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For th

Each subscriber to this memorandum and agrees to become a member of

under the Companies Act 2006

Name and Address

Signed

Enter Name and Address

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TOTAL Shares taken

Date: Enter Date

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- 1. Defined terms
- 2. Liability of members

DIREC

S

- 3. Directors' general authority
- 4. Shareholders' reserve power
- 5. Directors may delegate
- 6. Committees
- 7. Directors to take decisions collectively
- 8. Unanimous decisions
- 9. Calling a directors' meeting
- 10. Participation in directors' meetings
- 11. Quorum for directors' meetings
- 12. Chairing of directors' meetings
- 13. Casting vote
- 14. Conflicts of interest
- 15. Records of decisions to be kept
- 16. Directors' discretion to make further

17. Methods of appointing directors
18. Termination of director's appointment
19. Directors' remuneration
20. Directors' expenses

21. All shares to be fully paid up
22. Powers to issue different classes
23. Company not bound by less than
24. Share certificates
25. Replacement share certificates
26. Share transfers
27. Transmission of shares
28. Exercise of transmitters' rights
29. Transmitters bound by prior notice

DIR

30. Procedure for declaring dividends
31. Payment of dividends and other
32. No interest on distributions
33. Unclaimed distributions
34. Non-cash distributions
35. Waiver of distributions

36. Authority to capitalise and appro

DE

OR

37. Attendance and speaking at general
38. Quorum for general meetings
39. Chairing general meetings
40. Attendance and speaking by directors
41. Adjournment

42. Voting: general
43. Errors and disputes
44. Poll votes
45. Content of proxy notices
46. Delivery of proxy notices
47. Amendments to resolutions

48. Means of communication to be used
49. Company seals
50. No right to inspect accounts and
51. Provision for employees on cessation

DIR

52. Indemnity
53. Insurance

Defined terms

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

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

“bankruptcy” includes individual insolvency proceedings in Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy in England and Wales or Scotland;

“chairman” has the meaning given in section 216 of the Companies Act 2006;

“chairman of the meeting” has the meaning given in section 216 of the Companies Act 2006;

“Companies Acts” means the Companies Act 2006 and any other Acts in so far as they apply to the company;

“director” means a director of the company, whether holding office by whatever name called;

“distribution recipient” has the meaning given in section 836 of the Companies Act 2006;

“document” includes, unless otherwise stated, a document stored or applied in electronic form;

“electronic form” has the meaning given in section 836 of the Companies Act 2006;

“fully paid” in relation to a share means that all the amounts payable in respect of that share have been paid or credited to the company;

“hard copy form” has the meaning given in section 836 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 or other record;

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

“paid” means paid or credited as a dividend or otherwise;

“participate”, in relation to a director, means to exercise the right to vote at a meeting;

“proxy notice” has the meaning given in section 320 of the Companies Act 2006;

“shareholder” means a person who is registered as a shareholder in the register of members;

“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 1154 of the Companies Act 2006;

“transmittee” means a person entitled to exercise the rights of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law;

“writing” means the representation of words, whether handwritten, typed or by any method or combination of methods, in a visible form or otherwise.

Unless the context otherwise requires, these articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006.

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Liability of members

2. The liability of the members is

shares held by them.

Directors’ general authority

3. Subject to the articles, the directors may exercise all the powers of the company which purpose they may exercise all

company’s business, for

Shareholders’ reserve power

4.—(1) The shareholders may, by special resolution, resolve that the directors shall refrain from taking, specified

r refrain from taking, specified

(2) No such special resolution is to be made unless it is approved by a resolution.

done before the passing of the

Directors may delegate

5.—(1) Subject to the articles, the directors may confer on any person the powers conferred on them under the articles—

n are conferred on them under

(a) to such person or committee;

(b) by such means (including by instrument);

(c) to such an extent;

(d) in relation to such matters or

(e) on such terms and conditions

as they think fit.

(2) If the directors so specify, any such powers may be conferred on any person to whom they are delega

n of the directors’ powers by

(3) The directors may revoke any decision made by them on any conditions.

Committees

6.—(1) Committees to which the directors may refer any business which is referred to them shall have powers which are based on the same principles as those which apply to the directors in making decisions, and any such committee may exercise any powers which are exercisable by the directors in relation to the business so referred to, as if they were the directors, but so that no such committee shall have power to make any decision which is not one which the directors themselves could make.

(2) The directors may make rules for regulating the proceedings of any such committee, and such rules shall prevail over rules derived from the articles if they are not inconsistent with them.

Directors to take decisions collectively

7.—(1) The general rule about decisions of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision by a majority of the directors.

(2) If—

(a) the company only has one director,

(b) no provision of the articles relating to the general rule does not apply, and

the articles relating to directors' decisions are not inconsistent with any provision of the articles relating to the provisions of the articles relating to directors' decisions.

Unanimous decisions

8.—(1) A decision of the directors is unanimous if all the eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they support the decision.

