

**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**

**of**

**STARCOM PLC**

No Par Value Company (limited liability)

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## COMPANIES (JERSEY) LAW 1991

## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

## OF

## STARCOM PLC

(the “Company”)

*a public no par value limited company*

## 1. PRELIMINARY

1.1 The regulations constituting the Standard Table prescribed pursuant to the Companies Law shall not apply to the Company and hereby are expressly excluded in their entirety.

1.2 In these Articles, except where the subject or context otherwise requires:

1.2.1 “9.5 per cent. US Shareholder” means a United States Person who:

(a) holds Controlled Shares which together confer on the holder(s) more than 9.5 per cent. of the voting power of all issued and outstanding shares of the Company; and

(b) would be generally required to recognise income with respect to the Company under section 951(a)(1) of the Code if the Company were a CFC and if the voting stock ownership threshold for being a United States Shareholder (under section 951(b) of the Code) were more than 9.5 per cent. (rather than 10 per cent.);

1.2.2 “**acting in concert**” shall have the meaning given to it in the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers;

1.2.3 “**address**” includes a number or address used for the purposes of sending or receiving documents or information by electronic means;

- 1.2.4 “**Admission**” means the initial admission of the Company’s shares to trading on AIM;
- 1.2.5 “**Admission Document**” means the admission document to be issued by the Company in connection with Admission;
- 1.2.6 “**AIM**” means the market of that name operated by the London Stock Exchange plc;
- 1.2.7 “**Articles**” means these articles of association as altered from time to time by special resolution;
- 1.2.8 “**Attribution Percentage**” means, with respect to a shareholder, the percentage of such shareholder’s shares (by number of shares held) that are treated as Controlled Shares of a Tentative 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder;
- 1.2.9 “**auditors**” means the auditors of the Company;
- 1.2.10 “**the board**” means the directors or any of them acting as the board of directors of the Company subject to the provisions of Article 1.13.2;
- 1.2.11 “**certificated share**” means a share in the capital of the Company that is not an uncertificated share and references in these Articles to a share being held in certificated form shall be construed accordingly;
- 1.2.12 “**CFC**” means a “controlled foreign corporation” within the meaning of section 957 of the Code;
- 1.2.13 “**City Code**” means The City Code on Takeovers and Mergers issued and administered by the UK Panel, as amended from time to time;
- 1.2.14 “**clear days**” in relation to the sending of a notice means the period excluding the day on which a notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;
- 1.2.15 “**Code**” means the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time, or any United States federal statute then in effect that has replaced such statute, and a reference to a particular section thereof shall be deemed to include a reference to the comparable section, if any, of such replacement statute;

- 1.2.16 “**Companies Law**” means the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 (as amended), every order, regulation or other subordinate legislation made under it (including the Order) and every other statute from time to time in force concerning companies and affecting the Company as a matter of Jersey law;
- 1.2.17 “**Connected Person**” means in relation to an individual, the individual’s spouse, cohabitee, children and grand-children and in relation to a body corporate, any member of that body corporate’s group (including that body corporate’s direct and indirect subsidiaries, any body corporate of which it is a direct or indirect subsidiary, and any other direct or indirect subsidiary of such body corporate);
- 1.2.18 “**Constructive Ownership Shares**” means the Controlled Shares a 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder or a Tentative 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder (as applicable) is deemed to own under section 958(b) of the Code;
- 1.2.19 “**Controlled Shares**” means, in reference to any person, all shares that such person owns directly, indirectly (under section 958(a)(2) of the Code) or constructively (under section 958(b) of the Code), reflecting the application of section 957 of the Code;
- 1.2.20 “**Controlling Interest**” in relation to an undertaking means:
- (a) the ownership or control (directly or indirectly) of shares in that undertaking carrying more than 50 per cent. of the votes exercisable at general meetings of that undertaking on all or substantially all, matters; or
  - (b) the right to appoint or remove directors of that undertaking having a majority of the voting rights exercisable at meetings of the board of directors of that undertaking on all, or substantially all, matters;
- 1.2.21 “**CREST**” means the electronic settlement system for UK and Irish securities operated by Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited or any successor system from time to time;

- 1.2.22 “**director**” means a director of the Company;
- 1.2.23 the “**Disclosure and Transparency Rules**” means the United Kingdom Disclosure and Transparency Rules as amended from time to time relating to the disclosure of information in respect of financial instruments which have been admitted to trading on a regulated market or for which a request for admission to trading on such a market has been made, as published by the Financial Services Authority of the United Kingdom;
- 1.2.24 “**dividend**” means dividend or bonus;
- 1.2.25 “**electronic copy**”, “**electronic form**” and “**electronic means**” have the meanings given to them by section 1168 of the UK Companies Act 2006;
- 1.2.26 “**entitled by transmission**” means, in relation to a share in the capital of the Company, entitled as a consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder or otherwise by operation of law;
- 1.2.27 “**Excess Securities**” has the meaning set out in Article 17.1.4;
- 1.2.28 “**hard copy**” and “**hard copy form**” have the meanings given to them by section 1168 of the UK Companies Act 2006;
- 1.2.29 “**holder**” or “**shareholder**” in relation to a share in the capital of the Company means the member whose name is entered in the register as the holder of that share;
- 1.2.30 “**indirect**” for the purposes of the definition of Controlled Shares and Article 21 (other than for the purposes of the next-to-last sentence of Article 21.8) means, when referring to an owner of shares, ownership of shares within the meaning of section 958(a)(2) of the Code;
- 1.2.31 “**Indirect Ownership Shares**” means the Controlled Shares that a 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder or a Tentative 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder (as applicable) is deemed to own under section 958(a)(2) of the Code;
- 1.2.32 “**Interest**” includes an interest of any kind whatsoever in or to any share or any right to control the voting or other rights attributable to

any share, disregarding any conditions or restrictions to which the exercise of any right attributed to such interest may be subject;

- 1.2.33 “**interests in securities**” has the same meaning as set out in the City Code and shall include acquisitions in the circumstances set out in Rule 37.1 of the City Code;
- 1.2.34 “**member**” means a member of the Company;
- 1.2.35 “**Member Voting Record Time**” shall have the meaning given in Article 23.4;
- 1.2.36 “**Memorandum**” means the memorandum of association of the Company as altered from time to time;
- 1.2.37 “**office**” means the registered office of the Company;
- 1.2.38 “**Operator**” has the same meaning as “authorised operator” as provided for in the Order;
- 1.2.39 “**ordinary resolution**” means a resolution of the Company in general meeting adopted by a simple majority of the votes cast at that meeting;
- 1.2.40 “**Order**” means the Uncertificated Securities (Jersey) Order 1999, as amended from time to time, and any provisions of or under the Companies Law which supplement or replace such Order;
- 1.2.41 “**paid**” means paid or credited as paid;
- 1.2.42 “**participating class**” means a class of shares title to which IS permitted by an Operator to be transferred by a relevant system;
- 1.2.43 “**Permitted Acquisition**” means an acquisition of interests in securities in the Company:
- (a) to which the board has given its written consent; or



- (b) which is made in accordance with the applicable provisions of the City Code as if it applied to the Company, (including without limitation:
- (i) an acquisition made in circumstances in which the City Code, if it applied to the Company, would not require an offer or offers to be made as a consequence; and
  - (ii) an acquisition made in the circumstances in which the City Code, if it applied to the Company, would require an offer or offers to be made as a consequence and such offer(s) is (are) made in accordance with Rules 6, 9, 10, 11, 14 and 15 (to the extent applicable));
- 1.2.44 “**recognised person**” means a recognised clearing house or a nominee of a recognised clearing house or of a recognised investment exchange, each of which terms has the meaning given to it by section 285 of the UK FSMA;
- 1.2.45 “**register**” means either or both of the issuer register of members and the Operator register of members of the Company;
- 1.2.46 “**regulated market**” shall have the meaning as given to it in the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers;
- 1.2.47 “**Relevant securities**” has the same meaning as set out in the City Code;
- 1.2.48 “**relevant system**” means any computer based system and its related facilities and procedures that is provided by an Operator and by means of which title to units of a security can be evidenced and transferred in accordance with the Order, without a written instrument;
- 1.2.49 “**Rules 6, 9, 10, 11, 14 and 15**” means Rules 6, 9, 10, 11, 14 and 15, respectively (including the notes thereto) of the City Code;

- 1.2.50 “**Sale**” means the completion of an acquisition (whether through a single transaction or a series of transactions) by a person or his Connected Persons or persons acting in concert with each other of shares or an Interest in shares as a result of which such person(s) acquire(s) a Controlling Interest in the Company;
- 1.2.51 “**seal**” means the common or any official seal that the Company may be permitted to have under the Companies Law;
- 1.2.52 “**secretary**” means the secretary of the Company and includes a joint, assistant, deputy or temporary secretary and any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary;
- 1.2.53 “**Share Exchange Agreement**” means the share exchange agreement dated on or about [ ] between the Company, [ ] and others as more particularly described in paragraph [10.3 of Part 5 (Additional Information) of the Admission Document];
- 1.2.54 “**special resolution**” means a resolution passed by a majority of three-quarters of the shareholders who (being entitled to do so) vote in person, or by proxy, at a general meeting of the Company or at a separate meeting of a class of members of the Company;
- 1.2.55 “**Tentative 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder**” means a United States Person who, but for the adjustments to or the eliminations of the voting power of shares pursuant to Article 21, would be a 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder;
- 1.2.56 “**UK Companies Act 2006**” means the United Kingdom Companies Act 2006 (as enacted at the date of adoption of these Articles, whether or not in force);
- 1.2.57 “**UK FSMA**” means the United Kingdom Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended);
- 1.2.58 “**UK Insolvency Act 1986**” means the United Kingdom Insolvency Act 1986 (as in force at the date of adoption of these Articles);
- 1.2.59 “**UK Listing Authority**” means the Financial Services Authority in its capacity as competent authority for official listing under Part VI of the UK FSMA; and

- 1.2.60 “**UK Panel**” means the United Kingdom Panel on Takeovers and Mergers;
- 1.2.61 “**uncertificated share**” means a share of a class which is at the relevant time a participating class title to which is recorded on the register as being held in uncertificated form and references in these Articles to a share being held in uncertificated form shall be construed accordingly;
- 1.2.62 “**United Kingdom**” means Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- 1.2.63 “**United States**” means the United States of America;
- 1.2.64 “**United States Person**” means a “**United States person**” within the meaning of section 957(c) of the Code; and
- 1.2.65 “**working day**” has the meaning given by section 1173 of the UK Companies Act 2006.
- 1.3 References to a document or information being “**sent**”, “**supplied**” or “**given**” to or by a person means such document, or information, or a copy of such document or information, being sent, supplied, given, delivered, issued or made available to or by, or served on or by, or deposited with or by that person by any method authorised by these Articles, and “**sending**”, “**supplying**” and “**giving**” shall be construed accordingly.
- 1.4 References to “**writing**” mean the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether in electronic form or otherwise, and “**written**” shall be construed accordingly.
- 1.5 References to a “**share**” or “**shares**” shall, for as long as there is only one class of share in issue in the capital of the Company, be deemed to be references to an “**ordinary share**” or “**ordinary shares**” in the capital of the Company (as applicable).
- 1.6 References to “**voting power**” are references to the voting power of the relevant shares as determined under Subpart F of the Code.

- 1.7 Words denoting the singular include the plural and vice versa; words denoting the masculine gender include the feminine gender; and words denoting persons include corporations.
- 1.8 Words or expressions contained in these Articles which are not defined in Article 1.2 but are defined in the Companies Law have the same meaning as in the Companies Law (but excluding any modifications not in force at the date of adoption of these Articles) unless inconsistent with the subject or context.
- 1.9 Subject to the preceding Article and the definitions of the UK Companies Act 2006 in Article 1.2, references to any provision of any enactment or of any subordinate legislation (as defined by section 21(l) of the United Kingdom Interpretation Act 1978) include any modification or re-enactment of that provision for the time being in force.
- 1.10 Any expressions defined in the City Code shall, for the purposes of Articles 15 to 20, and save as otherwise defined in these Articles, have the same meaning as set out therein.
- 1.11 Headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the construction of these Articles.
- 1.12 Any reference herein to a section of the Code also includes reference to the United States Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder.
- 1.13 In these Articles:
  - 1.13.1 powers of delegation shall not be restrictively construed and the widest interpretation shall be given to them;
  - 1.13.2 the word “**board**” in the context of the exercise of any power contained in these Articles includes any committee consisting of one or more directors, any director, any other officer of the Company and any local or divisional board, manager or agent of the Company to which or, as the case may be, to whom the power in question has been delegated in accordance with Article 31;
  - 1.13.3 no power of delegation shall be limited by the existence of any other power of delegation or, except where expressly provided by the terms of delegation, the exercise of that or any other power of delegation; and

1.13.4 except where expressly provided by the terms of delegation, the delegation of a power shall not exclude the concurrent exercise of that power by any other body or person who is for the time being authorised to exercise it under these Articles or under another delegation of the power.

1.14 For the purposes of Article 90(1) of the Companies Law, the majority required to pass a special resolution shall be a majority of three-quarters of the shareholders who (being entitled to do so) vote in person, or by proxy, at a general meeting of the Company or at a separate meeting of a class of members of the Company.

## 2. SHARE CAPITAL

2.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law and these Articles and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares or class of shares, any share may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine or, subject to and in default of such determination, as the board shall determine. No share issued by the Company shall have a nominal value. The Company may, pursuant to the Companies Law, issue fractions of shares and any such fractional shares shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with other shares of the same class issued by the Company.

2.2 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, and these Articles, in particular Articles 2.4 to 2.11, and of any resolution of the Company in general meeting passed pursuant to those provisions:

2.2.1 all unissued shares for the time being in the capital of the Company shall be at the disposal of the board; and

2.2.2 the board may reclassify, allot (with or without conferring a right of renunciation), grant options over, or otherwise dispose of them to such persons on such terms and conditions and at such times as it thinks fit.

2.3 The Company may, subject to Articles 2.4 to 2.11, from time to time pass an ordinary resolution referring to this Article 2.3 and authorising the board to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot relevant securities and:

2.3.1 on the passing of the resolution the board shall be generally and unconditionally authorised to allot relevant securities up to the number specified in the resolution; and

2.3.2 unless previously revoked the authority shall expire on the day specified in the resolution (not being more than five years after the date on which the resolution is passed),

but any authority given under this Article 2.3 shall allow the Company, before the authority expires, to make an offer or agreement which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after it expires.

2.4 Subject to Articles 2.9 and 2.10, the Company shall not allot equity securities to a person on any terms unless:

2.4.1 it has made an offer to each person who holds shares in the Company to allot to him on the same or more favourable terms a proportion of those securities that is as nearly as practicable equal to the proportion of the number of shares in the share capital of the Company held by him; and

2.4.2 the period during which any such offer may be accepted has expired or the Company has received notice of the acceptance or refusal of every offer so made.

2.5 Equity securities that the Company has offered to allot to a shareholder may be allotted to him, or anyone in whose favour he has renounced his right to their allotment, without contravening Article 2.4.

2.6 The offer made in this Article may be made in either hard copy or by electronic communication.

2.7 The offer must state a period during which it may be accepted and the offer shall not be withdrawn before the end of that period.

2.8 The period referred to in Article 2.7 above must be a period of at least 21 days or such other period of time as required from time to time for companies incorporated in the United Kingdom by section 562(5) of the UK Companies Act 2006, beginning:

- 2.8.1 in the case of an offer made in hard copy form, with the date on which the offer is sent or supplied; or
- 2.8.2 in the case of an offer made by way of electronic communication, with the date on which the offer is sent.
- 2.9 The provisions of Articles 2.4 to 2.8 do not apply in relation to:
- 2.9.1 the allotment of:
- (a) bonus shares; or
  - (b) equity securities if these are, or are to be, wholly or partly paid up otherwise than in cash; or
  - (c) equity securities which would, apart from any renunciation or assignment of the right to their allotment, be held under an employee share scheme.
- 2.10 The Company may from time to time resolve by special resolution, referring to this Article 2.10, that the board be given power to allot equity securities for cash and, on the passing of the resolution, the board shall have the power to allot (pursuant to that authority) equity securities for cash as if Articles 2.4 to 2.8 above did not apply to:
- 2.10.1 a specified allotment of equity securities to be made pursuant to that authority; and/or
- 2.10.2 to the allotment with such modifications as may be specified in the resolution,
- and unless previously revoked that power shall expire on the date (if any) specified in the resolution or, if no date is specified, 15 months after the date on which the resolution is passed or if earlier at the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company, but the Company may before the power expires make an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after it expires.
- 2.11 In this Article 2.11 and Articles 2.4 to 2.10:

- 2.11.1 “**employee share scheme**” means any employee and/or executive incentive plan or scheme established for the benefit of employees and/or executives and/or directors and their respective relations (as determined in accordance with such plans or schemes) of the Company and/or any of its direct or indirect subsidiaries (whether or not such plan or scheme is open to all employees, executives, directors or relations or not) and which is operated either by the Company or any of its direct or indirect subsidiaries or by a third party on their behalf and under the terms of which employees and/or executives and/or directors and their respective relations may acquire and/or benefit from shares or any interest therein, whether directly, or pursuant to any option over shares granted to them or otherwise, including without limitation the Share Incentive Arrangements as defined in the Admission Document;
- 2.11.2 “**equity securities**” has the same meaning as defined in section 560 of the UK Companies Act 2006, as if the Company were incorporated in England and Wales; and
- 2.11.3 “**relevant securities**” means:
- (a) shares in the Company other than shares allotted in pursuance of any employee share scheme; and
  - (b) a right to subscribe for, or to convert any security into, shares (other than shares allotted in pursuance of any employee share scheme), and a reference to the allotment of relevant securities includes the grant of such a right but not the allotment of shares pursuant to such a right.
- 2.12 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares or class of shares, shares may be issued which are to be redeemed or are to be liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by these Articles.
- 2.13 The Company may exercise all powers of paying commissions or brokerage conferred or permitted by the Companies Law. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, any such commission or brokerage may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other.



