

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

BRECHIN CITY FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

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THE COMPANIES ACT 2006
PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
BRECHIN CITY FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED
(ADOPTED BY SPECIAL RESOLUTION ON 27 OCTOBER 2021)

PART 1 - INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

1. DEFINED TERMS & INTERPRETATION

1.1 In the Articles, unless the context requires otherwise—

appointor	has the meaning given in Article 23.1;
Articles	means the company's articles of association;
bankruptcy	includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;
Board	the board of directors of the company;
call	has the meaning given in Article 26.1;
call notice	has the meaning given in Article 26.1;
call payment date	has the meaning given in Article 26.11.1;
chairman	has the meaning given in Article 14;
chairman of the meeting	has the meaning given in Article 47;
Companies Acts	means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006), in so far as they apply to the company;
director	means a director of the company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called;
distribution recipient	has the meaning given in Article 38.2;
document	includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;

electronic form	has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;
forfeiture notice	has the meaning given in Article 26.10;
fully paid	in relation to a share, means that the nominal value and any premium to be paid to the company in respect of that share have been paid to the company;
hard copy form	has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;
holder	in relation to shares means the person whose name is entered in the Register of Members as the holder of the shares;
instrument	means a document in hard copy form;
lien enforcement notice	has the meaning given in Article 25.4.1;
ordinary resolution	has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act 2006;
paid	means paid or credited as paid;
participate	in relation to a directors' meeting, has the meaning given in Article 12;
proxy notice	has the meaning given in Article 55.1;
secretary	means the secretary of the company, if any, appointed in accordance with Article 7 or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the company, including a joint, assistant or depute secretary;
shareholder	means a person who is the holder of a share;
shares	means shares in the company;
special resolution	has the meaning given in section 283 of the Companies Act 2006;
subsidiary	has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006;
transmittee	means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law;
working day	means a day that is not a Saturday or Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday or any day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of

the United Kingdom where the company is registered; and

writing

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

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

- 1.2 In these Articles, any reference to a provision of the Companies Act 2006 shall be deemed to include a reference to any statutory modification or re-enactment of that provision for the time being in force.
- 1.3 The headings used in these Articles are included for the sake of convenience only and shall be ignored in construing the language or meaning of these Articles.
- 1.4 In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires, references to nouns in the plural form shall be deemed to include the singular and vice versa.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the company are:

- 2.1.1 to operate as a football club and carry out any other ancillary activities (including, without limitation to the foregoing, catering, merchandising, broadcasting and general sales activities);
- 2.1.2 without prejudice to the generality of Article 2.1.1 above to foster the game of football in the city and district of Brechin and provide facilities therefor; and
- 2.1.3 to carry out any other revenue generating activities which assist or subsidise the pursuit of the above.

3. LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS

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

PART 2 - DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4. DIRECTORS' GENERAL AUTHORITY

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

5. SHAREHOLDERS' RESERVE POWER

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

6. DIRECTORS MAY DELEGATE

- 6.1 Subject to the Articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the Articles—
 - 6.1.1 to such person or committee;
 - 6.1.2 by such means (including by power of attorney);
 - 6.1.3 to such an extent;
 - 6.1.4 in relation to such matters or territories; and
 - 6.1.5 on such terms and conditions;as they think fit.
- 6.2 If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.
- 6.3 The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.

7. COMMITTEES

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

8. SECRETARY

- 8.1 The Directors may appoint a Secretary to the company for such period, for such remuneration and upon such conditions as they think fit; and any Secretary so appointed by the Directors may be removed by them.

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

9. DIRECTORS TO TAKE DECISIONS COLLECTIVELY

- 9.1 The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with Article 10.
- 9.2 If:-
- 9.2.1 the company only has one director, and
- 9.2.2 no provision of the Articles requires it to have more than one director,
- the general rule does not apply, and the director may take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of the Articles relating to directors' decision-making.

10. UNANIMOUS DECISIONS

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

11. CALLING A DIRECTORS' MEETING

- 11.1 Any director may call a directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the directors or by authorising the company secretary (if any) to give such notice.
- 11.2 Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.
- 11.3 Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the company not more than 7 days after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.

12. PARTICIPATION IN DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

- 12.1 Subject to the Articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when—
 - 12.1.1 the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the Articles, and
 - 12.1.2 they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.
- 12.2 In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other.
- 12.3 If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is.

13. QUORUM FOR DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

- 13.1 At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.
- 13.2 The quorum for directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by a decision of the shareholders, but it must never be less than four, and unless otherwise fixed it is four.
- 13.3 If the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision—
 - 13.3.1 to appoint further directors, or
 - 13.3.2 to call a general meeting so as to enable the shareholders to appoint further directors.

14. CHAIRING OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

- 14.1 The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings.
- 14.2 The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman.
- 14.3 The directors may terminate the chairman's appointment at any time.
- 14.4 If the chairman is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.

15. CASTING VOTE

- 15.1 If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting shall not have a casting vote.

16. PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

- 16.1 Subject to Article 16.2, notwithstanding the fact that a proposed decision of the directors concerns or relates to any matter in which a director has, or may have, directly or indirectly, any kind of interest whatsoever, that director may participate in the decision-making process for both quorum and voting purposes.
- 16.2 If the directors propose to exercise their power under section 175(4)(b) of the Companies Act 2006 to authorise a director's conflict of interest, the director facing the conflict is not to be counted as participating in the decision to authorise the conflict for quorum or voting purposes.
- 16.3 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, and provided that (if required to do so by the said Act) he has declared to the directors the nature and extent of any direct or indirect interest of his, a director, notwithstanding his office:-
- 16.3.1 may be a party to or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the company or in which the company is otherwise interested;
 - 16.3.2 may be a director or other officer or an employee of, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any subsidiary of the company or body corporate in which the company is interested; and
 - 16.3.3 is not accountable to the company for any remuneration or other benefits which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate and no transaction or arrangement is liable to be avoided on the ground of any such remuneration, benefit or interest.

