall procure that the Buyer makes an offer (Offer) to

(a) the other shareholders to purchase all of the shares held by them,

(b) the holders of any existing options to acquire shares (granted by the Company or under any share option arrangements established by the Company) that are already capable of exercise or that are expected to become capable of exercise before the Proposed Transfer, to purchase any shares acquired on the exercise of options at any time before the Proposed Transfer, and

(c) the holders of any securities of the Company that are convertible into shares (Convertible Securities), to purchase any shares arising from the conversion of such Convertible Securities at any time before the Proposed Transfer,

for a consideration in cash per share that is at least equal to the highest price per share offered or paid by the Buyer, or any person Acting in Concert with the Buyer, in the Proposed Transfer or in any related previous transaction in the 3 months preceding the date of the Proposed Transfer (Specified Price).

18.3 The Offer shall be given by written notice (Offer Notice), at least 20 Business Days (Offer Period) before the proposed sale date (Sale Date). To the extent not described in any accompanying documents, the Offer Notice shall set out

(a) the identity of the Buyer,

(b) the purchase price and other terms and conditions of payment,
(c) the Sale Date, and
(d) the number of Shares proposed to be purchased by the Buyer (Offer Shares)

18.4 If the Buyer fails to make the Offer to persons listed in article 18.2 in accordance with article 18.2 and article 18.3, the Seller shall not be entitled to complete the Proposed Transfer and the Company shall not register any transfer of shares effected in accordance with the Proposed Transfer.

18.5 If the Offer is accepted by any shareholder (Accepting Shareholder) within the Offer Period, the completion of the Proposed Transfer shall be conditional on completion of the purchase of all the Offer Shares held by Accepting Shareholders.

18.6 The Proposed Transfer is subject to the pre-emption provisions of Article 15, but the purchase of Offer Shares from Accepting Shareholders shall not be subject to those provisions.

18.7 Acting in Concert has the meaning given to it in the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers published by the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers (as amended from time to time).

DECISION MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS

19. QUORUM FOR GENERAL MEETINGS

19.1 The quorum at any general meeting of the Company, or adjourned general meeting, shall be two persons present in person or by proxy, of whom one shall be a holder of X Shares or a duly authorised representative of such holder and one shall be a holder of Y Shares or a duly authorised representative of such holder.

19.2 No business shall be transacted by any general meeting unless a quorum is present at the commencement of the meeting and also when that business is voted on.

20. CHAIRING GENERAL MEETINGS

The chairman of the board of directors shall chair general meetings. If the chairman is unable to attend any general meeting, the shareholder who appointed him shall be entitled to appoint another of its nominated directors present at the meeting to act as chairman at the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.
21. **Voting**

At a general meeting, on a show of hands every shareholder who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote, unless the proxy is himself a shareholder entitled to vote, on a poll every shareholder present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder, and on a vote on a written resolution every shareholder has one vote for each share of which he is the holder except that,

(a) no shares of one class shall confer any right to vote upon a resolution for the removal from office of a director appointed by holders of shares of the other class under a right to appoint which is a class right; and

(b) subject to article (a) of this exception, in the case of any resolution proposed, any holder of X Shares or of Y Shares voting against such resolution (whether on a show of hands, a poll or on a written resolution) shall be entitled to cast such number of votes as is necessary to defeat the resolution.

22. **Poll Votes**

22.1 A poll may be demanded at any general meeting by a qualifying person (as defined in section 318 of the Act) present and entitled to vote at the meeting.

22.2 Article 44(3) of the Model Articles shall be amended by the insertion of the words "A demand so withdrawn shall not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made" as a new paragraph at the end of that article.

23. **Proxies**

23.1 Article 45(1)(d) of the Model Articles shall be deleted and replaced with the words "is delivered to the Company in accordance with the Articles not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to vote is to be exercised and in accordance with any instructions contained in the notice of general meeting (or adjourned meeting) to which they relate".

23.2 Article 45(1) of the Model Articles shall be amended by the insertion of the words "and a proxy notice which is not delivered in such manner shall be invalid" as a new paragraph at the end of that article.

**Administrative Arrangements**
24. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION TO BE USED

24.1 Subject to article 24.2, any notice, document or other information shall be deemed served on, or delivered to, the intended recipient

(a) if properly addressed and sent by prepaid United Kingdom first class post to an address in the United Kingdom, 48 hours after it was posted or five Business Days after posting either to an address outside the United Kingdom or from outside the United Kingdom to an address within the United Kingdom, if (in each case) sent by reputable international overnight courier addressed to the intended recipient, provided that delivery in at least five Business Days was guaranteed at the time of sending and the sending party receives a confirmation of delivery from the courier service provider,

(b) if properly addressed and delivered by hand, when it was given or left at the appropriate address,

(c) if properly addressed and sent or supplied by electronic means, one hour after the document or information was sent or supplied, and

(d) if sent or supplied by means of a website, when the material is first made available on the website or (if later) when the recipient receives (or is deemed to have received) notice of the fact that the material is available on the website.

For the purposes of this article, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

24.2 Any notice, document or other information served on, or delivered to, an intended recipient under article 15 or article 16 (as the case may be) may not be served or delivered in electronic form (other than by fax), or by means of a website.

24.3 In proving that any notice, document or information was properly addressed, it shall suffice to show that the notice, document or information was addressed to an address permitted for the purpose by the Act.

25. INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

25.1 Subject to article 25.2, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a relevant officer is otherwise entitled

(a) each relevant officer of the Company shall be indemnified out of the Company’s assets against all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by him as a relevant officer in the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of his duties, or in relation to them including (in each case) any liability incurred by him in defending any civil or criminal proceedings, in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or the proceedings are otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of
any material breach of duty on his part or in connection with any application in which the court grants him, in his capacity as a relevant officer, relief from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company's affairs, and

(b) the Company may provide any relevant officer with funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him in connection with any proceedings or application referred to in article 25.1(a) and otherwise may take action to enable any such relevant officer to avoid incurring such expenditure.

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

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

25.4 In this article

(a) a "relevant officer" means any director or other officer or former director or other officer of the Company but excluding in each case any person engaged by the Company as auditor (whether or not he is also a director or other officer), to the extent he acts in his capacity as auditor; and

(b) a "relevant loss" means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant officer in connection with that relevant officer's duties or powers in relation to the Company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the Company.