- 2.14 Except as required by law, the Company shall recognise no person as holding any share on any trust and (except as otherwise provided by these Articles or by law) the Company shall not be bound by or recognise any interest in any share (or in any fractional part of a share) except the shareholder's absolute right to the entirety of the share (or fractional part of the share).
- 2.15 The board may at any time after the allotment of a share but before a person has been entered into the register as the holder of such share, recognise a renunciation of the share by the allottee in favour of another person and may grant to another allottee a right to effect renunciation on such terms and conditions as the board thinks fit.
- 2.16 The provisions of Articles 2.3 and 2.4 to 2.11 do not apply to:
- 2.16.1 the shares proposed to be issued pursuant to the placing by the Company to certain persons pursuant to a placing agreement dated on or about the date of Admission amongst [ ], the directors at the relevant time and the Company as more particularly described in paragraph 9 of Part 5 (*Additional Information*) of the Admission Document; and
- 2.16.2 the shares proposed to be issued pursuant to the Share Exchange Agreement.

### 3. STATED CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

- 3.1 The Company shall maintain a stated capital account in accordance with the Companies Law for each class of issued share. A stated capital account may be expressed in any currency.
- 3.2 Subject to the requirements of the Companies Law, and except as provided in Article 3.3, there shall be transferred to the stated capital account for each class of share:
- 3.2.1 the amount of cash received by the Company for the issue of shares of that class;
- 3.2.2 the value, as determined by the Directors, of the cause received by the Company, otherwise than in cash, for the issue of shares of that class;

- 3.2.3 every amount which the Company, by Special Resolution, resolves to transfer to such account from a profit and loss account or from any capital or revenue reserve; and
- 3.2.4 every other amount which is from time to time required by the Companies Law to be transferred to a stated capital account.
- 3.3 Where the Companies Law permits the Company to refrain from transferring any amount to a stated capital account, that amount need not be so transferred; but the Directors may if they think fit nevertheless cause all or any part of such amount to be transferred to the relevant stated capital account.
- 3.4 Where, for the purposes of Article 3.2.2, the Directors are to determine the value of any cause received by the Company they may rely on such indicator or indicators of value as appear to them to be reasonable and practicable in the circumstances.

#### 4. VARIATION OF RIGHTS

- 4.1 If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into shares of different classes, any of the rights for the time being attached to any share or class of shares in the Company (and notwithstanding that the Company may be or be about to be in a winding up) may be varied or abrogated in such manner (if any) as may be provided by such rights or, in the absence of any such provision, either with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three quarters in number of the issued shares of the class or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of shares of the class duly convened and held as hereinafter provided (but not otherwise).
- 4.2 All the provisions in these Articles as to general meetings shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to every meeting of the holders of any class of shares. The board may convene a meeting of the holders of any class of shares whenever it thinks fit and whether or not the business to be transacted involves a variation or abrogation of class rights.
- 4.3 Subject to the terms of issue of or rights attached to any shares, the rights or privileges attached to any class of shares shall be deemed not to be varied or abrogated by the creation or issue of any new shares ranking *pari passu* in all respects (save as to the date from which such new shares shall rank for dividend) with or subsequent to those already issued or by the reduction of the capital

paid up on such shares or by the purchase or redemption by the Company of its own shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law and these Articles.

## 5. SHARE CERTIFICATES

5.1 Every member, on becoming the holder of any certificated share (except a recognised person in respect of whom the Company is not required by law to complete and have ready for delivery a certificate) shall be entitled, without payment, to one certificate for all the certificated shares of each class held by him (and, on transferring a part of his holding of certificated shares of any class, to a certificate for the balance of his holding of certificated shares). He may elect to receive one or more additional certificates for any of his certificated shares if he pays for every certificate after the first a reasonable sum determined from time to time by the board. Every certificate shall:

5.1.1 be executed under the seal or otherwise in accordance with Article 40.1 or in such other manner as the board may approve; and

5.1.2 specify the number, class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up on the shares.

The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for certificated shares held jointly by more than one person and delivery of a certificate to one joint holder shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them. Shares of different classes may not be included in the same certificate.

5.2 If a share certificate is defaced, worn out, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and payment of any exceptional out-of-pocket expenses reasonably incurred by the Company in investigating evidence and preparing the requisite form of indemnity as the board may determine but otherwise free of charge and (in the case of defacement or wearing out) on delivery up of the old certificate.

## 6. UNCERTIFICATED SHARES

6.1 Pursuant and subject to the Order, the board may permit title to some or all of the shares of any class to be evidenced otherwise than by a certificate and title to such shares to be transferred in accordance with the rules of a relevant system

and may make arrangements for that class of shares to become a participating class. Title to some or all of the shares of a particular class may only be evidenced otherwise than by a certificate where that class of shares is at the relevant time a participating class. The board may also, subject to compliance with the Order and the rules of any relevant system, determine at any time that title to some or all of the shares of any class of shares may from a date specified by the board no longer be evidenced otherwise than by a certificate or that title to such shares shall cease to be transferred by means of any particular relevant system. Shares which are uncertificated shares shall not be treated as forming a class which is separate from certificated shares with the same rights.

- 6.2 In relation to a class of shares which is a participating class and for so long as it remains a participating class, no provision of these Articles shall apply or have effect to the extent that it is inconsistent in any respect with:
- 6.2.1 the holding of shares of that class in uncertificated form;
  - 6.2.2 the transfer of title to shares of that class by means of a relevant system;
  - 6.2.3 the exercise of any powers or functions by the Company or the effecting by the Company of any actions by means of a relevant system; and
  - 6.2.4 any provision of the Order.
- 6.3 Some or all of the shares of a class which is at the relevant time a participating class may be changed from uncertificated form to certificated form, and from certificated to uncertificated form, in accordance with and subject as provided for in the Order and the rules of any relevant system.
- 6.4 Unless the board otherwise determines or the Order or the rules of the relevant system concerned otherwise require, any shares issued or created out of or in respect of any uncertificated shares shall be uncertificated shares and any shares issued or created out of or in respect of any certificated shares shall be certificated shares.
- 6.5 Subject to the Companies Law, the directors may lay down regulations not included in these Articles which (in addition to, or in substitution for, any provisions in these Articles):

- 6.5.1 apply to the issue, holding, exercise of rights in respect of or transfer of shares in uncertificated form;
  - 6.5.2 set out (where appropriate) the procedures for conversion and/or redemption of shares in uncertificated form; and/or
  - 6.5.3 the directors consider necessary or appropriate to ensure that these Articles are consistent with the Order and/or the Operator's rules and practices.
- 6.6 Such regulations will apply instead of any relevant provisions in these Articles which relate to the issue, holding, transfer, conversion and redemption of shares in uncertificated form or which are not consistent with the Order, in all cases to the extent (if any) stated in such regulations. If the directors make any such regulation, Article 6.8 of this Article will (for the avoidance of doubt) continue to apply, when read in conjunction with those regulations.
- 6.7 Any instruction given by means of a relevant system shall be a dematerialised instruction given in accordance with the Order, the facilities and requirements of a relevant system and the Operator's rules and practices.
- 6.8 Where the Company is entitled under the Companies Law, the Order, the Operator's rules and practices, these Articles or otherwise to dispose of, forfeit, enforce a lien over or sell or otherwise procure the sale of any shares, the directors may, in the case of any shares in uncertificated form, take such steps (subject to the Companies Law, the Order, the Operator's rules and practices and these Articles) as may be required or appropriate, by instruction by means of a relevant system or otherwise and, if need be, by virtue of an irrevocable power of attorney in favour of any director that is hereby by these Articles deemed to be given by the relevant member under the Powers of Attorney (Jersey) Law 1995 (such power of attorney to come into effect once the Company becomes so entitled) or, if later when the board elects that such power of attorney should come into effect, to effect such disposal, forfeiture, enforcement or sale, including (without limitation) by:
- 6.8.1 requesting or requiring the deletion of any computer based entries in the relevant system relating to the holding of such shares;
  - 6.8.2 altering such computer based entries so as to divest the holder of such shares of the power to transfer such shares other than to a person

selected or approved by the Company for the purpose of such transfer;

- 6.8.3 requiring any holder of such shares to take such steps as may be necessary to sell or transfer such shares as directed by the Company;
  - 6.8.4 (subject to any applicable law) otherwise rectify or change the register in respect of any such shares in such manner as the directors consider appropriate (including, without limitation, by entering the name of a transferee into the register as the next holder of such shares); and/or
  - 6.8.5 appointing any person to take any steps in the name of any holder of such shares as may be required to change such shares to certificated form and/or to effect the transfer of such shares (and such steps shall be effective as if they had been taken by such shareholder).
- 6.9 In relation to any share in uncertificated form:
- 6.9.1 the Company may utilise the relevant system to the fullest extent available from time to time in the exercise of any of its powers or functions under the Companies Law, the Order or these Articles or otherwise in effecting any actions and the Company may from time to time determine the manner in which such powers, functions and actions shall be so exercised or effected;
  - 6.9.2 the Company may, by notice to the holder of that share, require the shareholder to change the form of that share to certificated form within the period specified in the notice and to hold that share in certificated form for so long as required by the Company; and
  - 6.9.3 the Company shall not issue a share certificate.
- 6.10 The Company may by notice to the holder of any share in certificated form, direct that the form of such share may not be changed to uncertificated form for a period specified in such notice.

## 7. LIEN

- 7.1 The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys payable to the Company (whether presently or

not) in respect of that share. The board may at any time (generally or in a particular case) waive any lien or declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Article 7. The Company's lien on a share shall extend to any amount (including without limitation dividends) payable in respect of it.

- 7.2 The Company may sell, in such manner as the board determines, any share on which the Company has a lien if a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and is not paid within 14 clear days after notice has been sent to the holder of the share, or to the person entitled to it by transmission, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the share may be sold.
- 7.3 To give effect to that sale the board may, if the share is a certificated share, authorise any person on behalf of the relevant member to execute an instrument of transfer, or a director may do so under an irrevocable power of attorney in favour of any director that is hereby by these Articles deemed to be granted by the relevant member under the Powers of Attorney (Jersey) Law 1995, such power of attorney to come into effect on the date of the notice under Article 7.2, in respect of the share sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the buyer. If the share is an uncertificated share, the board may exercise any of the Company's powers under Articles 6.1 to 6.9 to effect the sale of the share to, or in accordance with the directions of, the buyer. The buyer shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money and his title to the share shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in relation to the sale.
- 7.4 The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in or towards payment or satisfaction of so much of the sum in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable. Any residue shall (if the share sold is a certificated share, on surrender to the Company for cancellation of the certificate in respect of the share sold and, whether the share sold is a certificated or uncertificated share, subject to a like lien for any moneys not presently payable as existed on the share before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the share at the date of the sale.

## 8. CALLS ON SHARES

- 8.1 Subject to the terms of allotment, the board may from time to time make calls on the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares. Each member

shall (subject to receiving at least 14 clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the Company the amount called on his shares as required by the notice. A call may be required to be paid by instalments. A call may be revoked in whole or part and the time fixed for payment of a call may be postponed in whole or part as the board may determine. A person on whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made on him even if the shares in respect of which the call was made are subsequently transferred.

- 8.2 A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the board authorising the call was passed.
- 8.3 The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of it.
- 8.4 If a call or any instalment of a call remains unpaid in whole or in part after it has become due and payable the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day it became due and payable until it is paid. Interest shall be paid at the rate fixed by the terms of allotment of the share or in the notice of the call or, if no rate is fixed, the rate determined by the board, not exceeding five per cent. per annum, or, if higher, the appropriate rate (as defined in section 592 of the UK Companies Act 2006), but the board may in respect of any individual member waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.
- 8.5 An amount payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date, including any instalment(s) of a call, shall be deemed to be a call duly made and notified and payable on the date so fixed or in accordance with the terms of the allotment. If it is not paid the provisions of these Articles shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.
- 8.6 Subject to the terms of allotment, the board may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the allottees or shareholders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.
- 8.7 The board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid on any share held by him. Such payment in advance of calls shall extinguish the liability on the share in respect of which it is made to the extent of the payment. The Company may pay on all or any of the moneys so advanced (until they would but for such advance become presently payable) interest at such rate agreed between the board and the



member not exceeding (unless the Company by ordinary resolution otherwise directs) five per cent. per annum or, if higher, the appropriate rate (as defined in section 592 of the UK Companies Act 2006).

## 9. FORFEITURE AND SURRENDER

- 9.1 If a call or any instalment of a call remains unpaid in whole or in part after it has become due and payable, the board may give the person from whom it is due not less than 14 clear days' notice requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued and any costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment. The notice shall name the place where payment is to be made and shall state that if the notice is not complied with the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
- 9.2 If that notice is not complied with, any share in respect of which it was sent may, at any time before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the board. The forfeiture shall include all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited share which have not been paid before the forfeiture. When a share has been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be sent to the person who was the holder of the share before the forfeiture. Where the forfeited share is held in certificated form, an entry shall be made promptly in the register opposite the entry of the share showing that notice has been sent, that the share has been forfeited and the date of forfeiture. No forfeiture shall be invalidated by the omission or neglect to send that notice or to make those entries.
- 9.3 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, a forfeited share shall be deemed to belong to the Company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the board determines, either to the person who was the shareholder before the forfeiture or to any other person. At any time before sale, re-allotment or other disposal, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the board thinks fit. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share held in certificated form is to be transferred to any person, the board may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share held in uncertificated form is to be transferred to any person, the board may exercise any of the Company's powers or their powers (whether as a board or as individual directors) under Article 6. The Company may receive the

consideration given for the share on its disposal and may register the transferee as holder of the share.

- 9.4 A person shall cease to be a member in respect of any share which has been forfeited and shall, if the share is a certificated share, surrender the certificate for any forfeited share to the Company for cancellation. The person shall remain liable to the Company for all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of that share with interest on that amount at the rate at which interest was payable on those moneys before the forfeiture or, if no interest was so payable, at the rate determined by the board, not exceeding five per cent. per annum or, if higher, the appropriate rate (as defined in section 592 of the UK Companies Act 2006), from the date of forfeiture until payment. The board may enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the share at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on its disposal.
- 9.5 The board may accept the surrender of any share which it is in a position to forfeit on such terms and conditions as may be agreed. Subject to those terms and conditions, a surrendered share shall be treated as if it had been forfeited.
- 9.6 The forfeiture of a share shall involve the extinction at the time of forfeiture of all interest in and all claims and demands against the Company in respect of the share and all other rights' and liabilities incidental to the share as between the person whose share is forfeited and the Company, except only those rights and liabilities expressly saved by these Articles, or as are given or imposed in the case of past members by the Companies Law.
- 9.7 A declaration by a director or the secretary that a share has been duly forfeited or surrendered on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. The declaration shall (subject if necessary to the execution of an instrument of transfer or transfer by means of the relevant system, as the case may be, and in connection with which any director may exercise an irrevocable power of attorney that is hereby by these Articles deemed to be given by the relevant member under the Powers of Attorney (Jersey) Law 1995 such power to come into effect on the date of the relevant declaration) constitute a good title to the share. The person to whom the share is disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, if any, and his title to the share shall not be affected by any irregularity in, or invalidity of, the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, surrender, sale, re-allotment or disposal of the share.