17. RECORDS OF DECISIONS TO BE KEPT

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

18. DIRECTORS' DISCRETION TO MAKE FURTHER RULES

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

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

19. METHODS OF APPOINTING DIRECTORS

- 19.1 Subject to clause 19.2, any person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director—
- 19.1.1 by ordinary resolution at an Annual General Meeting; or

- 19.1.2 by a decision of the directors, but such appointed director can only serve until the next Annual General Meeting or until removed by the Board.
- 19.2 Any director appointed by a decision of the directors under clause 19.1.2 must retire at the first Annual General Meeting following such appointment, but may stand for re-election at such Annual General Meeting.
- The position of director shall be held for an approximate period of three years, and each director shall be required to stand down at the Third Anniversary AGM but may stand for re-election at the Third Anniversary AGM. For the avoidance of doubt, each director shall have the right to continue as a director for further three year terms should they be appointed by ordinary resolution at the Third Anniversary AGM. For the purposes of this Article, "Third Anniversary AGM" means (i) the annual general meeting held in the third calendar year following the first annual general meeting at which that director was appointed, and (ii) the annual general meeting held in the year which falls every third year following the first Third Anniversary AGM.
- 19.3 The company will post or send by email intimation of the intended date of the Annual General Meeting and information on the nomination procedure to each shareholder at the address or email address given in the Register of Members of the company not less than 28 days before the date of the meeting. Nominations for election to the Board can be made only by shareholders, must be in writing and in the form specified by the company and must give the full name, address and occupation of the shareholder being nominated. A shareholder cannot nominate himself/herself for election to the Board. Nomination forms can be obtained from the company and must be completed fully and returned by hand or by post to the company's registered office at least 21 days before the general meeting.
- 19.4 A nomination for election to the Board can be rejected by a decision by not fewer than three quarters of the directors on one or more of the following grounds:-
- 19.4.1 where election to the Board would be contrary to the company's policies; or
- 19.4.2 where the nominated person is a member of another club which is in full membership of the Scottish Football Association; or
- 19.4.3 where the nominated person is under or is pending suspension imposed or confirmed by the Scottish Football Association; or
- 19.4.4 where there is clear evidence of relevant circumstances from which it is concluded that election to the Board would not be in the best interest of the company.
- 19.5 In any case where, as a result of death, the company has no shareholders and no directors, the personal representatives of the last shareholder to have died have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a person to be a director.
- 19.6 For the purposes of Article 19.5, where 2 or more shareholders die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger shareholder is deemed to have survived an older shareholder.

20. TERMINATION OF DIRECTOR'S APPOINTMENT

20.1 A person ceases to be a director as soon as—

- 20.1.1 that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;
- 20.1.2 a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
- 20.1.3 a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
- 20.1.4 that person is prohibited from being a director by the rules of, or a decision of, the Scottish Football Association and/or Scottish Professional Football League from time to time;
- 20.1.5 that person is, or may be, suffering from mental disorder and either:-
 - (a) he is admitted to hospital in pursuance of an application for admission for treatment under mental health legislation for the time being in force in any part of the United Kingdom; or
 - (b) an order is made by a court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder for his detention or which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person otherwise would have; or
- 20.1.6 that person has for more than six consecutive months been absent without permission of the directors from meetings of directors held during that period and the directors make a decision to vacate that person's office; or
- 20.1.7 notification is received by the company from the director that the director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.

21. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

- 21.1 Subject to Article 21.2, the directors shall not be entitled to any remuneration for holding office as director.
- 21.2 Directors may undertake any services for the company that the directors decide and the directors shall be entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine reasonable for any such services which they undertake.

22. DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

- 22.1 The company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors and/or any alternate directors properly incur in connection with their attendance at—
 - 22.1.1 meetings of directors and/or any alternate directors or committees of directors and/or any alternate directors,

22.1.2 general meetings, or

22.1.3 separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the company,

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

23. ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

23.1 Any director (the "appointor") may appoint as an alternate any other director, or any other person approved by a decision of the directors, to:-

23.1.1 exercise that director's powers; and

23.1.2 carry out that director's responsibilities,

in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors in the absence of the alternate's appointor.

23.2 Any appointment or removal of an alternate must be effected by notice in writing to the company signed by the appointor, or in any other manner approved by the directors. The notice must:-

23.2.1 identify the proposed alternate; and

23.2.2 in the case of a notice of appointment, contain a statement signed by the proposed alternate that he is willing to act as the alternate of his appointor.

23.3 An alternate director has the same rights to participate in any directors' meeting or decision of the directors reached in accordance with Article 10, as the alternate's appointor.

23.4 Except as these Articles specify otherwise, alternate directors:-

23.4.1 are deemed for all purposes to be directors;

23.4.2 are liable for their own acts or omissions;

23.4.3 are subject to the same restrictions as their appointors; and

23.4.4 are not deemed to be agents of or for their appointors.