## 10. TRANSFER OF SHARES

- 10.1 Without prejudice to any power of the Company to register as shareholder a person to whom the right to any share has been transmitted by operation of law, the instrument of transfer of a certificated share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the board may approve. An instrument of transfer shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor and, unless the share is fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee. An instrument of transfer need not be under seal.
- 10.2 The board may refuse to register the transfer of a certificated share unless the instrument of transfer:
- 10.2.1 is lodged, duly stamped (if stampable), at the office or at another place appointed by the board accompanied by the certificate for the share to which it relates and such other evidence as the board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
  - 10.2.2 is in respect of only one class of shares; and
  - 10.2.3 is in favour of not more than four transferees.
- 10.3 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these Articles, the board may refuse to register the transfer of a share in certificated form if, in the sole discretion of the Company, such transfer would be in violation of any applicable transfer restriction or in violation of any applicable securities law or regulation.
- 10.4 In the case of a transfer of a certificated share by a recognised person, the lodging of a share certificate will only be necessary if and to the extent that a certificate has been issued in respect of the share in question.
- 10.5 If the board refuses to register a transfer of a share in certificated form, it shall send the transferee notice of its refusal within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged with the Company.
- 10.6 The registration of transfers of shares or of transfers of any class of shares may be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding 30 days in any year) as the board may determine, except that the board may not suspend the

registration of transfers of any participating class without the consent of the Operator of the relevant system.

- 10.7 No fee shall be charged for the registration of any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to a share.
- 10.8 The Company shall be entitled to retain an instrument of transfer which is registered, but an instrument of transfer which the board refuses to register shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is sent.
- 10.9 Subject to such restrictions of these Articles as may be applicable, any member may transfer all or any of his uncertificated shares by means of a relevant system in such manner provided for and subject as provided in the Order and the rules of any relevant system provided that legal title to such shares shall not pass until such transfer is entered into the register and accordingly no provision of these Articles shall apply in respect of an uncertificated share to the extent that it requires or contemplates the effecting of a transfer by an instrument in writing or the production of a certificate for the share to be transferred.

## 11. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

- 11.1 If a member dies, the survivor or survivors where he was a joint shareholder, and his personal representatives where he was a sole shareholder or the only survivor of joint shareholders, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest. Nothing in these Articles shall release the estate of a deceased member (whether a sole or joint shareholder) from any liability in respect of any share held by him.
- 11.2 A person becoming entitled by transmission to a share may, on production of any evidence as to his entitlement properly required by the board, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have another person nominated by him registered as the transferee. If he elects to become the shareholder he shall send notice to the Company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered and the share is a certificated share, he shall execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. If he elects to have himself or another person registered and the share is an uncertificated share, he shall take any action the board may require (including without limitation the execution of any document and the giving of any instruction by means of a relevant system) to enable himself or that person to be registered as the holder of the share. All the provisions of these Articles relating to the transfer of shares apply to that notice

or instrument of transfer as if it were an instrument of transfer executed by the member and the death or bankruptcy of the member or other event giving rise to the transmission had not occurred.

- 11.3 The board may at any time send a notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share. If the notice is not complied with within 60 days, the board may after the expiry of that period withhold payment of all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.
- 11.4 A person becoming entitled by transmission to a share shall, on production of any evidence as to his entitlement properly required by the board and subject to the requirements of Article 11.2, have the same rights in relation to the share as he would have had if he were the holder of the share, subject to Article 42.8. That person may give a discharge for all dividends and other moneys payable in respect of the share, but he shall not, before being registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in respect of it to receive notice of, or to attend or vote at, any meeting of the Company or to receive notice of, or to attend or vote at, any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company.

## 12. ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

- 12.1 The Company may by special resolution alter its share capital in accordance with Article 38 of the Companies Law.
- 12.2 All shares created by special resolution pursuant to Article 12.1 shall be:
- 12.2.1 subject to all the provisions of these Articles, including without limitation provisions relating to payment of calls, lien, forfeiture, transfer and transmission; and
  - 12.2.2 unclassified, unless otherwise provided by these Articles, by the resolution creating the shares or by the terms of allotment of the shares.
- 12.3 Whenever any fractions arise as a result of a consolidation or sub-division of shares, the board may on behalf of the members deal with the fractions as it thinks fit. In particular, without limitation, the board may sell shares representing fractions to which any members would otherwise become entitled

to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members.

- 12.4 Where the shares to be sold are held in certificated form, the board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares or any director may do so by virtue of an irrevocable power of attorney that is hereby by these Articles deemed to be granted by the relevant member under the Powers of Attorney (Jersey) Law 1995 such power of attorney to come into effect on the date of the creation of the fractions of shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the buyer. Where the shares to be sold are held in uncertificated form, the board may do all acts and things it considers necessary or expedient to effect the transfer of the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the buyer and in addition a director may exercise an irrevocable power of attorney deemed to be granted by the relevant member under the Powers of Attorney (Jersey) Law 1995 in respect of the same such power of attorney to come into effect on the date of the creation of the fractions of shares. The buyer shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase moneys and his title to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in, or invalidity of, the proceedings in relation to the sale.
- 12.5 In accordance with (and subject to) the provisions of Article 61 of the Companies Law, the Company may by special resolution reduce its stated capital account and capital redemption reserve in any way.

### **13. PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES**

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law and without prejudice to any relevant special rights attached to any class of shares, the Company may purchase any of its own shares of any class (including without limitation redeemable shares) in any way and at any price and may hold such shares as treasury shares.

### **14. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS**

- 14.1 For the purposes of this Article 14, any adjustment to the voting power attributable to shares pursuant to Article 21 shall be disregarded.
- 14.2 The Company may give a disclosure notice to any person whom the Company knows or has reasonable cause to believe:

- 14.2.1 is interested in the Company's shares; or
  - 14.2.2 to have been so interested at any time during the three years immediately preceding the date on which the disclosure notice is issued (the "**disclosure period**").
- 14.3 The disclosure notice may require the person:
- 14.3.1 to confirm that fact or (as the case may be) to state whether or not it is the case, and
  - 14.3.2 if he holds, or has during the disclosure period held, any such interest, to give such further information including in respect of any other person who has received a disclosure notice as may be required in accordance with the disclosure notice.
- 14.4 The notice may require the person to whom it is addressed to give particulars of his own present or past interest in the Company's shares held by him at any time during the disclosure period.
- 14.5 The notice may require the person to whom it is addressed, where:
- 14.5.1 his interest is a present interest and another interest in the shares subsists; or
  - 14.5.2 another interest in the shares subsisted during the disclosure period at a time when his interest subsisted, to give, so far as lies within his knowledge, such particulars with respect to that other interest as may be required by the notice.
- 14.6 The particulars referred to in Article 14.5 include without limitation:
- 14.6.1 the identity of persons interested in the shares in question; and
  - 14.6.2 whether persons interested in the same shares are or were parties to:
    - (a) an agreement to acquire interests in a particular company; or
    - (b) an agreement or arrangement relating to the exercise of any rights conferred by the holding of the shares; or

(c) the nature and extent of any interest in the shares.

14.7 The notice may require the person to whom it is addressed, where his interest is a past interest, to give (so far as lies within his knowledge) particulars of the identity of the person who held that interest immediately upon his ceasing to hold it.

14.8 The information required by the notice must be given within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice.

14.9 The Company will keep a register of information received pursuant to this Article 14. The Company will within three days of receipt of such information enter on the register:

14.9.1 the fact the requirement was imposed and the date it was imposed;  
and

14.9.2 the information received in pursuance of the requirement.

14.10 If a disclosure notice is given by the Company to a person appearing to be interested in any share, a copy shall at the same time be given to the holder of the relevant share, but the accidental omission to do so or the non-receipt of the copy by the holder of the relevant share shall not prejudice the operation of the following provisions of this Article.

14.11 If the holder of, or any person appearing to be interest in, any share has been served with a disclosure notice and, in respect of that share (a “default share”), has been in default for the relevant period in supplying to the Company the information required by the disclosure notice, the restrictions referred to in Article 14.12 shall apply. Those restrictions shall continue until:

14.11.1 the date seven days after the date on which the board is satisfied that the default is remedied; or

14.11.2 the Company is notified that the default shares are the subject of an exempt transfer; or

14.11.3 the board decides to waive those restrictions, in whole or in part.

14.12 The restrictions referred to in Article 14.11 are as follows:



- 14.12.1 if the default shares in which anyone person is interested or appears to the Company to be interested represent less than 0.25 per cent. of the issued shares of the class, the holders of the default shares shall not be entitled, in respect of those shares, to attend or to vote, either personally or by proxy, at any general meeting or at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company, or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company; or
- 14.12.2 if the default shares in which anyone person is interested or appears to the Company to be interested represent at least 0.25 per cent. of the issued shares of the class, the holders of the default shares shall not be entitled unless otherwise determined by the board from time to time, in respect of those shares:
- (a) to attend or to vote, either personally or by proxy, at any general meeting or at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company, or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company; or
  - (b) to receive any payment by way of dividend and no share shall be allotted in lieu of payment of a dividend; or
  - (c) to transfer or agree to transfer any of those shares or any rights in them.
- 14.13 The restrictions in Articles 14.12.1 and 14.12.2 shall not prejudice the right of either the member holding the default shares or, if different, any person having a power of sale over those shares to sell or agree to sell those shares under an exempt transfer.
- 14.14 Any disclosure notice shall cease to have effect in relation to any shares transferred by the holder of such shares in accordance with the provisions in Article 14.13.
- 14.15 If any dividend or other distribution is withheld under Article 14.12.2, the member shall be entitled to receive it as soon as practicable after the restrictions contained in Article 14.12.2 cease to apply.

14.16 If, while any of the restrictions referred to above apply to a share, another share is allotted or offered in right of it (or in right of any share to which this Article applies), the same restrictions shall apply to that other share as if it were a default share. For this purpose, shares which the Company allots, or procures to be offered, pro rata (disregarding fractional entitlements and shares not offered to certain members by reason of legal or practical problems associated with issuing or offering shares outside Jersey or the United Kingdom) to holders of shares of the same class as the default share shall be treated as shares allotted in right of existing shares from the date on which the allotment is unconditional or, in the case of shares so offered, the date of the acceptance of the offer.

14.17 For the purposes of Articles 14.1 to 14.16:

14.17.1 an “**exempt transfer**” in relation to any share is a transfer pursuant to:

- (a) a sale of the share on a regulated market or an exchange regulated market in the United Kingdom on which shares of that class are listed or normally traded; and/or
- (b) a sale of the whole beneficial interest in the share to a person whom the board is satisfied is unconnected with the existing shareholder or with any other person appearing to be interested in the share; or
- (c) acceptance of a takeover offer;

14.17.2 the “**relevant period**” shall be, in a case falling within Article 14.12.1 above, 28 days and, in a case falling within Article 14.12.2 above, 14 days after the date of service of the disclosure notice;

14.17.3 the percentage of the issued shares of a class represented by a particular holding shall be calculated by reference to the shares in issue at the time when the disclosure notice is given; and

14.17.4 a person shall be treated as being interested or having an interest in shares where they have any direct or indirect interest whether contingent or otherwise in such shares whether by way of legal title or beneficial interest (whether by way of trust instrument, deed of otherwise) or arising by virtue of any contract, agreement, instrument, security, securities (in whatever form and whether publicly traded or

not), trust, nominee or any other form of arrangement whatsoever (including, without limitation, by virtue of any warrant, option, derivative, conversion right or by virtue of any other instrument or agreement of a similar nature) and whether formal or informal in nature.

- 14.18 Without limiting Articles 14.1 to 14.17, each holder of shares shall be under an obligation to make notifications in accordance with the provisions of this Article,
- 14.19 The provisions of Chapter 5 of the Disclosure and Transparency Rules (“DTR5”) shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference into these Articles and accordingly the vote holder and issuer notification rules set out in DTR5 shall apply to the Company and each holder of shares.
- 14.20 For the purposes of the incorporation by reference of DTR5 into these Articles and the application of DTR5 to the Company and each holder of shares, the Company shall (for the purposes of Article 14 only) be deemed to be an “issuer”, as such term is defined in DTR5 and not, for the avoidance of doubt, a “non-UK issuer” (as such terms in defined in DTR5).
- 14.21 For the purposes of Articles 14.18 to 14.21 only, defined terms in DTR5 shall bear the meaning set out in DTR5, and if the meaning of a defined term is not set out in DTR5, the defined term shall bear the meaning set out in the glossary to the Handbook (in such case, read as the definition applicable to DTR5).
- 14.22 If the Company determines that a holder of shares (a “**Defaulting Shareholder**”) has not complied with the provisions of DTR5, referred to above with respect to some or all of such shares held by such holder of shares (the “**Default Shares**”), the Company shall have the right by delivery of notice to the Defaulting Shareholder (a “Default Notice”) to:
- 14.22.1 suspend the right of such Defaulting Shareholder to vote the Default Shares in person or by proxy at any meeting of the Company. Such a suspension shall have effect from the date on which the Default Notice is delivered by the Company to the Defaulting Shareholder until a date that is not more than 7 days after the board has determined in its sole discretion that the Defaulting Shareholder has cured the noncompliance with the provisions of DTR5, provided however, that the Company may at any time by subsequent written notice cancel or suspend the operation of a Default Notice; and/or

- 14.22.2 withhold, without any obligation to pay interest thereon, any dividend or other amount payable with respect to the Default Shares with such amount to be payable only after the Default Notice ceases to have effect with respect to the Default Shares; and/or
- 14.22.3 render ineffective any election to receive shares of the Company instead of cash in respect of any dividend or part thereof; and/or
- 14.22.4 prohibit the transfer of any shares of the Company held by the Defaulting Shareholder except with the consent of the Company or if the Defaulting Shareholder can provide satisfactory evidence to the Company to the effect that, after due inquiry, such stockholder has determined that the Shares to be transferred are not Default Shares.

14.23 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to procure that persons discharging managerial responsibilities (as that term is defined in the Disclosure and Transparency Rules) comply with Chapter 3 of the Disclosure and Transparency Rules.

## 15. RESTRICTION ON ACQUISITIONS

- 15.1 For the purposes of this Article 15, any adjustment to the voting power attributable to shares pursuant to Article 21 shall be disregarded.
- 15.2 Subject to Admission occurring and for as long as the City Code does not apply to the Company and transactions in securities of the Company, a person must not acquire interests in securities of the Company unless the acquisition is a Permitted Acquisition.

## 16. RULE 9

- 16.1 For the purposes of this Article 16, any adjustment to the voting power attributable to shares pursuant to Article 21 shall be disregarded.
- 16.2 Without limiting Article 15, for as long as the City Code does not apply to the Company and transactions in securities of the Company, a person must not:
  - 16.2.1 subject to Article 16.2.2 below, whether by himself, or with persons determined by the board to be acting in concert with him, acquire interests in securities of the Company which, taken together with any

other interests in securities of the Company held or acquired by persons determined by the board to be acting in concert with him, carry 30 per cent. or more of the voting rights attributable to securities of the Company; or

- 16.2.2 whilst he, together with persons determined by the board to be acting in concert with him, holds not less than 30 per cent but not more than 50 per cent. of the voting rights attributable to securities of the Company, acquire, whether by himself or with persons determined by the board to be acting in concert with him, additional interests in securities of the Company which, taken together with any other interests in securities of the Company held by persons determined by the board to be acting in concert with him, increases his voting rights attributable to securities of the Company,

unless the acquisition is a Permitted Acquisition.

## 17. ENFORCEMENT

- 17.1 Where a person acquires interests in securities of the Company or voting rights over such securities in breach of Articles 15 or 16, that person is in breach of these Articles and the board may, among other things:

- 17.1.1 require any member to provide such information as the board considers appropriate to determine any of the matters under Articles 15 to 20;
- 17.1.2 have regard to such public filings and other information as it considers appropriate to determine any of the matters under these Articles 15 to 20;
- 17.1.3 make such determinations under Articles 15 to 20 as it thinks fit, either after calling for submissions from affected members or other persons or without calling for such submissions;
- 17.1.4 determine that any voting, conversion, redemption or other rights attached to securities of the Company held by such person(s) as the board may determine to be held in breach of Articles 15 or 16 (“Excess Securities”) are from a particular time incapable of being exercised for a definite or indefinite period;

- 17.1.5 determine that some or all of the Excess Securities must be sold;
- 17.1.6 determine that some or all of the Excess Securities will not carry any right to dividends or other distributions from a particular time for a definite or indefinite period; and
- 17.1.7 take such other action as it thinks fit for the purposes of Articles 15 to 20, including:
  - (a) prescribing rules (not inconsistent with Articles 15 to 20 and the provisions of the City Code as if it applied to the Company and transactions in securities of the Company);
  - (b) setting deadlines for the provision of information;
  - (c) drawing adverse inferences where information requested is not provided;
  - (d) making determinations or interim determinations;
  - (e) executing documents on behalf of a member;
  - (f) converting any Excess Securities held in uncertificated form into certificated form;
  - (g) paying any costs and expenses out of the proceeds of the sale of securities; and
  - (h) changing decisions or determinations or rulings previously made.