23.5 A person who is an alternate director but not a director:-

23.5.1 may be counted as participating for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is participating (but only if that person's appointor is not participating); and

23.5.2 may sign or otherwise signify his agreement in writing to a written resolution in accordance with Article 9 (but only if that person's appointor has not signed or otherwise signified his agreement to such written resolution).

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

- 23.7 An alternate director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the company for serving as an alternate director except such part of the remuneration payable to that alternate's appointor as the appointor may direct by notice in writing made to the company.
- 23.8 An alternate director's appointment as an alternate terminates:-
- 23.8.1 when his appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the company in writing specifying when it is to terminate;
 - 23.8.2 on the occurrence in relation to the alternate of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the alternate's appointor would result in the termination of the appointor's office as director;
 - 23.8.3 on the death of his appointor; or
 - 23.8.4 when his appointor's appointment as a director terminates.

PART 3 – SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

SHARES

24. ISSUE OF SHARES

- 24.1 Shares may be issued as nil, partly or fully paid.
- 24.2 Unless the shareholders of the company by special resolution direct otherwise, and subject to Articles 24.9 and 24.10, all shares which the directors propose to issue must first be offered to the shareholders in accordance with the following provisions of this Article.
- 24.3 Shares must be offered to shareholders in proportion as nearly as may be to the number of existing shares held by them respectively, and on the same terms, and at the same price, as those shares are being, or are to be, offered to any other person or shareholder.
- 24.4 Any offer made under Article 24.3 shall:
- 24.4.1 be in writing (which may be by email) and give details of the number, class and subscription price (including any share premium) of the shares being offered;
 - 24.4.2 remain open for a period of 14 days from the date of service of the offer; and
 - 24.4.3 stipulate that any offeree who wishes to subscribe for a number of shares in excess of the number to which he or she is entitled under Article 24.3 shall, in her or her acceptance, state the number of additional shares ("**Excess Shares**") for which he or she wishes to subscribe.
- 24.5 If, on the expiry of an offer made in accordance with Article 24.3, the total number of shares applied for (with the inclusion of applications for Excess Shares) is less than the total number of shares so offered, the directors shall allot the shares to the

offerees in accordance with their applications (excluding Excess Shares), subject to a maximum of each offeree's proportionate entitlement.

- 24.6 Any shares not accepted by offerees pursuant to an offer made in accordance with article 24.3 shall be used to satisfy any requests for Excess Shares made pursuant to Article 24.4.3. If there are insufficient Excess Shares to satisfy such requests, the Excess Shares shall be allotted to the applicants in the respective proportions that the number of shares held by each such applicant bears to the total number of such shares held by all applicants (as nearly as possible without involving fractions or increasing the number of Excess Shares allotted to any Shareholder beyond that applied for by him).
- 24.7 If, after completion of the allotments referred to in Articles 24.5 and 24.6, not all of the shares have been allotted, the balance of such shares be offered to any other person(s) as the directors may determine, at the same price and on the same terms as the offer to the shareholders.
- 24.8 In accordance with section 567 of the Companies Act 2006, sections 561 and 562 of the said Act are excluded.
- 24.9 The directors shall have the authority, notwithstanding the provisions of this Article 24, but subject to the provisions of Articles 24.10, during each period between Annual General Meetings of the company (each of such periods being hereinafter referred to as a "**Period**") and in every Period, to allot shares to such persons and on such terms as they think fit up to the Maximum Permitted Amount without first offering such shares to the shareholders in accordance with Article 24.2.

For the purposes of this Article, the "Maximum Permitted Amount" shall be such amount of shares as when aggregated with the existing issued share capital at the commencement of the Period represents no more than a 10 per cent increase in the issued share capital of the company from the commencement of the Period to its expiry.

- 24.10 No person (including any connected persons as defined in the Corporation Tax Act 2010) may hold more than 25 per cent of the issued share capital of the company from time to time. The company may serve notice on any member requiring information within 14 days to determine whether the 25% shareholding limit as set out in this Article 24.10 has been exceeded. If at any time the Board is satisfied (acting reasonably) that any member (including connected persons as aforesaid) holds shares in excess of the aforesaid specified limit (such shares in excess of the limit being referred to in this Article 24.10 as the "excess shares"), then the Board may in its absolute discretion at any time thereafter by notice to such member(s) ("**restriction notice**") direct that in respect of the excess shares, the member shall not be entitled to:-
- (i) vote such shares at a general meeting either personally, by proxy or authorised representative;
 - (ii) receive any dividend or other distribution on such shares; and/or
 - (iii) exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to such shares.

Any restriction notice shall cease to have effect when the Board is satisfied that the specified limit is not breached or the excess shares have been validly transferred to another person.

24.11 The directors shall not carry out any of the following matters without the prior approval of the shareholders by way of special resolution:

24.11.1 the sale or transfer of the whole, or substantially the whole, of the business and assets of the company; or

24.11.2 the sale or transfer of the property known as Glebe Park, Brechin; or

24.11.3 the declaration of any dividend.

25. LIEN

25.1 The company has a first and paramount lien on all shares (whether or not such shares are fully paid) standing registered in the name of any person indebted or under any liability to the company, whether he is the sole registered holder thereof or is one of two or more joint holders, for all moneys payable by him or his estate to the company (whether or not such moneys are presently due and payable).

25.2 The company's lien over shares:-

25.2.1 takes priority over any third party's interest in such shares; and

25.2.2 extends to any dividend or other money payable by the company in respect of such shares and (if the company's lien is enforced and such shares are sold by the company) the proceeds of sale of such shares.

25.3 The directors may at any time decide that a share which is or would otherwise be subject to the company's lien shall not be subject to it, either wholly or in part.

25.4 Subject to the provisions of this Article, if:-

25.4.1 a notice of the company's intention to enforce the lien ("lien enforcement notice") has been sent in respect of the shares; and

25.4.2 the person to whom the lien enforcement notice was sent has failed to comply with it,

the company may sell those shares in such manner as the directors decide.

25.5 A lien enforcement notice:-

25.5.1 may only be sent in respect of shares if a sum is payable to the company by the sole registered holder or one of two or more joint registered holders of such shares and the due date for payment of such sum has passed;

25.5.2 must specify the shares concerned;

25.5.3 must include a demand for payment of the sum payable within 14 days;

- 25.5.4 must be addressed either to the holder of such shares or to a person entitled to such shares by reason of the holder's death, bankruptcy or otherwise; and
- 25.5.5 must state the company's intention to sell the shares if the notice is not complied with.
- 25.6 If shares are sold under this Article:-
- 25.6.1 the directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser; and
- 25.6.2 the transferee is not bound to see to the application of the consideration, and the transferee's title is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to the sale.
- 25.7 The net proceeds of any such sale (after payment of the costs of sale and any other costs of enforcing the lien) must be applied:-
- 25.7.1 first, in payment of so much of the sum for which the lien exists as was payable at the date of the lien enforcement notice; and
- 25.7.2 second, in payment to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale, but only after the certificate for the shares sold has been surrendered to the company for cancellation or a suitable indemnity has been given for any lost certificates, and subject to a lien equivalent to the company's lien over the shares before the sale for any money payable in respect of the shares after the date of the lien enforcement notice.
- 25.8 A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that the declarant is a director or the secretary and that a share has been sold to satisfy the company's lien on a specified date:-
- 25.8.1 is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share; and
- 25.8.2 subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by these Articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share.

26. CALLS ON SHARES AND FORFEITURE

- 26.1 Subject to these Articles and the terms on which shares are allotted, the directors may send a notice (a "call notice") to a shareholder requiring the shareholder to pay the company a specified sum of money (a "call") which is payable in respect of shares which that shareholder holds at the date when the directors decide to send the call notice.
- 26.2 A call notice:-
- 26.2.1 may not require a shareholder to pay a call which exceeds the total sum unpaid on that shareholder's shares (whether as to the share's nominal value or any amount payable to the company by way of premium);

- 26.2.2 must state when and how any call to which it relates is to be paid; and
- 26.2.3 may permit or require the call to be paid by instalments.
- 26.3 A shareholder must comply with the requirements of a call notice, but no shareholder is obliged to pay any call before 14 days have passed since the call notice was sent.
- 26.4 Before the company has received any call due under a call notice the directors may:-
 - 26.4.1 revoke it wholly or in part; or
 - 26.4.2 specify a later time for payment than is specified in the call notice,
by a further notice in writing to the shareholder in respect of whose shares the call was made.
- 26.5 Liability to pay a call is not extinguished or transferred by transferring the shares in respect of which the call is required to be paid.
- 26.6 Joint holders of a share are jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of that share.
- 26.7 Subject to the terms on which shares are allotted, the directors may, when issuing shares, make arrangements for a difference between the holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.
- 26.8 A call notice need not be issued in respect of sums which are specified, in the terms on which a share is allotted, as being payable to the company in respect of that share (whether in respect of nominal value or premium):-
 - 26.8.1 on allotment;
 - 26.8.2 on the occurrence of a particular event; or
 - 26.8.3 on a date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue.
- 26.9 But if the due date for payment of such a sum has passed and it has not been paid, the holder of the share concerned is treated in all respects as having failed to comply with a call notice in respect of that sum, and is liable to the same consequences as regards the payment of interest and forfeiture.
- 26.10 If a person is liable to pay a call and fails to do so by the call payment date:-
 - 26.10.1 the directors may send a notice of forfeiture (a "forfeiture notice") to that person; and
 - 26.10.2 until the call is paid, that person must pay the company interest on the call from the call payment date at the relevant rate.
- 26.11 For the purposes of this Article:-
 - 26.11.1 the "call payment date" is the date on which the call notice states that a call is payable, unless the directors give a notice specifying a later date, in which case the "call payment date" is that later date; and

- 26.11.2 the "relevant rate" is the rate fixed by the terms on which the share in respect of which the call is due was allotted or, if no such rate was fixed when the share was allotted, five percent per annum.
- 26.12 The relevant rate must not exceed by more than five percentage points the base lending rate most recently set by the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England in connection with its responsibilities under Part 2 of the Bank of England Act 1998.
- 26.13 The directors may waive any obligation to pay interest on a call wholly or in part.
- 26.14 A forfeiture notice:-
- 26.14.1 may be sent in respect of any share in respect of which a call has not been paid as required by a call notice;
 - 26.14.2 must be sent to the holder of that share or to a person entitled to it by reason of the holder's death, bankruptcy or otherwise;
 - 26.14.3 must require payment of a call and any accrued interest by a date which is not less than 14 days after the date of the forfeiture notice;
 - 26.14.4 must state how the payment is to be made; and
 - 26.14.5 must state that if the forfeiture notice is not complied with, the shares in respect of which the call is payable will be liable to be forfeited.
- 26.15 If a forfeiture notice is not complied with before the date by which payment of the call is required in the forfeiture notice, the directors may decide that any share in respect of which it was given is forfeited and the forfeiture is to include all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture.
- 26.16 Subject to the following provisions of this Article 26, the forfeiture of a share extinguishes:-
- 26.16.1 all interests in that share, and all claims and demands against the company in respect of it; and
 - 26.16.2 all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share as between the person in whose name the share is registered and the company.
- 26.17 Any share which is forfeited:-
- 26.17.1 is deemed to have been forfeited when the directors decide that it is forfeited;
 - 26.17.2 is deemed to be the property of the company; and
 - 26.17.3 may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of as the directors think fit.
- 26.18 If a person's shares have been forfeited:-