## 18. DETERMINATIONS

- 18.1 The board shall have full authority to determine the application of Articles 15 to 20, including all discretion vested in the UK Panel as if the City Code applied to the Company, including the determination of conditions and consents, the consideration to be offered and any restrictions on the exercise of control.

18.2 Any resolution or determination of, or decision or exercise of discretion or power by, the board or any director or the chairman of any meeting acting in good faith under or pursuant to the provisions of Articles 15 to 20 shall be final and conclusive and anything done by, or on behalf of, or on the authority of, the board or any director acting in good faith pursuant to the provisions of Articles 15 to 20 shall be conclusive and binding on all persons concerned and shall not be open to challenge, whether as to validity or otherwise, on any ground whatsoever. The board shall not be required to give any reasons for any decision, determination or declaration taken or made in accordance with Articles 15 to 20.

## 19. ATTORNEY

Anyone or more of the directors may act as attorney(s) of any member in relation to the execution of documents and other actions to be taken for the sale of Excess Securities determined by the board under Article 17 such power of attorney being deemed to be granted in favour of the directors under the Powers of Attorney (Jersey) Law 1995, such power of attorney to come into effect on the date that the Company determines that some or all of the Excess Securities must be sold under Article 17.1.5 above.

## 20. RECOMMENDED OFFER

In the event that the board recommends to members any offer made for any securities of the Company from time to time, the board shall obtain the undertaking of the offeror(s) to comply *mutatis mutandis* with the provisions of the City Code in the conduct and the execution of such offer.

## 21. RESTRICTIONS ON US HOLDERS

21.1 Except as provided in Article 21.8, the voting power of all shares shall automatically be adjusted to the extent necessary so that there is no 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder. The board shall implement the foregoing in the manner herein provided.

21.2 The board shall from time to time, including prior to any time at which a vote of shareholders is taken, exercise their powers under Article 21.5 and 21.6 to ascertain whether there exists, or will exist at the time any vote of shareholders is taken, a Tentative 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder.

- 21.3 In the event that a Tentative 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder exists, the aggregate votes conferred by shares held by a shareholder that are treated as Controlled Shares of that Tentative 9.5 per cent US Shareholder shall be reduced to the extent necessary such that the Controlled Shares of the Tentative 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder will constitute not more than 9.5 per cent. of the voting power of all issued and outstanding shares. In applying the previous sentence to a Tentative 9.5 per cent US Shareholder, the following rules shall apply:
- 21.3.1 The voting power of shares held directly by a Tentative 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder shall be reduced before reducing the voting power of the Indirect Ownership Shares and Constructive Ownership Shares held by such shareholder.
- 21.3.2 The voting power of the Indirect Ownership Shares held by a Tentative 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder shall be reduced before reducing the voting power of the Constructive Ownership Shares held by such shareholder.
- 21.3.3 Where shares held by more than one shareholder are treated as Controlled Shares of such Tentative 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder, the reduction in votes in accordance with the priority rules set forth above shall apply to such shareholders in descending order according to their respective Attribution Percentages, provided that in the event of a tie, the reduction shall apply pro rata to such tied shareholders.
- 21.3.4 The voting power of shares held by shareholders owning no shares treated as Controlled Shares of any Tentative 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder shall, in the aggregate, be increased by the same number of votes subject to reduction as described above, provided, however, that no shares shall be conferred additional votes to the extent that doing so will cause any shareholder to be treated as a 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder. Such increase shall be apportioned to all such shareholders in proportion to their voting power at that time, provided that such increase shall be limited to the extent necessary to avoid causing any person to be a 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder.
- 21.3.5 The adjustments of voting power described in this Article shall be applied repeatedly until there is no 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder.
- 21.4 The board may deviate from any of the principles described in this Article 21 and may determine that shares held by a shareholder shall carry different voting



rights (including having a fraction of a vote or no vote) as it deems appropriate (i) to avoid the existence of a 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder or (ii) to avoid any adverse tax, legal or regulatory consequences to the Company or any subsidiary of the Company. Any determination by the board as to any adjustments or eliminations of the voting power of any shares made pursuant to this Article 21 shall be final and binding and any vote taken based on such determination shall not be capable of being challenged solely on the basis of such determination.

21.5 Any direct or indirect holder of shares shall be subject to the following obligations to provide information to the board:

21.5.1 The board shall have the authority to request from any direct or indirect holder of shares, and such holder of shares shall provide, such information as the board may reasonably request for the purpose of determining whether any holder's voting rights are to be adjusted. If such holder fails to respond to such a request, or submits incomplete or inaccurate information in response to such a request, the board may determine in its discretion that such holder's shares shall carry no voting rights in which case such shares shall not carry any voting rights, until otherwise determined by the board.

21.5.2 Any direct or indirect shareholder who has actual knowledge that (without giving effect to voting power adjustments or eliminations under this Article 21) he or it is a holder of Controlled Shares having more than 9.5 per cent. of the voting power of all issued and outstanding shares of the Company shall give notice of the same to the Company within 10 days following the date that such shareholder acquires such knowledge.

21.5.3 Notwithstanding the foregoing, no shareholder shall be liable to any other shareholder or the Company for any losses or damages resulting from such holder's failure to respond to, or submission of incomplete or inaccurate information in response to, a request under Article 21.5.1 or from a shareholder's failure to give notice under Article 21.5.2.

21.5.4 Any information provided by any shareholder to the Company pursuant to this Article 21.5 or for the purposes of making the analysis required by Article 21.3 or 21.4 shall be deemed "confidential information" ("**Confidential Information**") and shall be used by the board and the Company solely for the purpose

contemplated by such Articles (except as may be required otherwise by applicable law or regulation). The Company shall hold such Confidential Information in strict confidence and shall not disclose any Confidential Information that it receives, except (i) to the United States Internal Revenue Service (the “**Service**”) if and to the extent the Confidential Information is required by the Service, (ii) to any officers, employees or outside legal counsel or accounting firm engaged by the Company for the purpose of making the determinations under this Article 21 or (iii) as otherwise required by applicable laws or regulations.

- 21.5.5 The Company shall be permitted to disclose to the shareholders and others the relative voting percentages of all shareholders after the application of this Article 21. At the written request of a person whose Confidential Information is held by the Company, the Confidential Information of such person shall be destroyed or returned to such person after the later to occur of (i) such person no longer being a shareholder or (ii) the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations with respect to any Confidential Information obtained for purposes of engaging in any tax-related analysis.
- 21.6 The board shall be authorised to retain the services of an internationally recognised firm of accountants, or any other organisation that is in the opinion of the directors duly qualified to advise on relevant matters, to advise the board in connection with the application of this Article 21 from time to time on such terms as shall be determined by the board.
- 21.7 If more than one class of shares is in issue, the provisions of Article 21 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to any meeting of the holders of any class of shares.
- 21.8 Notwithstanding any other provisions of these Articles, the voting restrictions imposed by this Article 21 on the Controlled Shares of a Tentative 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder shall not apply to any United States Person who was a 9.5 per cent. US Shareholder immediately prior to Admission and who received shares pursuant to the Share Exchange Agreement or to any transferee (as described below) of such United States Person. Voting power shall not be conferred upon the Controlled Shares of such United States Person or its transferee pursuant to Article 21.3.4 to the extent that conferring such voting power would cause the Company to be a CFC, as determined by the board. A “transferee” of a United States Person shall be (i) if such United States Person is a body corporate Or a partnership, any direct or indirect owner of such United States Person who is

an individual, including in the case of a body corporate or a partnership that is owned in whole or in part by a trust any individual who is a grantor or beneficiary of such trust, (an “**Owner**”), (ii) any individual Connected Person of such United States Person or, if such United States Person is a body corporate or a partnership, of any Owner (a “**Family Member**”), (iii) any body corporate or partnership controlled (as defined below) by such United States Person, one or more Owners and/or one or more Family Members and (iv) a trust established for the benefit of such United States Person, one or more Owners and/or one or more Family Members, that receives shares or any direct or indirect interest in a body corporate or a partnership that owns shares. The term “control” shall mean the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of such person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise.

## 22. GENERAL MEETINGS

- 22.1 The board shall convene and the Company shall hold general meetings as annual general meetings in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Law.
- 22.2 The board may call general meetings whenever and at such times and places as it shall determine. On the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Law, the board shall convene a general meeting in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Law. Any director of the Company may call a general meeting, but where no director is able to do so, any two members of the Company may summon a meeting for the purpose of appointing one or more directors for the sole purpose of calling a general meeting, following which such directors shall immediately resign (and the powers of those directors shall be limited accordingly).

## 23. NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

- 23.1 At least fourteen clear days’ notice shall be given of every annual general meeting and of all other general meetings, including without limitation, every general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution.
- 23.2 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, to the provisions of these Articles and to any restrictions imposed on any shares, the notice shall be sent to all the members and to each of the directors. The Company may determine that the members entitled to receive a notice of a general meeting of the

Company are the members on the register at the close of business on a day determined by the Company, which day may not be more than 21 days before the day that notices of the meeting are sent. The auditors are entitled to receive all notices of, and other communications relating to, any general meeting which any member is entitled to receive.

- 23.3 The notice shall specify the time, date and place of the meeting (including without limitation any satellite meeting place arranged for the purposes of Article 23.7, which shall be identified as such in the notice) and the general nature of the business to be dealt with.
- 23.4 For the purpose of determining whether a person is entitled as a member to attend or vote at a meeting and how many votes such person may cast, the Company may specify in the notice of the meeting a time (the “**Member Voting Record Time**”) not more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting, by which a person who holds shares in registered form must be entered on the register in order to have the right to attend or vote at the meeting or to appoint a proxy to do so.
- 23.5 In the case of an annual general meeting, the notice shall specify the meeting as such. In the case of a meeting to pass a special resolution, the notice shall specify the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution.
- 23.6 The notice shall include details of any arrangements made for the purpose of Article 23.9 (making clear that participation in those arrangements will not amount to attendance at the meeting to which the notice relates).
- 23.7 The board may resolve to enable persons entitled to attend a general meeting to do so by simultaneous attendance and participation at a satellite meeting place anywhere in the world. The members present in person or by proxy at satellite meeting places shall be counted in the quorum for, and entitled to vote at, the general meeting in question, and that meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid if the Chairman of the general meeting is satisfied that adequate facilities are available throughout the general meeting to ensure that members attending at all the meeting places are able to:
- 23.7.1 participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened;
- 23.7.2 hear and see all persons who speak (whether by the use of microphones, loudspeakers, audio visual communications equipment

or otherwise) in the principal meeting place and any satellite meeting place; and

23.7.3 be heard and seen by all other persons so present in the same way.

The Chairman of the general meeting shall be present at, and the meeting shall be deemed to take place at, the principal meeting place.

- 23.8 If it appears to the Chairman of the general meeting that the facilities at the principal meeting place or any satellite meeting place have become inadequate for the purposes referred to in Article 23.7, then the Chairman may, without the consent of the meeting, interrupt or adjourn the general meeting. All business conducted at that general meeting up to the time of that adjournment shall be valid. The provisions of Article 24.6 shall apply to that adjournment.
- 23.9 The board may make arrangements for persons entitled to attend a general meeting or an adjourned general meeting to be able to view and hear the proceedings of the general meeting or adjourned general meeting and to speak at the meeting (whether by the use of microphones, loudspeakers, audio visual communications equipment or otherwise) by attending at a venue anywhere in the world not being a satellite meeting place. Those attending at any such venue shall not be regarded as present at the general meeting or adjourned general meeting and shall not be entitled to vote at the meeting at or from that venue. The inability for any reason of any member present in person or by proxy at such a venue to view or hear all or any of the proceedings of the meeting or to speak at the meeting shall not in any way affect the validity of the proceedings of the meeting.
- 23.10 The board may from time to time make any arrangements for controlling the level of attendance at any venue for which arrangements have been made pursuant to Article 23.9 (including without limitation the issue of tickets or the imposition of some other means of selection) it in its absolute discretion considers appropriate, and may from time to time change those arrangements. If a member, pursuant to those arrangements, is not entitled to attend in person or by proxy at a particular venue, he shall be entitled to attend in person or by proxy at any other venue for which arrangements have been made pursuant to Article 23.9. The entitlement of any member to be present at such venue in person or by proxy shall be subject to any such arrangement then in force and stated by the notice of meeting or adjourned meeting to apply to the meeting.

- 23.11 If, after the sending of notice of a general meeting but before the meeting is held, or after the adjournment of a general meeting but before the adjourned meeting is held (whether or not notice of the adjourned meeting is required), the board decides that it is impracticable or unreasonable, for a reason beyond its control, to hold the meeting at the declared place (or any of the declared places, in the case of a meeting to which Article 23.7 applies) and/or time, it may change the place (or any of the places, in the case of a meeting to which Article 23.7 applies) and/or postpone the time at which the meeting is to be held. If such a decision is made, the board may then change the place (or any of the places, in the case of a meeting to which Article 23.7 applies) and/or postpone the time again if it decides that it is reasonable to do so. In either case:
- 23.11.1 no new notice of the meeting need be sent, but the board shall, if practicable, advertise the date, time and place of the meeting in at least two newspapers having a national circulation in the United Kingdom and shall make arrangements for notices of the change of place and/or postponement to appear at the original place and/or at the original time; and
- 23.11.2 a proxy appointment in relation to the meeting may, if by means of a document in hard copy form, be delivered to the office or to such other place as may be specified by or on behalf of the Company in accordance with Article 26.4.1 or, if in electronic form, be received at the address (if any) specified by or on behalf of the Company in accordance with Article 26.4.2, at any time not less than 48 hours before the postponed time appointed for holding the meeting.
- 23.12 For the purposes of Articles 23.7 to 23.11, the right of a member or proxy to participate in the business of any general meeting shall include without limitation the right to speak, vote on a show of hands, vote on a poll and have access to all documents which are required by the Companies Law or these Articles to be made available at the meeting. This Article is subject to the restriction in Article 23.9 in respect of voting.
- 23.13 The accidental omission to send a notice of a meeting or resolution, or to send any notification where required by the Companies Law or these Articles in relation to the publication of a notice of meeting on a website, or to send a form of proxy where required by the Companies Law or these Articles to any person entitled to receive it, or the non-receipt for any reason of any such notice, resolution or notification, or form of proxy or the non-receipt by the Company of a completed form of proxy in each case whether or not the

Company is aware of such omission or non-receipt, shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

23.14 The board and, at any general meeting, the Chairman may make any arrangement and impose any requirement or restriction it or he considers appropriate to ensure the security of a general meeting including, without limitation, requirements for evidence of identity to be produced by those attending the meeting, the searching of their personal property and the restriction of items that may be taken into the meeting place. The board and, at any general meeting, the Chairman are entitled to refuse entry to a person who refuses to comply with these arrangements, requirements or restrictions.

23.15 Members representing at least 10 per cent. of the total voting rights of all members who have a right to vote on the resolution at the annual general meeting to which the request relates (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the Company held as treasury shares), or not less than 100 members who have a relevant right to vote and who hold shares in the Company on which there has been paid up an average sum, per member, of at least £100, may require the Company to circulate, to members of the Company entitled to receive notice of the next annual general meeting, notice of a resolution which may be properly moved and is intended to be moved at that meeting and if so required the Company shall, unless the resolution:

23.15.1 would, if passed, be ineffective (whether by reason of inconsistency with any enactment or the Company's constitution or otherwise); or

23.15.2 is defamatory of any person; or

23.15.3 is frivolous or vexatious,

give such notice in the same manner as set out in the provisions of sections 339(1) to 339(2) of the UK Companies Act 2006 as if it were a company incorporated in the United Kingdom to which such provisions apply.

23.16 A request by the members under Article 23.15 may be in hard copy or in electronic form and must:

23.16.1 identify the resolution of which notice is to be given;

23.16.2 be authenticated (as defined in section 1146 of the UK Companies Act 2006) by the person or persons making it; and

- 23.16.3 be received by the Company at least six weeks before the annual general meeting to which the request relates, or if later the time at which notice is given of that meeting.
- 23.17 The business which may be dealt with at an annual general meeting includes a resolution of which notice is given in accordance with Article 23.15.
- 23.18 Where so requested by members representing at least 10 per cent. of the total voting rights of all members who have a relevant right to vote (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the Company held as treasury shares), or by not less than 100 members who have a relevant right to vote and who hold shares in the Company on which there has been paid up an average sum, per member, of at least £100, the Company shall circulate, to members of the Company entitled to receive notice of a general meeting, a statement of not more than 1,000 words with respect to:
- 23.18.1 a matter referred to in a proposed resolution to be dealt with at that meeting; or
- 23.18.2 other business to be dealt with at that meeting.

In this Article 23.18, “**relevant right to vote**” means:

- (a) in relation to a statement with respect to a matter referred to in a proposed resolution, a right to vote on that resolution at a meeting to which the requests relate; and
- (b) in relation to any other statement a right to vote at the meeting to which the requests relate.
- 23.19 A request by the members under Article 23.18 may be in hard copy or in electronic form and must:
- 23.19.1 identify the statement to be circulated;
- 23.19.2 be authenticated (as defined in section 1146 of the UK Companies Act 2006) by the person or persons making it; and
- 23.19.3 be received by the Company at least three weeks before the meeting to which it relates.



- 23.20 Where the Company is required under Article 23.18 to circulate a statement it must send a copy of it to each member of the Company entitled to receive notice of the meeting:
- 23.20.1 in the same manner as the notice of the meeting; and
  - 23.20.2 at the same time as, or as soon as reasonably practicable after, it gives notice of the meeting.
- 23.21 The expenses of the Company in complying with Article 23.18 need not be paid by the members who requested the circulation of the statement if:
- 23.21.1 the meeting to which the requests relate is the annual general meeting of the Company; and
  - 23.21.2 requests sufficient to require the Company to circulate the statement are received before the end of the financial year preceding the meeting.
- 23.22 Unless Article 23.21 applies:
- 23.22.1 the expenses of the Company in complying with Article 23.18 must be paid by the members who requested the circulation of the statement unless the Company resolves otherwise; and
  - 23.22.2 unless the Company has previously so resolved, it is not bound to comply with this Article unless there is deposited with or tendered to it, not later than three weeks before the meeting, a sum reasonably sufficient to meet its expenses in doing so.
- 23.23 The Company may apply to the Royal Court of Jersey to seek a ruling that it is not required to circulate a members' statement under Article 23.18 on the basis that the rights under such article are being abused.
- 23.24 A member shall have the right to nominate another person, on whose behalf he holds shares, to enjoy information rights (as such term is defined in section 146 of the UK Companies Act 2006). The nominated person shall have the same rights as those contained in the provisions of section 146 to 149 (other than section 147(4)) of the UK Companies Act 2006, and the Company shall comply with all its obligations in respect of such information rights granted to a

nominated person as if it were a company incorporated in the United Kingdom to which such provisions of the UK Companies Act 2006 apply provided that:

- 23.24.1 references to accounts, reports or other documents shall be construed as references to the corresponding documents (if any) under the Companies Law;
  - 23.24.2 references to section 1145 of the UK Companies Act 2006 shall not include sections 1145(4) and 1145(5); and
  - 23.24.3 section 147(4) shall be replaced by the provisions of Article 46.12 with the reference to “member” being replaced by “nominated person”.
- 23.25 Where so requested in the manner set out in section 527(4) of the UK Companies Act 2006 by members representing at least 10 per cent of the total voting rights (excluding treasury shares) of all the members who have a right to vote at the general meeting at which the Company’s annual accounts are laid, or by at least 100 members who have such right to vote and hold shares in the Company on which there has been paid up an average sum, per member, of at least £100, the Company shall without prejudice to its obligations under the Companies Law publish on its website a statement setting out any matter relating to the audit of the Company’s accounts or any circumstances connected with an auditor of the Company ceasing to hold office, and the Company shall comply with all the obligations relating to the publication of such statement contained in the provisions of sections 527 to 529 (other than sections 527(5) and 527(6) of the UK Companies Act 2006 as if it were a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, provided always that the Company shall not be required to comply with the obligation set out in section 527(1) of the UK Companies Act 2006 where the board believes in good faith that the rights conferred by this Article 23 are being abused.

## **24. PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS**

- 24.1 No business shall be dealt with at any general meeting unless a quorum is present, but the absence of a quorum shall not preclude the choice or appointment of a Chairman, which shall not be treated as part of the business of the meeting. Save as otherwise provided by these Articles, two qualifying persons present at a meeting and entitled to vote on the business to be dealt with are a quorum, unless:

- 24.1.1 each is a qualifying person only because he is authorised under the Companies Law to act as a representative of a corporation in relation to the meeting, and they are representatives of the same corporation; or
- 24.1.2 each is a qualifying person only because he is appointed as proxy of a member in relation to the meeting, and they are proxies of the same member.

For the purposes of this Article 24 a “**qualifying person**” means (i) an individual who is a member of the Company, (ii) a person authorised under the Companies Law to act as a representative of the corporation in relation to the meeting, or (iii) a person appointed as proxy of a member in relation to the meeting.

- 24.2 If such a quorum is not present within five minutes (or such longer time not exceeding 30 minutes as the Chairman of the meeting may decide to wait) from the time appointed for the meeting, or if during a meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of members, shall be dissolved, and in any other case shall stand adjourned to such time and place as the Chairman of the meeting may determine. The adjourned meeting shall be dissolved if a quorum is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting.
- 24.3 The Chairman, if any, of the board or, in his absence, any deputy Chairman of the Company or, in his absence, some other director nominated by the board, shall preside as Chairman of the meeting. If neither the Chairman, deputy Chairman nor such other director (if any) is present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or is not willing to act as Chairman, the directors present shall elect one of their number to be Chairman. If there is only one director present and willing to act, he shall be Chairman. If no director is willing to act as Chairman, or if no director is present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present in person Or by proxy and entitled to vote shall choose a member or a proxy of a member or a person authorised to act as a representative of a corporation in relation to the meeting to be Chairman.
- 24.4 A director shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company.

- 24.5 The Chairman may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place. No business shall be dealt with at an adjourned meeting other than business which might properly have been dealt with at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place. In addition (and without prejudice to the Chairman's power to adjourn a meeting conferred by Article 23.8), the Chairman may adjourn the meeting to another time and place without such consent if it appears to him that:
- 24.5.1 it is likely to be impracticable to hold or continue that meeting because of the number of members wishing to attend who are not present; or
  - 24.5.2 24.5.2 the unruly conduct of persons attending the meeting prevents or is likely to prevent the orderly continuation of the business of the meeting; or
  - 24.5.3 24.5.3 an adjournment is otherwise necessary so that the business of the meeting may be properly conducted.
- 24.6 Any such adjournment may be for such time and to such other place (or, in the case of a meeting held at a principal meeting place and a satellite meeting place, such other places) as the Chairman may in his absolute discretion determine, notwithstanding that by reason of such adjournment some members Or proxies may be unable to be present at the adjourned meeting. Any such member or proxy may nevertheless appoint a proxy for the adjourned meeting in accordance with Article 26.4 or by means of a document in hard copy form which, if delivered at the meeting which is adjourned to the Chairman or the secretary or any director, shall be valid even though it is given at less notice than would otherwise be required by Article 26.4.1(a). When a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more or for an indefinite period, notice shall be sent at least seven clear days before the date of the adjourned meeting specifying the time and place (or places, in the case of a meeting to which Article 23.7 applies) of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Otherwise it shall not be necessary to send any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be dealt with at an adjourned meeting.
- 24.7 If an amendment is proposed to any resolution under consideration but is in good faith ruled out of order by the Chairman, the proceedings on the substantive resolution shall not be invalidated by any error in such ruling. With the consent of the Chairman, an amendment may be withdrawn by its proposer

before it is voted on. No amendment to a resolution duly proposed as a special resolution may be considered or voted on (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error). No amendment to a resolution duly proposed as an ordinary resolution may be considered or voted on (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error) unless either:

- 24.7.1 at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the ordinary resolution is to be considered (which if the board so specifies, shall be calculated taking no account of any part of a day that is not a working day), notice of the terms of the amendment and the intention to move it has been delivered in hard copy form to the office or to such other place as may be specified by or on behalf of the Company for that purpose, or received in electronic form at such address (if any) for the time being specified by or on behalf of the Company for that purpose; or
  - 24.7.2 the Chairman in his absolute discretion decides that the amendment may be considered and voted on.
- 24.8 All resolutions put to the vote of a general meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless, before or on the declaration of the result of, a vote on the show of hands, or on the withdrawal of any other demand for a poll, a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, a poll may be demanded by:
- 24.8.1 the Chairman of the meeting; or
  - 24.8.2 (except on the election of the Chairman of the meeting or on a question of adjournment) at least five persons present at the meeting being members or a proxy or proxies for members in each case having the right to vote on the resolution; or
  - 24.8.3 any person or persons present at the meeting being a member or members or a proxy or proxies representing not less than 10 per cent. of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares held as treasury shares); or
  - 24.8.4 any person or persons present at the meeting being a member or members or a proxy or proxies holding shares conferring a right to vote on the resolution being shares on which an aggregate sum has

been paid up equal to not less than 10 per cent. of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right (excluding any shares conferring a right to vote on the resolution which are held as treasury shares).

- 24.9 A demand by a person as proxy for a member shall be the same as a demand by the member.
- 24.10 The appointment of a proxy to vote on a matter at a meeting authorises the proxy to demand, or join in demanding, a poll on that matter. In applying the provisions of this Article, a demand by a proxy counts:
- 24.10.1 for the purposes of Article 24.8.2, as a demand by the member;
  - 24.10.2 for the purposes of Article 24.8.3, as a demand by a member representing the voting rights that the proxy is authorised to exercise; and
  - 24.10.3 for the purposes of Article 24.8.4, as a demand by a member holding the shares to which those rights are attached.
- 24.11 Unless a poll is duly demanded (and the demand is not withdrawn before the poll is taken) a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.
- 24.12 In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.
- 24.13 The demand for a poll may be withdrawn before the poll is taken, but only with the consent of the Chairman. A demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made. If the demand for a poll is withdrawn, the Chairman or any other member entitled may demand a poll.
- 24.14 Subject to Article 24.16, a poll shall be taken as the Chairman directs and he may, and shall if required by the meeting, appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a time and place for declaring the result of the poll. The result

of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

- 24.15 The members of the Company, for so long as the Company is listed on a regulated market or an exchange regulated market, may require the directors to obtain an independent report on any poll taken or to be taken at a general meeting of the Company. The directors are required to obtain an independent report if they receive requests to do so from members representing not less than 10 per cent. of the total voting rights of all members who have a right to vote on the matter to which the poll relates (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the Company held as treasury shares) or not less than 100 members who have a right to vote on the matter to which the poll relates and hold shares on which there has been paid up an average sum, per member, of not less than £100. Sections 342(4), 343, 344 and any regulations made pursuant to section 344, sections 345, 346, 347 and 348-351 (but excluding sections 343(4), 343(5), section 344(4), section 349(4) and section 349(5)) of the UK Companies Act 2006 shall apply to the Company as if it were a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, as if references to sections in the UK Companies Act 2006 were references to the relevant provisions of these Articles, where appropriate.
- 24.16 A poll demanded on the election of a Chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken immediately. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either at the meeting or at such time and place as the Chairman directs not being more than 30 days after the poll is demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.
- 24.17 No notice need be sent of a poll not taken at the meeting at which it is demanded if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting. In any other case notice shall be sent at least seven clear days before the taking of the poll specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.
- 24.18 Where for any purpose an ordinary resolution of the Company is required, a special resolution shall also be effective.

## 25. VOTES OF MEMBERS

- 25.1 Subject to Article 21 and any rights or restrictions attached to any shares:
- 25.1.1 on a show of hands every member who is present in person shall have one vote and every proxy present who has been duly appointed by a member entitled to vote on the resolution has one vote; and
- 25.1.2 on a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.
- 25.2 In the case of joint holders of a share, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint shareholders. For this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the shareholders stand in the register.
- 25.3 A member in respect of whom an order has been made by a court or official having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom, Jersey or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his receiver, *curator bonis* or other person authorised for that purpose appointed by that court or official. That receiver, *curator bonis* or other person may vote, on a show of hands or on a poll, by proxy. The right to vote shall be exercisable only if evidence satisfactory to the board of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote has been delivered to the office, or another place specified in accordance with these Articles for the delivery of proxy appointments, 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 provided that the board may specify, in any case, that in calculating the period of 48 hours, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.
- 25.4 No member shall be entitled to vote at a general meeting or at a separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all moneys presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.
- 25.5 If any votes are counted which ought not to have been counted, or might have been rejected, the error shall not vitiate the result of the voting unless it is pointed out at the same meeting, or at any adjournment of the meeting, and, in the opinion of the Chairman, it is of sufficient magnitude to vitiate the result of the voting.



- 25.6 No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting or poll at which the vote objected to is tendered. Every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid and every vote not counted which ought to have been counted shall be disregarded. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the Chairman whose decision shall be final and conclusive.
- 25.7 On a poll, a member or proxy entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

## 26. PROXIES AND CORPORATE REPRESENTATIVES

- 26.1 The appointment of a proxy shall be made in writing and shall be in any usual form or in any other form which the board may approve. Subject thereto, the appointment of a proxy may be:
- 26.1.1 in hard copy form; or
- 26.1.2 in electronic form, if the Company agrees.
- 26.2 The appointment of a proxy, made in hard copy form or in electronic form, shall be executed in such manner as may be approved by or on behalf of the Company from time to time. Subject thereto, the appointment of a proxy shall be executed by the appointor or any person duly authorised by the appointor or, if the appointor is a corporation, executed by a duly authorised person or under its common seal or in any other manner authorised by its constitution.
- 26.3 The board may, if it thinks fit, but subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, at the Company's expense send hard copy forms of proxy for use at the meeting and issue invitations in electronic form to appoint a proxy in relation to the meeting in such form as may be approved by the board. The appointment of a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or poll concerned. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion, provided that each such proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by that member.
- 26.4 Without prejudice to Article 23.11.2 or to the second sentence of Article 24.6, the appointment of a proxy shall:

26.4.1 if in hard copy form, be delivered by hand or by post to the office or such other place as may be specified by or on behalf of the Company for that purpose:

- (a) in the notice convening the meeting; or
- (b) in any form of proxy sent by Or on behalf of the Company in relation to the meeting,

not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting (or any postponed time appointed for holding the meeting pursuant to Article 23.11) at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote; or

26.4.2 if in electronic form, be received at any address to which the appointment of a proxy may be sent by electronic means pursuant to any address specified by or on behalf of the Company for the purpose of receiving the appointment of a proxy in electronic form in:

- (a) the notice convening the meeting; or
- (b) any form of proxy sent by or on behalf of the Company in relation to the meeting; or
- (c) any invitation to appoint a proxy issued by the Company in relation to the meeting,

not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting (or any postponed time appointed for holding the meeting pursuant to Article 23.11) at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote; or

26.4.3 in either case, where a poll is taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be delivered or received as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or

26.4.4 if in hard copy form, where a poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the Chairman or to the secretary or to any director.

- 26.5 Where the appointment of a proxy is expressed to have been or purports to have been made, sent or supplied by a person on behalf of the holder of a share:
- 26.5.1 the Company may treat the appointment as sufficient evidence of the authority of that person to make, send or supply the appointment on behalf of that shareholder;
  - 26.5.2 that shareholder shall, if requested by or on behalf of the Company at any time, send or procure the sending of any written authority under which the appointment has been made, sent or supplied, or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the board, to such address and by such time as may be specified in the request and, if the request is not complied with in any respect, the appointment may be treated as invalid; and
  - 26.5.3 whether or not a request under this Article 26 has been made or complied with, the Company may determine that it has insufficient evidence of the authority of that person to make, send or supply the appointment on behalf of that shareholder and may treat the appointment as invalid.
- 26.6 A proxy appointment which is not delivered or received in accordance with Article 26.4 shall be invalid. When two or more valid proxy appointments are delivered or received in respect of the same share for use at the same meeting, the one which was last delivered or received shall be treated as replacing or revoking the others as regards that share, provided that if the Company determines that it has insufficient evidence to decide whether or not a proxy appointment is in respect of the same share or which was last delivered or received, it shall be entitled to determine which proxy appointment (if any) is to be treated as valid. Subject to the Companies Law, the board may determine at its discretion when a proxy appointment shall be treated as delivered or received for the purposes of these Articles.
- 26.7 A proxy appointment shall be deemed to entitle the proxy to exercise all or any of the appointing member's rights to attend and to speak and vote at a meeting of the Company. The proxy appointment shall, unless it provides to the contrary, be valid for any adjournment of the meeting as well as for the meeting to which it relates.
- 26.8 Any corporation which is a member of the Company may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise such person or persons as it thinks

fit to act as its representative or representatives at any meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares. A director, the secretary or other person authorised for the purpose by the secretary may require all or any of such persons to produce a copy of the resolution of authorisation certified by an officer of the corporation before permitting him to exercise his powers.