- 26.18.1 the company must send that person notice that forfeiture has occurred and record it in the Register of Members;
 - 26.18.2 that person ceases to be a shareholder in respect of those shares;
 - 26.18.3 that person must surrender the certificate for the shares forfeited to the company for cancellation;
 - 26.18.4 that person remains liable to the company for all sums due and payable by that person at the date of forfeiture in respect of those shares, including any interest (whether accrued before or after the date of forfeiture); and
 - 26.18.5 the directors may waive payment of such sums wholly or in part or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.
- 26.19 At any time before the company disposes of a forfeited share, the directors may decide to cancel the forfeiture on such terms as they think fit.
- 26.20 If a forfeited share is to be disposed of by being transferred, the company may receive the consideration for the transfer and the directors may authorise any person to execute the instrument of transfer.
- 26.21 A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that the declarant is a director or the secretary and that a share has been forfeited on a specified date:-
- 26.21.1 is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share; and
 - 26.21.2 subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by these Articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share.
- 26.22 A person to whom a forfeited share is transferred is not bound to see to the application of the consideration (if any) nor is that person's title to the share affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to the forfeiture or transfer of the share.
- 26.23 If the company sells a forfeited share, the person who held it prior to its forfeiture is entitled to receive from the company the proceeds of such sale, net of any commission, and excluding any amount which:-
- 26.23.1 was, or would have become, payable; and
 - 26.23.2 had not, when that share was forfeited, been paid by that person in respect of that share,
- but no interest is payable to such a person in respect of such proceeds and the company is not required to account for any money earned on them.
- 26.24 A shareholder may surrender any share:-
- 26.24.1 in respect of which the directors may issue a forfeiture notice;
 - 26.24.2 which the directors may forfeit; or

26.24.3 which has been forfeited.

26.25 The directors may accept the surrender of any such share.

26.26 The effect of surrender on a share is the same as the effect of forfeiture on that share.

26.27 A share which has been surrendered may be dealt with in the same way as a share which has been forfeited.

27. POWERS TO ISSUE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SHARE

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

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

28. COMPANY NOT BOUND BY LESS THAN ABSOLUTE INTERESTS

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

29. SHARE CERTIFICATES

29.1 The company must issue each shareholder with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that shareholder holds.

29.2 Except as is otherwise provided in these Articles, all certificates must be issued free of charge.

29.3 No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.

29.4 A shareholder may request the company, in writing, to replace:-

29.4.1 the shareholder's separate certificates with a consolidated certificate; or

29.4.2 the shareholder's consolidated certificate with two or more separate certificates.

29.5 When the company complies with a request made by a shareholder under (d) above, it may charge a reasonable fee as the directors decide for doing so.

29.6 Every certificate must specify:-

29.6.1 in respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued;

29.6.2 the nominal value of those shares;

- 29.6.3 the amount paid up on those shares; and
- 29.6.4 any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.
- 29.7 Certificates must:-
 - 29.7.1 have affixed to them the company's common seal; or
 - 29.7.2 be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.
- 30. REPLACEMENT SHARE CERTIFICATES**
 - 30.1 If a certificate issued in respect of a shareholder's shares is—
 - 30.1.1 damaged or defaced, or
 - 30.1.2 said to be lost, stolen or destroyed,
 that shareholder is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same shares.
 - 30.2 A shareholder exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate—
 - 30.2.1 may at the same time exercise the right to be issued with a single certificate or separate certificates;
 - 30.2.2 must return the certificate which is to be replaced to the company if it is damaged or defaced; and
 - 30.2.3 must comply with such conditions as to evidence, indemnity and the payment of a reasonable fee as the directors decide.
- 31. SHARE TRANSFERS**
 - 31.1 Shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in any usual form or any other form approved by the directors, which is executed by or on behalf of the transferor and, if any of the shares is nil or partly paid, the transferee.
 - 31.2 No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.
 - 31.3 The company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.
 - 31.4 The transferor remains the holder of a share until the transferee's name is entered in the Register of Members as holder of it.
 - 31.5 The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share if:
 - 31.5.1 the transfer is not accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates, or such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the transferor's right to make the transfer, or evidence of the right of someone other than the transferor to make the transfer on the transferor's behalf; or

- 31.5.2 the transfer is in favour of more than two transferees; or
- 31.5.3 the transfer would result in a breach of any of the Articles.
- 31.6 If the directors refuse to register the transfer of a share, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee together with a notice of refusal giving reasons for such refusal as soon as practicable and in any event within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged for registration, unless the directors suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent.

32. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

- 32.1 If title to a share passes to a transmittee, the company may only recognise the transmittee as having any title to that share.
- 32.2 A transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require—
 - 32.2.1 may, subject to the Articles, choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person, and
 - 32.2.2 subject to the Articles, and pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had.
- 32.3 But transmittees do not have the right to attend or vote at a general meeting, or agree to a proposed written resolution, in respect of shares to which they are entitled, by reason of the holder's death or bankruptcy or otherwise, unless they become the holders of those shares.
- 32.4 Nothing in these Articles releases the estate of a deceased shareholder from any liability in respect of a share solely or jointly held by that shareholder.
- 32.5 All of the Articles relating to the transfer of shares apply to:-
 - 32.5.1 any notice in writing given to the company by a transmittee in accordance with Article 33.1; and
 - 32.5.2 any instrument of transfer executed by a transmittee in accordance with Article 33.2,as if such notice or instrument of transfer were an instrument of transfer executed by the person from whom the transmittee derived rights in respect of the share, and as if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred.

33. EXERCISE OF TRANSMITTEES' RIGHTS

- 33.1 Transmittees who wish to become the holders of shares to which they have become entitled must notify the company in writing of that wish.
- 33.2 If the transmittee wishes to have a share transferred to another person, the transmittee must execute an instrument of transfer in respect of it.

34. TRANSMITTEES BOUND BY PRIOR NOTICES

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

35. CONSOLIDATION OF SHARES

- 35.1 This Article applies in circumstances where:-

35.1.1 there has been a consolidation of shares; and

35.1.2 as a result, shareholders are entitled to fractions of shares.

- 35.2 The directors may:-

35.2.1 sell the shares representing the fractions to any person including the company for the best price reasonably obtainable; and

35.2.2 authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser.

- 35.3 Where any holder's entitlement to a portion of the proceeds of sale amounts to less than a minimum figure determined by the directors, that shareholder's portion may be distributed to an organisation which is a charity for the purposes of the law of England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland.

- 35.4 A person to whom shares are transferred is not obliged to ensure that any purchase money is received by the person entitled to the relevant fractions.

- 35.5 The transferee's title to the shares is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to their sale.

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

36. DIVIDENDS

- 36.1 Except as otherwise provided by these Articles or the rights attached to the shares, all dividends must be:-

36.1.1 declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid; and

36.1.2 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.

- 36.2 If any share is issued on terms providing that it ranks for dividend as from a particular date, that share ranks for dividend accordingly.

- 36.3 For the purpose of calculating dividends, no account is to be taken of any amount which has been paid up on a share in advance of the due date for payment of that amount.

37. PROCEDURE FOR DECLARING DIVIDENDS

- 37.1 The company shall not pay interim dividends.
- 37.2 A dividend must not be declared unless the directors have made a recommendation as to its amount. Such a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the directors.
- 37.3 No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with shareholders' respective rights and has been proposed at a general meeting and passed by Special Resolution.
- 37.4 Unless the shareholders' resolution to declare or directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each shareholder's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.
- 37.5 If the directors act in good faith, they do not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on shares with deferred or non-preferred rights.

38. PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

- 38.1 Where a dividend or other sum which is a distribution is payable in respect of a share, it must be paid by one or more of the following means—
- 38.1.1 transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;
 - 38.1.2 sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient by post to the distribution recipient at the distribution recipient's registered address (if the distribution recipient is a holder of the share), or (in any other case) to an address specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;
 - 38.1.3 sending a cheque made payable to such person by post to such person at such address as the distribution recipient has specified either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide; or
 - 38.1.4 any other means of payment as the directors agree with the distribution recipient either in writing or by such other means as the directors decide.
- 38.2 In the Articles, "the distribution recipient" means, in respect of a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable—
- 38.2.1 the holder of the share; or
 - 38.2.2 if the share has two or more joint holders, whichever of them is named first in the Register of Members; or

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

39. NO INTEREST ON DISTRIBUTIONS

- 39.1 The company may not pay interest on any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share unless otherwise provided by—
- 39.1.1 the terms on which the share was issued, or
- 39.1.2 the provisions of another agreement between the holder of that share and the company.

40. UNCLAIMED DISTRIBUTIONS

- 40.1 All dividends or other sums which are—
- 40.1.1 payable in respect of shares, and
- 40.1.2 unclaimed after having been declared or become payable,
- may be invested or otherwise made use of by the directors for the benefit of the company until claimed.
- 40.2 The payment of any such dividend or other sum into a separate account does not make the company a trustee in respect of it.
- 40.3 If—
- 40.3.1 twelve years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment, and
- 40.3.2 the distribution recipient has not claimed it,
- the distribution recipient is no longer entitled to that dividend or other sum and it ceases to remain owing by the company.

41. NON-CASH DISTRIBUTIONS

- 41.1 Subject to the terms of issue of the share in question, the company may, by special resolution on the recommendation of the directors, decide to pay all or part of a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by transferring non-cash assets of equivalent value (including, without limitation, shares or other securities in any company).
- 41.2 For the purposes of paying a non-cash distribution, the directors may make whatever arrangements they think fit, including, where any difficulty arises regarding the distribution—
- 41.2.1 fixing the value of any assets;
- 41.2.2 paying cash to any distribution recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of recipients; and

41.2.3 vesting any assets in trustees.

42. WAIVER OF DISTRIBUTIONS

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

42.1.1 the share has more than one holder, or

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

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

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

43. AUTHORITY TO CAPITALISE AND APPROPRIATION OF CAPITALISED SUMS

43.1 Subject to the Articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an special resolution—

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

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

43.2 Capitalised sums must be applied—

43.2.1 on behalf of the persons entitled, and

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

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

43.4 A capitalised sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied –

43.4.1 in or towards paying up any amounts unpaid on any existing nil or partly paid shares held by the persons entitled; or

43.4.2 in paying up new debentures of the company which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.