26.9 The termination of the authority of a person to act as a proxy or duly authorised representative of a corporation does not affect:

26.9.1 whether he counts in deciding whether there is a quorum at a meeting;

26.9.2 the validity of anything he does as Chairman of a meeting;

26.9.3 the validity of a poll demanded by him at a meeting; or

26.9.4 the validity of a vote given by that person,

unless notice of the termination was either delivered or received as mentioned in the following sentence at least three hours before the start of the relevant meeting or adjourned meeting or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll. Such notice of termination shall be either by means of a document in hard copy form delivered to the office or to such other place as may be specified by or on behalf of the Company in accordance with Article 26.4.1 or in electronic form received at the address (if any) specified by or on behalf of the Company in accordance with Article 26.4.2, regardless of whether any relevant proxy appointment was effected in hard copy form or in electronic form.

26.10 From time to time the board may (consistently with the Companies Law and the Articles) make such regulations and establish such procedures as they consider appropriate to receive and verify the appointment or revocation of a proxy. Any such regulations may be general, or specific to a particular meeting. Without limitation, any such regulations may include provisions that the directors (or some person or persons appointed by them) may conclusively determine any matter or dispute relating to:

26.10.1 the appointment or revocation, or purported appointment or revocation, of a proxy; and/or

26.10.2 any instruction contained or allegedly contained in any such appointment,

and any such regulations may also include rebuttable or conclusive presumptions of any fact concerning those matters. The directors may from time to time modify or revoke any such regulations as they think fit, provided that no subsisting valid appointment or revocation of a proxy or any vote instruction shall thereby be rendered invalid.

26.11 To the extent permitted by law, each of the directors, the secretary and each person employed or, directly or indirectly, retained or used by the Company in the processes of receiving and validating the appointment and revocation of proxies shall not be liable to any persons other than the Company in respect of any acts or omission (including negligence) occurring in the execution or purported execution of his tasks relating to such processes, provided that he shall have no such immunity in respect of any act done or omitted to be done in bad faith.

## **27. NUMBER OF DIRECTORS**

Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the number of directors (other than alternate directors) shall be not less than two nor more than ten in number.

## **28. APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS**

28.1 At every annual general meeting one-third of the directors or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to one-third shall retire from office (provided that no person who is a director as at the date of Admission shall be required to retire pursuant to this Article at the Company's annual general meeting first following Admission); but if any director has at the start of the annual general meeting been in office for three years or more since his last appointment or re-appointment, he shall retire at that annual general meeting.

28.2 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law and these Articles, the directors to retire by rotation shall be, first, those who wish to retire and not be re-appointed to office, and, second, those who have been longest in office since their last appointment or re-appointment. As between persons who became or were last re-appointed directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot. The directors to retire

on each occasion (both as to number and identity) shall be determined by the composition of the board at the date of the notice convening the annual general meeting. No director shall be required to retire or be relieved from retiring or be retired by reason of any change in the number or identity of the directors after the date of the notice but before the close of the meeting.

- 28.3 If the Company does not fill the vacancy at the meeting at which a director retires by rotation or otherwise, the retiring director shall, if willing to act, be deemed to have been re-appointed unless at the meeting it is resolved not to fill the vacancy or unless a resolution for the reappointment of the director is put to the meeting and lost.
- 28.4 No person other than a director retiring by rotation shall be appointed a director at any general meeting unless:
- 28.4.1 he is recommended by the board; or
- 28.4.2 not less than 14 nor more than 42 days before the date appointed for the meeting, notice from a member or members representing at least 10 per cent. of the total voting rights of all members who have a right to vote on the relevant resolution at the relevant general meeting (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the Company held as treasury shares), or a notice from not less than 100 members who have a relevant right to vote and who hold shares in the Company on which there has been paid up an average sum, per member, of at least £100, (in each case not being the person to be proposed) has been received by the Company of the intention to propose that person for appointment stating the particulars which would, if he were so appointed, be required to be included in the Company's register of directors, together with notice by that person of his willingness to be appointed.
- 28.5 A motion for the appointment of two or more persons as directors by a single resolution shall not be made unless a resolution that it should be so made has first been agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it.
- 28.6 Subject as aforesaid, the Company may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director and may also determine the rotation in which any additional directors are to retire. The appointment of a person to fill a vacancy or as an additional director shall take effect from the end of the meeting.

- 28.7 The board may appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional director and in either case whether or not for a fixed term, provided that the appointment does not cause the number of directors to exceed the number, if any, fixed by or in accordance with these Articles as the maximum number of directors. Irrespective of the terms of his appointment, a director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting and shall not be taken into account in determining the directors who are to retire by rotation at the meeting. If not re-appointed at such annual general meeting, he shall vacate office at its conclusion. For the avoidance of doubt, the provisions of this Article 28.7 shall not apply to the directors in office as at the date of the adoption of these Articles howsoever appointed.
- 28.8 A director who retires at an annual general meeting may, if willing to act, be re-appointed. If he is not re-appointed, he shall retain office until the meeting appoints someone in his place, or if it does not do so, until the end of the meeting.
- 28.9 A director shall not be required to hold any shares in the capital of the Company by way of qualification.

## 29. ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

- 29.1 Any director (other than an alternate director) may appoint any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the board and willing to act, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him.
- 29.2 An alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of the board and of all meetings of committees of the board of which his appointor is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which his appointor is not personally present, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor (except as regards power to appoint an alternate) as a director in his absence.
- 29.3 A director or any other person may act as alternate director to represent more than one director, and an alternate director shall be entitled at meetings of the board or any committee of the board to one vote for every director whom he represents (and who is not present) in addition to his own vote (if any) as a director, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.

- 29.4 An alternate director may be repaid by the Company such expenses as might properly have been repaid to him if he had been a director but shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company in respect of his services as an alternate director. An alternate director shall be entitled to be indemnified by the Company to the same extent as if he were a director.
- 29.5 An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director:
- 29.5.1 if his appointor ceases to be a director; but, if a director retires by rotation or otherwise but is re-appointed or deemed to have been re-appointed at the meeting at which he retires, any appointment of an alternate director made by him which was in force immediately prior to his retirement shall continue after his re-appointment; or
  - 29.5.2 on the happening of any event which, if he were a director, would cause him to vacate his office as director; or
  - 29.5.3 if he resigns his office by notice to the Company.
- 29.6 Any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be by notice to the Company by the director making or revoking the appointment and shall take effect in accordance with the terms of the notice (subject to any approval required by Article 29.1) on receipt of such notice by the Company which shall, be in hard copy form or in electronic form sent to such address (if any) for the time being specified by or on behalf of the Company for that purpose.
- 29.7 Except as otherwise expressly provided in these Articles, an alternate director shall be deemed for all purposes to be a director. Accordingly, except where the context otherwise requires, a reference to a director shall be deemed to include a reference to an alternate director. An alternate director shall alone be responsible for his own acts and defaults and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him.

### **30. POWERS OF THE BOARD**

- 30.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the Memorandum and these Articles and to any directions given by special resolution, the business of the Company shall be managed by the board which may exercise all the powers of the Company. No alteration of the Memorandum or Articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the board which would have been



valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. The powers given by this Article 30.1 shall not be limited by any special power given to the board by these Articles. A meeting of the board at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the board.

- 30.2 The board may exercise the voting power conferred by the shares in any body corporate held or owned by the Company in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit (including without limitation the exercise of that power in favour of any resolution appointing its members or any of them directors of such body corporate, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the directors of such body corporate).

### **31. DELEGATION OF POWERS OF THE BOARD**

- 31.1 The board may delegate any of its powers to any committee consisting of one or more directors. The board may also delegate to any director holding any executive office such of its powers as the board considers desirable to be exercised by him. Any such delegation shall, in the absence of express provision to the contrary in the terms of delegation, be deemed to include authority to sub-delegate to one or more directors (whether or not acting as a committee) or to any employee or agent of the Company all or any of the powers delegated and may be made subject to such conditions as the board may specify, and may be revoked or altered. The board may co-opt on to any such committee persons other than directors, who may enjoy voting rights in the committee. The co-opted members shall be less than one-half of the total membership of the committee and a resolution of any committee shall be effective only if a majority of the members present are directors. Subject to any conditions imposed by the board, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by these Articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying.

- 31.2 The board may establish local or divisional boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company and may appoint any persons to be members of the local or divisional boards, or any managers or agents, and may fix their remuneration. The board may delegate to any local or divisional board, manager or agent any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in or exercisable by the board, with power to sub-delegate, and may authorise the members of any local or divisional board, or any of them, to fill any vacancies and to act notwithstanding vacancies. Any appointment or delegation made pursuant to this Article 31.2 may be made on such terms and subject to such

conditions as the board may decide. The board may remove any person so appointed and may revoke or vary the delegation but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of the revocation or variation shall be affected by it.

- 31.3 The board may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person to be the agent of the Company for such purposes, with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in the board) and on such conditions as the board determines, including without limitation authority for the agent to delegate all or any of his powers, authorities and discretions, and may revoke or vary such delegation.
- 31.4 The board may appoint any person to any office or employment having a designation or title including the word “director” or attach to any existing office or employment with the Company such a designation or title and may terminate any such appointment or the use of any such designation or title. The inclusion of the word “director” in the designation or title of any such office or employment shall not imply that the shareholder is a director of the Company, and the shareholder shall not thereby be empowered in any respect to act as, or be deemed to be, a director of the Company for any of the purposes of these Articles.

## 32. DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

- 32.1 A person ceases to be a director as soon as:
- 32.1.1 that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Law or is prohibited from being a director by law;
  - 32.1.2 a declaration of desastre is made against that person (or any analogous proceedings in any other relevant jurisdiction);
  - 32.1.3 a composition is made with that person’s creditors generally in satisfaction of that person’s debts;
  - 32.1.4 a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the Company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;

- 32.1.5 by reason of that person's mental health, a court makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person would otherwise have;
- 32.1.6 notification is received by the Company from the director that the director is resigning or retiring from office, and such resignation or retirement has taken effect in accordance with its terms, or his office as a director is vacated pursuant to Article 32.2; or
- 32.1.7 that person receives notice signed by not less than three quarters of the other directors stating that that person should cease to be a director. In calculating the number of directors who are required to give such notice to the director, (i) an alternate director appointed by him acting in his capacity as such shall be excluded; and (ii) a director and any alternate director appointed by him and acting in his capacity as such shall constitute a single director for this purpose, so that notice by either shall be sufficient.
- 32.2 The Company may, without prejudice to the provisions of the Companies Law, by ordinary resolution remove any director from office (notwithstanding any provision of these Articles Or of any agreement between the Company and such director, but without prejudice to any claim he may have for damages for breach of any such agreement). No special notice need be given of any resolution to remove a director in accordance with this Article 32.2 and no director proposed to be removed in accordance with this Article 32.2 has any special right to protest against his removal. The Company may, by ordinary resolution, appoint another person in place of a director removed from office in accordance with this Article 32.2. Any person so appointed shall, for the purpose of determining the time at which he or any other director is to retire by rotation, be treated as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a director. In default of such appointment the vacancy arising on the removal of a director from office may be filled as a casual vacancy.
- 32.3 On receipt of a notice of an intended resolution to remove a director, the Company must send a copy of the notice to the director concerned. The director is entitled to be heard on the resolution at the meeting which will consider it. The director may also make written representation to the Company and request that the representations are notified to the members of the Company and the Company must comply with such request provided the

Company receives the written representations in time to circulate them with the notice of the meeting.

- 32.4 The provisions contained in sections 215 to 221 of the UK Companies Act 2006 in relation to payments made to directors (or a person connected to such directors) for loss of office (and the circumstances in which such payments would require the approval of members) shall apply to the Company, and the Company shall comply with such provisions as if it were a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, notwithstanding section 217(4)(a) and section 219(6)(a) of such provisions.

### 33. NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

- 33.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the board may enter into, vary and terminate an agreement or arrangement with any director who does not hold executive office for the provision of his services to the Company. Subject to Articles 33.2 and 33.3, any such agreement or arrangement may be made on such terms as the board determines.
- 33.2 The ordinary remuneration of the directors who do not hold executive office for their services (excluding amounts payable under any other provision of these Articles) shall not exceed in aggregate such amount as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine. Subject thereto, each such director shall be paid a fee for their services (which shall be deemed to accrue from day to day) at such rate as may from time to time be determined by the board.
- 33.3 Any director who does not hold executive office and who performs special services which in the opinion of the board are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director, may (without prejudice to the provisions of Article 33.2) be paid such extra remuneration by way of additional fee, salary, commission or otherwise as the board may determine.
- 33.4 The board must prepare a directors' remuneration report for each financial year of the Company. The remuneration report will be laid before the members for approval by an ordinary resolution (whether or not entitlement of a person to remuneration is made conditional on the passing of such ordinary resolution), together with the annual accounts in accordance with the provisions of Article 45.2.

- 33.5 The directors may be paid all travelling, hotel, and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of the board or committees of the board, general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties.

#### 34. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

- 34.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the board may appoint one or more of its body to be the shareholder of any executive office (except that of auditor) in the Company and may enter into an agreement or arrangement with any director for his employment by the Company or for the provision by him of any services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director. Any such appointment, agreement or arrangement may be made on such terms, including without limitation terms as to remuneration, as the board determines. The board may revoke or vary any such appointment but without prejudice to any rights or claims which the person whose appointment is revoked or varied may have against the Company because of the revocation or variation.
- 34.2 The Company may not enter into a contract of employment with any director for a fixed term of longer than two years unless it has been approved by ordinary resolution.
- 34.3 Any appointment of a director to an executive office shall terminate if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any rights or claims which he may have against the Company by reason of such cessation. A director appointed to an executive office shall not cease to be a director merely because his appointment to such executive office terminates.
- 34.4 The emoluments of any director holding executive office for his services as such shall be determined by the board, and may be of any description, including without limitation admission to, or continuance of, membership of any scheme (including any share acquisition scheme) or fund instituted or established or financed or contributed to by the Company for the provision of pensions, life assurance or other benefits for employees or their dependants, or the payment of a pension or other benefits to him or his dependants on or after retirement or death, apart from membership of any such scheme or fund.

## 35. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

35.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law and provided that Article 35.2 is complied with, a director, notwithstanding his office:

35.1.1 may enter into or otherwise be interested in any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal with the Company (including in relation to any insurance proposal as described in Article 35.4.6) or in which the Company is otherwise interested, either in regard to his tenure of any office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or otherwise;

35.1.2 may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company (except that of auditor or of auditor of a subsidiary of the Company) in conjunction with the office of director and may act by himself or through his firm in a professional capacity for the Company, and in any such case on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the board may arrange, either in addition to or in lieu of any remuneration provided for by any other Article;

35.1.3 may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate promoted by the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested or as regards which the Company has any powers of appointment; and

35.1.4 shall not be liable to account to the Company for any profit, remuneration or other benefit realised by any such office, employment, contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal,

and no such contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal shall be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit.

35.2 A director who, to his knowledge, is in any way (directly or indirectly) interested in any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal to be entered into or proposed to be entered into by the Company and such interest conflicts or may conflict to a material extent with the interests of the Company shall declare the nature of his interest at the meeting of the board at which the question of entering into the contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal is first considered, if he knows his interest then exists or, in any other case as soon as

practical after that meeting, by notice in writing delivered to the secretary, at the first meeting of the board after he knows that he is or has become so interested.

35.3 For the purpose of Article 35.2:

35.3.1 a general notice given to the board by a director that he is to be regarded as having an interest (of the nature and extent specified in the notice) in any contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a sufficient disclosure under Article 35.2 in relation to such contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal; and

35.3.2 an interest of which a director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his.

35.4 Save as provided in this Article 35.4, a director shall not vote on (but shall still be counted in the quorum in relation to) any resolution of the board or of a committee of the board concerning any contract, transaction, arrangement, or any other proposal whatsoever to which the Company is or is to be a party and in which he has an interest which (together with any interest of any person connected with him within the meaning of sections 252 and 254 of the UK Companies Act 2006) is to his knowledge a material interest otherwise than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the Company, unless the resolution concerns any of the following matters:

35.4.1 the giving of any guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him or any other person at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings;

35.4.2 the giving of any guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

35.4.3 any proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings in which offer he is or may be entitled to participate as a holder of

securities or in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of which he is to participate;

- 35.4.4 any proposal concerning any other body corporate in which he (together with persons connected with him within the meaning of sections 252 and 254 of the UK Companies Act 2006) does not to his knowledge have an interest in one per cent or more of the issued equity share capital of any class of such body corporate or of the voting rights available to members of such body corporate;
- 35.4.5 any proposal relating to an arrangement for the benefit of the employees of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings which does not award him any privilege or benefit not generally awarded to the employees to whom such arrangement relates; or
- 35.4.6 any proposal concerning insurance which the Company proposes to maintain or purchase for the benefit of directors or for the benefit of persons who include directors.
- 35.5 A director shall not vote (but shall be counted in the quorum) on any resolution of the board or committee of the board concerning his own appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of his appointment or its termination) as the holder of any office or place of profit with the Company or any body corporate in which the Company is interested. Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of appointment or its termination) of two or more directors to offices or places of profit with the Company or any body corporate in which the Company is interested, such proposals may be divided and a separate resolution considered in relation to each director. In such case each of the directors concerned (if not otherwise debarred from voting under these Articles) shall be entitled to vote in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment and for the avoidance of doubt shall be still be counted in the quorum for any resolution concerning his own appointment.
- 35.6 If any question arises at any meeting as to the materiality of a director's interest (other than the Chairman's interest) or as to the entitlement of any director (other than the Chairman) to vote, and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting, such question shall be referred to the Chairman of the meeting. The Chairman's ruling in relation to the director concerned shall be final and conclusive.



- 35.7 If any question arises at any meeting as to the materiality of the Chairman's interests or as to the entitlement of the Chairman to vote, and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting, such question shall be decided by resolution of the directors or committee members present at the meeting (excluding the Chairman), whose majority vote shall be final and conclusive.
- 35.8 For the purpose of Articles 35.1 to 35.7 (inclusive) (which shall apply equally to alternate directors) an interest of a person who is for the purposes of the UK Companies Act 2006 connected with a director shall be treated as an interest of the director, provided that the director is aware of such interest.
- 35.9 Subject to the Companies Law, the Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the provisions of Articles 35.1 to 35.7 to any extent or ratify any transaction or arrangement not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of this Article 35.

## 36. GRATUITIES, PENSIONS AND INSURANCE

- 36.1 The board may (by establishment of, or maintenance of, schemes or otherwise) provide benefits, whether by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or otherwise, for any past or present director or employee of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings or any body corporate associated with, or any business acquired by, any of them, and for any member of his family (including a spouse, a civil partner, a former spouse and a former civil partner) or any person who is or was dependent on him, and may (as well before a, after he ceases to hold such office or employment) contribute to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such benefit.
- 36.2 Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 49, the board may exercise all the powers of the Company to purchase and maintain insurance for or for the benefit of any person who is or was:
- 36.2.1 a director, officer or employee of the Company, or any body which is or was the holding company or subsidiary undertaking of the Company, or in which the Company or such holding company or subsidiary undertaking has or had any interest (whether direct or indirect) or with which the Company or such holding company or subsidiary undertaking is or was in any way allied or associated; or

36.2.2 a trustee of any pension fund in which employees of the Company or any other body referred to in Article 36.2.1 is or has been interested,

including without limitation insurance against any liability incurred by such person in respect of any act or omission in the actual or purported execution or discharge of his duties or in the exercise or purported exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation to his duties, powers or offices in relation to the relevant body or fund.

36.3 No director or former director shall be accountable to the Company or the members for any benefit provided pursuant to these Articles. The receipt of any such benefit shall not disqualify any person from being or becoming a director of the Company.

36.4 The board is hereby authorised to make such provision as may seem appropriate for the benefit of any persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings in connection with the cessation or the transfer of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or any subsidiary undertaking. Any such provision shall be made by a resolution of the board.

## **37. PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD**

37.1 Subject to the provisions of these Articles, the board may regulate its proceedings as it thinks fit.

37.2 A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, call a meeting of the board by giving no less than 72 hours' notice of the meeting (or such shorter notice period as is unanimously agreed by the directors) to each director.

37.3 Notice of a board meeting shall be deemed to be given to a director if it is given to him personally or by word of mouth or sent in hard copy form to him, at his last known address or such other address (if any) as may for the time being be specified by him or on his behalf to the Company for that purpose, or sent in electronic form to such address (if any) for the time being specified by him or on his behalf to the Company for that purpose. A director absent or intending to be absent from his normal address may request the board that notices of board meetings shall during his absence be sent in hard copy form or in electronic form to him at such address (if any) for the time being specified by

him or on his behalf to the Company for that purpose, or sent using electronic communications to such address (if any) for the time being notified by him or on his behalf to the Company for that purpose, but such notices need not be sent any earlier than notices sent to directors not so absent and, if no such request is made to the board, it shall not be necessary to send notice of a board meeting to any director who is for the time being absent from his normal address. No account is to be taken of directors absent from their normal address when considering the adequacy of the period of notice of the meeting.

- 37.4 Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote, provided that the Chairman may not exercise any such second or casting vote at any meeting at which only two of the directors who are present are entitled to vote.
- 37.5 Any director may waive notice of a meeting and any such waiver may be retrospective. Any notice pursuant to this Article 37 need not be in writing if the board so determines and any such determination may be retrospective.
- 37.6 The quorum for the transaction of the business of the board may be fixed by the board and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two. A person who holds office only as an alternate director may, if his appointor is not present, be counted in the quorum. Any director who ceases to be a director at a board meeting may continue to be present and to act as a director and be counted in the quorum until the termination of the board meeting if no director objects.
- 37.7 The continuing directors or a sole continuing director may act notwithstanding any vacancies in their number, but, if the number of directors is less than the number fixed as the quorum, the continuing directors or director may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or of calling a general meeting.
- 37.8 The board may appoint one of their number to be the Chairman, and one of their number to be the deputy Chairman, of the board and may at any time remove either of them from such office. Unless he is unwilling to do so, the director appointed as Chairman, or in his stead the director appointed as deputy Chairman, shall preside at every meeting of the board at which he is present. If there is no director holding either of those offices, or if neither the Chairman nor the deputy Chairman is willing to preside or neither of them is present within five minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the directors present may appoint one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.

- 37.9 All acts done by a meeting of the board, or of a committee of the board, or by a person acting as a director or alternate director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any director or any member of the committee or alternate director or that any of them were disqualified from holding office, or had vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director or, as the case may be, an alternate director and had been entitled to vote.
- 37.10 A resolution in writing agreed by all the directors or by a majority of directors who are not resident in the United Kingdom, in each case entitled to receive notice of and vote at a meeting of the board or of a committee of the board (not being less than the number of directors required to form a quorum of the board), shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the board or (as the case may be) a committee of the board duly convened and held. For this purpose:
- 37.10.1 a director signifies his agreement to a proposed written resolution when the Company receives from him a document indicating his agreement to the resolution authenticated in the manner acceptable to the board;
- 37.10.2 the director may send the document in hard copy form or in electronic form to such address (if any) for the time being specified by the Company for that purpose;
- 37.10.3 if an alternate director signifies his agreement to the proposed written resolution, his appointor need not also signify his agreement; and
- 37.10.4 if a director signifies his agreement to the proposed written resolution, an alternate director appointed by him need not also signify his agreement in that capacity.
- 37.11 Without prejudice to Article 37.1 but subject as follows, a person entitled to be present at a meeting of the board or of a committee of the board shall be deemed to be present for all purposes if he is able (directly or by electronic communication) to speak to and be heard by all those present or deemed to be present simultaneously. A director so deemed to be present shall be entitled to vote and be counted in a quorum accordingly. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where it is convened to be held or (if no director is present in that place) where the largest group of those participating is assembled, or, if there is

no such group, where the Chairman of the meeting is (provided that, if the Chairman is physically located in the United Kingdom at the time of the meeting, the meeting shall be deemed to be held at the location agreed by the directors, which location shall be a location outside of the United Kingdom at which one or more of the directors present is physically located). The word “meeting” in these Articles shall be construed accordingly. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no meeting at which one or more directors participates in any manner permitted by this Article shall be quorate unless a majority of the directors participating in that meeting (whether in person or in any manner permitted by this Article) are physically located outside of the United Kingdom at the time such meeting is held.

37.12 For the purpose of these Articles in relation to an alternate director, an interest of his appointor shall be treated as an interest of the alternate director without prejudice to any interest which the alternate director has otherwise.

37.13 If a question arises at a meeting of a committee of the board as to the entitlement of a director to vote, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the Chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to any director other than himself shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interests of the director concerned have not been fairly disclosed. If any such question arises in respect of the Chairman of the meeting, it shall be decided by resolution of the committee of the board (on which the Chairman shall not vote) and such resolution will be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature and extent of the interests of the Chairman have not been fairly disclosed.

## **38. SECRETARY**

38.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the secretary shall be appointed by the board for such term, at such remuneration and on such conditions as it may think fit. Any secretary so appointed may be removed by the board, but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.

## **39. MINUTES**

39.1 The board shall cause minutes to be recorded for the purpose of:

39.1.1 all appointments of officers made by the board; and

39.1.2 all proceedings at meetings of the Company, the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company, the board and committees of the board, including the names of the directors present at each such meeting.

39.2 Any such minutes, if purporting to be authenticated by the Chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings took place, or by the Chairman of the next succeeding meeting, shall be sufficient evidence of the proceedings.

#### **40. THE SEAL AND EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS**

40.1 The seal shall only be used by the authority of a resolution of the board. The board may determine who shall sign any document executed under the seal. If they do not, it shall be signed by at least one director and the secretary or by at least two directors. Any document may be executed under the seal by impressing the seal by mechanical means or by printing the seal or a facsimile of it on the document or by applying the seal or a facsimile of it by any other means to the document.

40.2 A document executed, with the authority of a resolution of the board, by a director and the secretary or by two directors or by a director in the presence of a witness who attests the signature and expressed (in whatever form of words) to be executed by the Company has the same effect as if executed under the seal.

40.3 The board may by resolution determine either generally or in any particular case that any certificate for shares or debentures or representing any other form of security may have any signature affixed to it by some mechanical or electronic means, or printed on it or, in the case of a certificate executed under the seal, need not bear any signature.

40.4 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the Company may have an official seal for use abroad.

#### **41. REGISTERS**

41.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law and the Order, the Company may keep an overseas or local or other register in any place, and the board may make, amend and revoke any regulations it thinks fit about the keeping of that register.

- 41.2 Any director or the secretary or any other person appointed by the board for the purpose shall have power to authenticate and certify as true copies of and extracts from:
- 41.2.1 any document comprising or affecting the constitution of the Company, whether in hard copy form or electronic form;
  - 41.2.2 any resolution passed by the Company, the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company, the board or any committee of the board, whether in hard copy form or electronic form; and
  - 41.2.3 any book, record and document relating to the business of the Company, whether in hard copy form or electronic form (including without limitation the accounts).

If certified in this way, a document purporting to be a copy of a resolution, or the minutes or an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Company, the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company, the board or a committee of the board, whether in hard copy form or electronic form, shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company in reliance on it or them that the resolution was duly passed or that the minutes are, or the extract from the minutes is, a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.

## 42. DIVIDENDS

- 42.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the board.
- 42.2 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the board may pay interim dividends if it appears to the board that they are justified by the cash flow position of the Company. If the share capital is divided into different classes, the board may;
- 42.2.1 pay interim dividends on shares which confer deferred or non-preferred rights with regard to dividends as well as on shares which confer preferential rights with regard to dividends, but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred

rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrears; and

42.2.2 pay at intervals settled by it any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to the board that the cash flow position justifies the payment.

If the board acts in good faith it shall 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 any shares having deferred or non-preferred rights.

42.3 The board may determine:

42.3.1 the currency in which dividends shall be declared;

42.3.2 the currency or currencies in which any dividend so declared shall be paid;

42.3.3 how and when any currency exchange calculations shall be carried out and how any associated costs shall be met; and

42.3.4 the permitted capital or other account to which the dividend is to be debited under the Companies Law.

42.4 Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid; but no amount paid on a share in advance of the date on which a call is payable shall be treated for the purpose of this Article 42.4 as paid on the share. All dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; but, if any share is allotted or issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date, that share shall rank for dividend accordingly.

42.5 A general meeting declaring a dividend may, on the recommendation of the board, by ordinary resolution direct that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets, including without limitation paid up shares or debentures of another body corporate. The board may make any arrangements it thinks fit to settle any difficulty arising in connection with the distribution, including without limitation (a) the fixing of the value for distribution of any



assets, (b) the payment of cash to any member on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of members, and (c) the vesting of any asset in a trustee.

42.6 The board may, if authorised by an ordinary resolution of the Company (the “**Resolution**”), offer any holder of shares the right to elect to receive shares, credited as fully paid, instead of cash in respect of the whole (or some part, to be determined by the board) of all or any dividend specified by the Resolution. The offer shall be on the terms and conditions and be made in the manner specified in Article 42.7 or, subject to those provisions, specified in the Resolution.

42.7 The following provisions shall apply to the Resolution and any offer made pursuant to it and Article 42.6.

42.7.1 The Resolution may specify a particular dividend, or may specify all or any dividends declared within a specified period.

42.7.2 Each holder of shares shall be entitled to that number of new shares as are together as nearly as possible equal in value to (but not greater than) the cash amount (disregarding any tax credit) of the dividend that such shareholder elects to forgo (each a “**new share**”). For this purpose, the value of each new share shall be:

- (a) equal to the “average quotation” for the Company’s ordinary shares, that is, the average of the middle market quotations of the Company’s shares on AIM, on the day on which such shares are first quoted ex the relevant dividend and the four subsequent dealing days; or
- (b) calculated in any other manner specified by the Resolution.

A certificate or report by the auditors as to the value of a new share in respect of any dividend shall be conclusive evidence of that value.

42.7.3 On or as soon as practicable after announcing that any dividend is to be declared or recommended, the board, if it intends to offer an election in respect of that dividend, shall also announce that intention. If, after determining the basis of allotment, the board decides to proceed with the offer, it shall notify the holders of shares of the terms and conditions of the right of election offered to them, specifying the procedure to be followed and place at which, and the

latest time by which, elections or notices amending or terminating existing elections must be delivered in order to be effective.

- 42.7.4 The board shall not proceed with any election unless the Company has sufficient unissued shares authorised for issue and sufficient reserves or funds that may be appropriated to give effect to it after the basis of allotment is determined.
- 42.7.5 The board may exclude from any offer any holders of shares where the board believes the making of the offer to them would or might involve the contravention of the laws of any territory or that for any other reason the offer should not be made to them.
- 42.7.6 The dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been offered) shall not be payable in cash on shares in respect of which an election has been made (the “**elected shares**”) and instead such number of new shares shall be allotted to each holder of elected shares as is arrived at on the basis stated in Article 42.7.2. For that purpose the board shall, subject to the Companies Law, appropriate out of any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any capital account, reserve or fund (including without limitation the profit and loss account), whether or not it is available for distribution, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the new shares to be allotted and apply it in paying up in full the appropriate number of new shares for allotment and distribution to each holder of elected shares as is arrived at on the basis stated in Article 42.7.2.
- 42.7.7 The new shares when allotted shall rank equally in all respects with the fully paid shares of the same class then in issue except that they shall not be entitled to participate in the relevant dividend.
- 42.7.8 No fraction of a share shall be allotted. The board may make such provision as it thinks fit for any fractional entitlements including without limitation payment in cash to shareholders in respect of their fractional entitlements, provision for the accrual, retention or accumulation of all or part of the benefit of fractional entitlements to or by the Company or to or by or on behalf of any shareholder or the application of any accrual, retention or accumulation to the allotment of fully paid shares to any shareholder.

- 42.7.9 The board may do all acts and things it considers necessary or expedient to give effect to the allotment and issue of any share pursuant to this Article 42.7 or otherwise in connection with any offer made pursuant to this Article 42.7.9 and may authorise any person, acting on behalf of the shareholders concerned, to enter into an agreement with the Company providing for such allotment or issue and incidental matters. Any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.
- 42.7.10 The board may, at its discretion, amend, suspend or terminate any offer pursuant to this Article 42.7.
- 42.8 The board may deduct from any dividend or other moneys payable to any member in respect of a share any moneys presently payable by him to the Company in respect of that share. Where a person is entitled by transmission to a share, the board may retain any dividend payable in respect of that share until that person (or that person's transferee) becomes the holder of that share.
- 42.9 Any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share may be paid:
- 42.9.1 by any direct debit, bank or other funds transfer system to the shareholder or person entitled to payment or, if practicable, to a person designated by notice to the Company by the shareholder or person entitled to payment; or
- 42.9.2 by any other method approved by the board and agreed (in such form as the Company thinks appropriate) by the shareholder or person entitled to payment including without limitation in respect of an uncertificated share by means of the relevant system (subject to the facilities and requirements of the relevant system).
- 42.10 If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share, or are entitled by transmission jointly to a share, the Company may:
- 42.10.1 pay any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of the share to anyone of them and anyone of them may give effectual receipt for that payment; and
- 42.10.2 42.10.2 for the purpose of Article 42.9, rely in relation to the share on the written direction, designation or agreement of, or notice to the Company by, anyone of them.