43.5 Subject to the Articles the directors may—

- 43.5.1 apply capitalised sums in accordance with Articles 45.3 and 45.4 partly in one way and partly in another;
- 43.5.2 make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this Article (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments); and
- 43.5.3 authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this Article.

PART 4 - DECISION-MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

44. NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

- 44.1 Every notice convening a general meeting of the company must comply with the provisions of:-
 - 44.1.1 section 311 of the Companies Act 2006 as to the provision of information regarding the time, date and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting; and
 - 44.1.2 section 325(1) of the Companies Act 2006 as to the giving of information to shareholders regarding their right to appoint proxies.
- 44.2 Every notice of, or other communication relating to, any general meeting which any shareholder is entitled to receive must be sent to each of the directors and to the auditors (if any) for the time being of the company.

45. ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

- 45.1 A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting.
- 45.2 A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when—
 - 45.2.1 that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting, and
 - 45.2.2 that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting.
- 45.3 The directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it.
- 45.4 In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more shareholders attending it are in the same place as each other.

- 45.5 Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them.
- 45.6 A person may participate in a general meeting by means of audio-visual communications equipment (electronic or otherwise) whereby all of the shareholders of the company participating in the meeting can hear and see each other, and the persons participating in the meeting in this manner shall be deemed to be present at such meeting, which shall be deemed to take place wherever the shareholders of the company determine.

46. QUORUM FOR GENERAL MEETINGS

- 46.1 No business other than the appointment of the chairman of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum. If and for so long as the company has ten or more shareholders, ten shareholders, each of whom is entitled to vote on the business to be transacted and is present at a general meeting in person or by one or more proxies or, in the event that any shareholder present is a corporation, by one or more corporate representatives, are a quorum.
- 46.2 If and for so long as the company has less than 10 shareholders, a majority of the shareholders, each of whom is entitled to vote on the business to be transacted and is present at a general meeting in person or by one or more proxies or, in the event that any shareholder present is a corporation, by one or more corporate representatives, are a quorum (however, if the company has one shareholder only, one shareholder entitled to vote on the business transacted is a quorum).

47. CHAIRING GENERAL MEETINGS

- 47.1 If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.
- 47.2 If the directors have not appointed a chairman, or if the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start—
- 47.2.1 the directors present, or
- 47.2.2 (if no directors are present), the meeting,
- must appoint a director or shareholder to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.
- 47.3 The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this Article is referred to as “the chairman of the meeting”.

48. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

- 48.1 The company will hold a general meeting known as the annual general meeting within six months of the end of each financial year of the company (“**Annual General Meeting**”). The functions of the Annual General Meeting are to:-

- 48.1.1 present the Chairperson's report on the company's activities for the previous year;
- 48.1.2 present the accounts and balance sheet;
- 48.1.3 elect board members; and
- 48.1.4 consider any other general business included in the notice calling the meeting.

49. ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING BY DIRECTORS AND NON-SHAREHOLDERS

- 49.1 Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are shareholders.
- 49.2 The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not—
 - 49.2.1 shareholders of the company, or
 - 49.2.2 otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of shareholders in relation to general meetings,to attend and speak at a general meeting.

50. ADJOURNMENT

- 50.1 If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the chairman of the meeting must adjourn it. If, at the adjourned general meeting, a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed therefor or, alternatively, a quorum ceases to be present, the adjourned meeting shall be dissolved.
- 50.2 The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if—
 - 50.2.1 the meeting consents to an adjournment, or
 - 50.2.2 it appears to the chairman of the meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.
- 50.3 The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- 50.4 When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting must—
 - 50.4.1 either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors, and
 - 50.4.2 have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.

- 50.5 If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the company must give at least 7 clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given)—
- 50.5.1 to the same persons to whom notice of the company's general meetings is required to be given, and
- 50.5.2 containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.
- 50.6 No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place.

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

51. VOTING: GENERAL

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

52. VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

- 52.1 Subject to Article 52.3 below, on a vote on a resolution at a general meeting on a show of hands:-
- 52.1.1 each shareholder who, being an individual, is present in person has one vote;
- 52.1.2 if a shareholder (whether such shareholder is an individual or a corporation) appoints one or more proxies to attend the meeting, all proxies so appointed and in attendance at the meeting have, collectively, one vote; and
- 52.1.3 if a corporate shareholder appoints one or more persons to represent it at the meeting, each person so appointed and in attendance at the meeting has, subject to section 323(4) of the Companies Act 2006, one vote.
- 52.2 Subject to Article 52.3 below, on a resolution at a general meeting on a poll, every shareholder (whether present in person, by proxy or authorised representative) has one vote in respect of each share held by him.
- 52.3 No shareholder may vote at any general meeting or any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company, either in person, by proxy or, in the event that the shareholder is a corporation, by corporate representative in respect of shares held by that shareholder unless all moneys currently due and payable by that shareholder in respect of any shares held by that shareholder have been paid.
- 52.4 Polls must be taken at the general meeting at which they are demanded and in such manner as the chairman directs.