- 42.11 The transfer of funds by the bank instructed to make the transfer or, in respect of an uncertificated share, the making of payment in accordance with the facilities and requirements of the relevant system (which, if the relevant system is CREST, may include the sending by the Company or by any person on its behalf of an instruction to the Operator of the relevant system to credit the cash memorandum account of the shareholder or joint shareholders or if permitted by the Company, of such person as the shareholder or joint shareholders may in writing direct) shall be a good discharge to the Company. Every transfer of funds made by the relevant bank or system in accordance with these Articles shall be at the risk of the shareholder or person entitled. The Company shall have no responsibility for any sums lost or delayed in the course of payment by any other method used by the Company in accordance with Article 42.9.
- 42.12 No dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share shall bear interest against the Company unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share.
- 42.13 Subject to applicable law, any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share which has remained unclaimed for 12 years from the date when it became due for payment shall, if the board so resolves, be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the Company. The payment of any unclaimed dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share may (but need not) be paid by the Company into an account separate from the Company's own account. Such payment shall not constitute the Company a trustee in respect of it. The Company shall be entitled to cease making dividend payments to a member if the warrants and cheques previously used to make dividend payments by post have been returned undelivered to, or left uncashed by, that member or the other method for making payment has failed on at least two consecutive occasions, or, following one such occasion, reasonable enquiries have failed to establish the member's new address or payment details. The entitlement conferred on the Company by this Article in respect of any member shall cease if the member claims a dividend or cashes a dividend warrant or cheque.

#### **43. CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS AND RESERVES**

- 43.1 The board may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company (except where a special resolution is required under the Companies Law in which case the authority of a special resolution must be obtained) and subject to the Companies Law:

- 43.1.1 subject to the provisions of this Article 43, resolve to capitalise any undistributed profits of the Company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of any reserve or other fund, including without limitation the Company's stated capital account and capital redemption reserve, if any;
- 43.1.2 appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the members or any class of members on the record date specified in the relevant resolution who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions;
- 43.1.3 apply that sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them respectively, or in paying up in full unissued shares, debentures or other obligations of the Company of an amount equal to that sum but the stated capital account, the capital redemption reserve, and any profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this Article, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to members credited as fully paid;
- 43.1.4 allot the shares, debentures or other obligations credited as fully paid to those members, or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other;
- 43.1.5 where shares or debentures become, or would otherwise become, distributable under this Article in fractions, make such provision as they think fit for any fractional entitlements including without limitation authorising their sale and transfer to any person, resolving that the distribution be made as nearly as practicable in the correct proportion but not exactly so, ignoring fractions altogether or resolving that cash payments be made to any members in order to adjust the rights of all parties;
- 43.1.6 authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the Company on behalf of all the members concerned providing for either:
- (a) the allotment to the members respectively, credited as fully paid, of any shares, debentures or other obligations to which they are entitled on the capitalisation; or

- (b) the payment up by the Company on behalf of the members of the amounts, or any part of the amounts, remaining unpaid on their existing shares by the application of their respective proportions of the sum resolved to be capitalised,

and any agreement made under that authority shall be binding on all such members; and

- 43.1.7 generally do all acts and things required to give effect to the ordinary resolution.

- 43.2 For the purposes of this Article 43, unless the relevant resolution provides otherwise, if the Company holds treasury shares of the relevant class at the record date specified in the relevant resolution, it shall be treated as if it were entitled to receive the dividends in respect of those treasury shares which would have been payable if those treasury shares had been held by a person other than the Company.

#### **44. RECORD DATES**

Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, the Company or the board may fix any date as the record date for any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue, which may be on or at any time before or after any date on which the dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, paid or made.

#### **45. ACCOUNTS**

- 45.1 No member shall (as such) have any right to inspect any accounting records or other book or document of the Company except as conferred by statute or authorised by the board or by ordinary resolution of the Company or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

- 45.2 Subject to the Companies Law, a copy of the Company's annual accounts, together with a copy of the directors' report for that financial period and the auditors' report on those accounts shall, at least 14 clear days before the date of the meeting before which copies of those documents are to be laid in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law, be sent to every member and to every holder of the Company's debentures of whose address the Company is aware, and to every other person who is entitled to receive notice of meetings from the Company under the provisions of the Companies Law or of

these Articles or, in the case of joint holders of any share or debenture, to one of the joint holders. Copies need not be sent to a person for whom the Company does not have a current address.

- 45.3 Subject to the Companies Law, the requirements of Article 45.2 shall be deemed satisfied in relation to any person by sending to the person, instead of such copies, a summary financial statement derived from the Company's annual accounts and the directors' report, which shall be in the form and containing the information prescribed by the UK Companies Act 2006 and any regulations made under that statute.

#### 46. COMMUNICATIONS

- 46.1 Any notice to be sent to or by any person pursuant to these Articles (other than a notice calling a meeting of the board) shall be in writing.
- 46.2 Subject to Article 46.1 and unless otherwise provided by these Articles, the Company shall send or supply a document or information that is required or authorised to be sent or supplied to a member or any other person by the Company by a provision of the Companies Law or pursuant to these Articles or to any other rules or regulations to which the Company may be subject in such form and by such means as it may in its absolute discretion determine provided that the provisions of the Companies Law which apply to sending or supplying a document or information required or authorised to be sent or supplied by the Companies Law shall, the necessary changes having been made, also apply to sending or supplying any document or information required or authorised to be sent by these Articles or any other rules or regulations to which the Company may be subject.
- 46.3 Subject to Article 46.1 and unless otherwise provided by these Articles, a member or a person entitled by transmission to a share shall send a document or information pursuant to these Articles to the Company in such form and by such means as that member or person may in that person or member's absolute discretion determine provided that:
- 46.3.1 the determined form and means are permitted by the Companies Law for the purpose of sending or supplying a document or information of that type to a company pursuant to a provision of the Companies Law; and

46.3.2 unless the board otherwise permits, any applicable condition or limitation specified in the Companies Law, including without limitation as to the address to which the document or information may be sent, is satisfied,

save that a member or a person entitled by transmission to a share shall only be entitled to communicate with the Company by electronic means if the Company has previously consented to receiving communications, documents and information from such person in such away.

Unless otherwise provided by these Articles or required by the board, such document or information shall be authenticated in the manner approved by the board.

46.4 In the case of joint holders of a share, any document or information shall be sent to the joint shareholder whose name stands first in the register in respect of the joint holding, and any document or information so sent shall be deemed for all purposes sent to all the joint shareholders.

46.5 A member whose registered address is not within Jersey, the European Economic Area, the United States of America or the Swiss Confederation (together, the “**Relevant Territories**”) and who sends to the Company an address within the Relevant Territories at which a document or information may be sent using electronic communications shall be entitled to have notices or other documents sent to him at that address or the address specified for that member in the register (provided that, in the case of a document or information sent by electronic means, including without limitation any notification required by the Companies Law that the document or information is available on a website, the Company so agrees, which agreement the Company shall be entitled to withhold in its absolute discretion including, without limitation, in circumstances in which the Company considers that the sending of the document or information to such address using electronic communications would or might infringe the laws of any other jurisdiction), but otherwise:

46.5.1 no such member shall be entitled to receive any document or information from the Company; and

46.5.2 without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, any notice of a general meeting of the Company which is in fact sent or purports to be sent to such member shall be ignored for the purpose of determining the validity of the proceedings at such general meeting.



- 46.6 A member present, either in person or by proxy, at any meeting of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company shall be deemed to have been sent notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which it was called.
- 46.7 Subject to Articles 46.14 to 46.24, the board may from time to time issue, endorse or adopt terms and conditions relating to the use of electronic means for the sending of notices, other documents and proxy appointments by the Company to members or persons entitled by transmission and by members or persons entitled by transmission to the Company.
- 46.8 A document or information may be sent or supplied by the Company to the person or persons entitled by transmission to a share by sending it in any manner the Company may choose authorised by these Articles for the sending of a document or information to a member, addressed to them by name, or by the title of representative of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt or by any similar description at the address (if any) in the United Kingdom, Jersey or Ireland as may be supplied for that purpose by or on behalf of the person or persons claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been supplied, a document or information may be sent in any manner in which it might have been sent if the death or bankruptcy or other event giving rise to the transmission had not occurred.
- 46.9 Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the register, has been sent to a person from whom he derives his title.
- 46.10 Proof that a document or information was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the document or information was sent. Proof that a document or information sent or supplied by electronic means was properly addressed shall be conclusive evidence that the document or information was sent or supplied. A document or information sent by the Company to a member by post shall be deemed to have been received:
- 46.10.1 if sent by first class post or special delivery post from an address in the United Kingdom, Jersey or Ireland to another address in the United Kingdom, Jersey or Ireland, or by a postal service similar to first class post or special delivery post from an address in another country to another address in that other country, on the day following that on which the document or information was posted;

- 46.10.2 if sent by airmail from an address in the United Kingdom, Jersey or Ireland to an address outside the United Kingdom, Jersey or Ireland, or from an address in another country to an address outside that country (including without limitation an address in the United Kingdom, Jersey or Ireland), on the third day following that on which the document or information was posted; and
- 46.10.3 in any other case, on the second day following that on which the document or information was posted.
- 46.11 A document or information sent or supplied by the Company to a member in electronic form shall be deemed to have been received by the member on the day following that on which the document or information was sent to the member. Such a document or information shall be deemed received by the member on that day notwithstanding that the Company becomes aware that the member has failed to receive such document or information for any reason and notwithstanding that the Company subsequently sends a hard copy of such document or information by post to the member.
- 46.12 A document or information sent or supplied by the Company to a member by means of a website shall be deemed to have been received by the member:
- 46.12.1 when the document or information was first made available on the website; or
- 46.12.2 if later, when the member is deemed by Articles 46.10 or 46.11 to have received notice of the fact that the document or information was available on the website. Such a document or information shall be deemed received by the member on that day notwithstanding that the Company becomes aware that the member has failed to receive the relevant document or information for any reason and notwithstanding that the Company subsequently sends a hard copy of such document or information by post to the member.
- 46.13 Subject to the Companies Law, if at any time the Company is unable effectively to convene a general meeting by notices sent through the post in the United Kingdom, Jersey and Ireland as a result of the suspension or curtailment of postal services, notice of general meeting may be sufficiently given by advertisement in the United Kingdom. Any notice given by advertisement for the purpose of this Article shall be advertised in at least one newspaper having a national circulation. If advertised in more than one newspaper, the

advertisements shall appear on the same date. Such notice shall be deemed to have been sent to all persons who are entitled to have notice of meetings sent to them on the day when the advertisement appears. In any such case, the Company shall send confirmatory copies of the notice by post, if at least seven days before the meeting the posting of notices to addresses throughout the United Kingdom again becomes practicable.

- 46.14 A notice, document or other information may be served, sent or supplied by the Company in electronic form to a member who has agreed that notices, documents or information can be sent or supplied to them in that form and has not revoked such agreement.
- 46.15 Where the notice, document or other information is served, sent or supplied by electronic means, it may only be served, sent or supplied to an address specified for that purpose by the intended recipient (generally or specifically). Where the notice, document or other information is sent or supplied in electronic form, by hand or by post, it must be handed to the recipient or sent or supplied to an address to which it could be validly sent if it were in hard copy form.
- 46.16 A notice, document or other information may be served, sent or supplied by the Company to a member by being made available on a website if the member has agreed (generally or specifically), or pursuant to Article 46.17 is deemed to have agreed, that notices, document or information can be sent or supplied to the member in that form and has not revoked such agreement.
- 46.17 If a member has been asked individually by the Company to agree that the Company may serve, send or supply notices, documents or other information generally, or specific notices, documents or other information to them by means of a website and the Company does not receive a response within a period of 28 days beginning with the date on which the Company's request was sent (or such longer period as the directors may specify), such member will be deemed to have agreed to receive such notices, documents or other information by means of a website in accordance with Article 46.16 above (save in respect of any notices, documents or information that are required to be sent in hard copy form pursuant to the Companies Law). A member can revoke any such deemed election in accordance with Article 46.21 below.
- 46.18 A notice, document or other information served, sent or supplied by means of a website must be made available in a form, and by a means, that the Company reasonably considers will enable the recipient: (a) to read it, and (b) to retain a copy of it. For this purpose, a notice, document or other information can be

read only if: (i) it can be read with the naked eye; or (ii) to the extent that it consists of images (for example photographs, pictures, maps, plans or drawings), it can be seen with the naked eye.

- 46.19 If a notice, document or other information is served, sent or supplied by means of a website, the Company must notify the intended recipient of: (a) the presence of the notice, document or other information on the website, (a) the address of the website; (c) place on the website where it may be accessed, and (d) how to access the notice, document or information. The document or information is taken to be sent on the date on which the notification required by this Article is sent or if later, the date on which the document or information first appeared on the website after that notification is sent.
- 46.20 Any notice, document or other information made available on a website will be maintained on the website for the period of 28 days beginning with the date on which notification is received under Article 46.12 above, or such shorter period as may be required by law or any regulation or rule to which the Company is subject. A failure to make a notice, document or other information available on a website throughout the period mentioned in this Article shall be disregarded if: (a) it is made available on the website for part of that period; and (b) the failure to make it available throughout that period is wholly attributable to circumstances that it would not be reasonable for the Company to prevent or avoid.
- 46.21 Any amendment or revocation of a notification given to the Company or agreement (or deemed agreement) under this Article shall only take effect if in writing, signed (or authenticated by electronic means) by the member and on actual receipt by the Company thereof.
- 46.22 Communications sent to the Company by electronic means shall not be treated as received by the Company if it is rejected by computer virus protection arrangements.
- 46.23 Where these Articles require or permit a notice or other document to be authenticated by a person by electronic means, to be valid it must incorporate the electronic signature or personal identification details of that person, in such form as the directors may approve, or be accompanied by such other evidence as the directors may require to satisfy themselves that the document is genuine.
- 46.24 Where a member of the Company has received a document or information from the Company otherwise than in hard copy form, he is entitled to require

the Company to send to him a version of the document or information in hard copy form within 21 days of the Company receiving the request.

46.25 Nothing in this Article 46 shall require the Company to take any action or step which could cause the Company to breach any applicable securities laws, regulations or similar.

#### 47. DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

47.1 The Company shall be entitled to destroy:

47.1.1 all instruments of transfer of shares which have been registered, and all other documents on the basis of which any entry is made in the register, at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of registration;

47.1.2 all dividend mandates, variations or cancellations of dividend mandates, and notifications of change of address at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of recording;

47.1.3 all share certificates which have been cancelled at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of the cancellation;

47.1.4 all paid dividend warrants and cheques at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of actual payment;

47.1.5 all proxy appointments which have been used for the purpose of a poll at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of use; and

47.1.6 all proxy appointments which have not been used for the purpose of a poll at any time after one month from the end of the meeting to which the proxy appointment relates and at which no poll was demanded.

47.2 It shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that:

47.2.1 every entry in the register purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or other document destroyed in accordance with Article 47.1 was duly and properly made;

- 47.2.2 every instrument of transfer destroyed in accordance with Article 47.1 was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered;
- 47.2.3 every share certificate destroyed in accordance with Article 47.1 was a valid and effective certificate duly and properly cancelled; and
- 47.2.4 every other document destroyed in accordance with Article 47.1 was a valid and effective document in accordance with its recorded particulars in the books or records of the Company,

but:

- 47.2.5 the provisions of this Article and Article 47.1 apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties) to which the document might be relevant;
- 47.2.6 nothing in this Article or Article 47.1 shall be construed as imposing on the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any document earlier than the time specified in Article 47.1 or in any other circumstances which would not attach to the Company in the absence of this Article or Article 47.1; and
- 47.2.7 any reference in this Article or Article 47.1 to the destruction of any document includes a reference to its disposal in any manner.

#### 48. WINDING UP

If the Company is wound up, the directors or the liquidator (as the case may be) may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Companies Law, divide among the members in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and may, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. Any such division may be otherwise than in accordance with the existing rights of the members, but if any division is resolved otherwise than in accordance with such rights, the members shall have the same right of dissent and consequential rights as if such resolution were a special resolution passed pursuant to section 110 UK Insolvency Act 1986. The directors or the liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees on such trusts for the

benefit of the members as they/he with the like sanction shall determine, but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets on which there is a liability.

#### 49. INDEMNITY

In so far as the Companies Law allows and subject to the rules made by the competent authority of any other regulated or exchange regulated market on which the shares of the Company may be listed, every present and former director, alternate director, secretary or other officer of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against any costs, charges, losses, damages and liabilities incurred by him in the actual or purported execution or discharge of his duties or exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation thereto, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) any liability incurred in defending any proceedings (whether civil or criminal) which relates to anything done or omitted or alleged to have been done or omitted by him in any such capacity, and in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application under the Law in which relief is granted to him by any court of competent jurisdiction.