53. ERRORS AND DISPUTES

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

54. POLL VOTES

- 54.1 A poll on a resolution may be demanded—
 - 54.1.1 in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote, or
 - 54.1.2 at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared.
- 54.2 A poll may be demanded by—
 - 54.2.1 the chairman of the meeting;
 - 54.2.2 the directors;
 - 54.2.3 two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution;
 - 54.2.4 a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the shareholders having the right to vote on the resolution;
 - 54.2.5 by a shareholder or shareholders conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one tenth of the total sum paid up on all shares conferring that right.
- 54.3 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if—
 - 54.3.1 the poll has not yet been taken, and
 - 54.3.2 the chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.
- 54.4 A demand for a poll made by a person as proxy for a shareholder is the same as a demand made by the shareholder.

55. CONTENT OF PROXY NOTICES

- 55.1 Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a “proxy notice”) which—
 - 55.1.1 states the name and address of the shareholder appointing the proxy;
 - 55.1.2 identifies the person appointed to be that shareholder’s proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;

- 55.1.3 is signed by or on behalf of the shareholder appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine;
 - 55.1.4 is delivered to the company in accordance with the Articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate; and
 - 55.1.5 is received at an address specified by the company in the proxy notice not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or the adjourned meeting at which the proxy appointed pursuant to the proxy notice proposes to vote, and any proxy notice received at such address less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting shall be invalid.
- 55.2 The company may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes.
- 55.3 Proxy notices may specify how the proxy appointed under them is to vote (or that the proxy is to abstain from voting) on one or more resolutions.
- 55.4 Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as—
- 55.4.1 allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy discretion as to how to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the meeting, and
 - 55.4.2 appointing that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the general meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself.

56. DELIVERY OF PROXY NOTICES

- 56.1 A person who is entitled to attend, speak or vote (either on a show of hands or on a poll) at a general meeting remains so entitled in respect of that meeting or any adjournment of it, even though a valid proxy notice has been delivered to the company by or on behalf of that person.
- 56.2 An appointment under a proxy notice may be revoked by delivering to the company a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the proxy notice was given.
- 56.3 A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.
- 56.4 If a proxy notice is not executed by the person appointing the proxy, it must be accompanied by written evidence of the authority of the person who executed it to execute it on the appointor's behalf.

57. AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS

- 57.1 An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if—
- 57.1.1 notice of the proposed amendment is given to the company in writing by a person entitled to vote at the general meeting at which it is to be proposed

not less than 48 hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the chairman of the meeting may determine), and

- 57.1.2 the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.
- 57.2 A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if—
 - 57.2.1 the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed, and
 - 57.2.2 the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.
- 57.3 If the chairman of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chairman's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.

58. WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS OF SHAREHOLDERS

- 58.1 Subject to Article 58.2, a written resolution of shareholders passed in accordance with Part 13 of the Companies Act 2006 is as valid and effectual as a resolution passed at a general meeting of the company.
- 58.2 The following may not be passed as a written resolution and may only be passed at a general meeting:-
 - 58.2.1 a resolution under section 168 of the Companies Act 2006 for the removal of a director before the expiration of his period of office; and
 - 58.2.2 a resolution under section 510 of the Companies Act 2006 for the removal of an auditor before the expiration of his period of office.
- 58.3 Subject to Article 58.4, on a written resolution, a shareholder has one vote in respect of each share held by him.
- 58.4 No shareholder may vote on a written resolution unless all moneys currently due and payable in respect of any shares held by him have been paid.

PART 5 - ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

59. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION TO BE USED

- 59.1 Subject to the Articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the company under the Articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the company.
- 59.2 Subject to the Articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.

- 59.3 A director may agree with the company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.
- 59.4 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, a document or information may be sent or supplied by the company to a person by being made available on a website or by other electronic means, including by email.
- 59.5 A shareholder whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be sent to him or an address to which notices may be sent by electronic means is entitled to have notices sent to him at that address, but otherwise no such shareholder is entitled to receive any notices from the company.
- 59.6 If any share is registered in the name of joint holders, the company may send notices and all other documents to the joint holder whose name stands first in the Register of Members in respect of the joint holding and the company is not required to serve notices or other documents on any of the other joint holders.
- 59.7 If the company sends or supplies notices or other documents by first class post and the company proves that such notices or other documents were properly addressed, prepaid and posted, the intended recipient is deemed to have received such notices or other documents 48 hours after posting.
- 59.8 If the company sends or supplies notices or other documents by electronic means and the company proves that such notices or other documents were properly addressed, the intended recipient is deemed to have received such notices or other documents 24 hours after they were sent or supplied.
- 59.9 If the company sends or supplies notices or other documents by means of a website, the intended recipient is deemed to have received such notices or other documents when such notices or other documents first appeared on the website or, if later, when the intended recipient first received notice of the fact that such notices or other documents were available on the website.
- 59.10 For the purposes of this Article 59, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

60. COMPANY SEALS

- 60.1 Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors or any committee of directors.
- 60.2 The directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used.
- 60.3 Unless otherwise decided by the directors, if the company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, it may be signed by:
- 60.3.1 one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature; or
- 60.3.2 two authorised persons.

60.4 For the purposes of this Article, an authorised person is—

60.4.1 any director of the company;

60.4.2 the company secretary (if any); or

60.4.3 any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

61. NO RIGHT TO INSPECT ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECORDS

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

62. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES ON CESSATION OF BUSINESS

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

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

63. INDEMNITY

63.1 Subject to Article 63.2, a relevant director of the company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the company's assets against—

63.1.1 any liability incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company or an associated company,

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

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

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

63.3 In this Article—

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

63.3.2 a "relevant director" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company.

64. INSURANCE

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

64.2 In this Article—

64.2.1 a “relevant director” means any director or former director of the company or an associated company,

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

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