(2) Such a decision may take the form of a resolution passed at a meeting, or it may be made by each eligible director or to which each eligible director has assented in writing.

(3) References in this article to eligible directors are to those who would be entitled to vote on the matter had it been proposed as a resolution at a meeting.

(4) A decision may not be taken in accordance with this article if the directors would not have formed a quorum at such a meeting.

Calling a directors' meeting

9.—(1) Any director may call a directors' meeting, and may authorise the company secretary (if there is one) to do so on his behalf.

(2) Notice of any directors' meeting must specify—

(a) its proposed date and time,

(b) where it is to take place; and

(c) if it is anticipated that directors will not be able to attend the meeting, proposed that they should consider the matter by written resolution.

(3) Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director in writing.

(4) Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to a director if he is entitled to notice of that meeting, and if the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given to a director, it shall not affect the validity of the meeting.

Participation in directors' meetings

10.—(1) Subject to the articles, directors may participate in a directors' meeting, whether or not they are present at the meeting, when—

(a) the meeting has been called in accordance with the articles, and

(b) they can each communicate with each other by means of a conference call, or by any other means of electronic communication, in relation to the business of the meeting.

(2) In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is participating.

(3) If all the directors participating in a directors' meeting agree, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever they are participating.

Quorum for directors' meetings

11.—(1) At a directors' meeting, unless otherwise provided in the articles, a proposal to call another meeting shall not be voted on, except a majority of the directors, but it must be a majority of the directors.

(2) The quorum for directors' meetings shall be a majority of the directors, but it must never be less than two, and unless otherwise provided in the articles, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision to appoint further directors, or to call a general meeting so as to increase the number of directors.

(3) If the total number of directors for the time being is less than the number required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision to appoint further directors, or to call a general meeting so as to increase the number of directors.

Chairing of directors' meetings

12.—(1) The directors may appoint a person to chair any meeting of the directors.

- (2) The person so appointed for the time at which it was to
- (3) The directors may terminate the
- (4) If the chairman is not participating at the start, the participating directors must

Casting vote

13.—(1) If the numbers of votes for a meeting has a casting vote.

(2) But this does not apply if, in accordance with the articles, a director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process.

Conflicts of interest

14.—(1) If a proposed decision of the company is a proposed transaction or arrangement with the company in which a director is to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum purposes.

(2) But if paragraph (3) applies, a director who is to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum purposes.

(3) This paragraph applies when—

- (a) the company by ordinary resolution would otherwise prevent a director from being counted as participating in the decision-making process;
- (b) the director's interest cannot be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest; or
- (c) the director's conflict of interest is not likely to be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest.

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

- (a) a guarantee given, or to be given, on behalf of the company or any of its subsidiaries, or to underwrite, or to be underwritten, by the company or any of its subsidiaries;
- (b) subscription, or an agreement to subscribe, for shares or securities of the company or any of its subsidiaries;
- (c) arrangements pursuant to which a director or former director of the company or any of its subsidiaries is to receive or may receive special benefits or advantages not provided to other employees and directors or former directors of the company or any of its subsidiaries.

(5) For the purposes of this article, references to a directors' meeting or part of a directors' meeting include any committee of directors as to the composition of which the chairman of the meeting has the right to participate in the decision-making process, the chairman of which is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum purposes, the chairman of which is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum purposes.

(6) Subject to paragraph (7), if a question as to the right of a director to participate in the decision-making process for quorum purposes, the chairman of the meeting (whose ruling in relation to any question as to the right of a director to participate in the decision-making process for quorum purposes, the chairman of which is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum purposes.) should arise in respect of a directors' meeting, for which purpose the chairman of the meeting is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum purposes, the chairman of the meeting (whose ruling in relation to any question as to the right of a director to participate in the decision-making process for quorum purposes, the chairman of which is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum purposes.) should arise in respect of a directors' meeting, for which purpose the chairman of the meeting is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum purposes.

(7) If any question as to the right of a director to participate in the decision-making process for quorum purposes, the chairman of the meeting (whose ruling in relation to any question as to the right of a director to participate in the decision-making process for quorum purposes, the chairman of which is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum purposes.) should arise in respect of a directors' meeting, for which purpose the chairman of the meeting is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum purposes, the chairman of the meeting (whose ruling in relation to any question as to the right of a director to participate in the decision-making process for quorum purposes, the chairman of which is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum purposes.) should arise in respect of a directors' meeting, for which purpose the chairman of the meeting is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum purposes.

Records of decisions to be kept

15. The directors must ensure that the records of decisions to be kept for at least 10 years from the date of the decision recorded, of every unanimous decision of the directors.

Directors' discretion to make further arrangements

16. Subject to the articles, the directors may make such arrangements as they think fit about how they take decisions, and about how such rules are to be made.

Methods of appointing directors

17.—(1) Any person who is willing to accept office may be appointed to be a director—

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

(2) In any case where, as a result of the death of a shareholder, there are no directors, the personal representatives of the last shareholder may appoint a person to be a director.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), if a shareholder dies, a younger shareholder who was the last to die, a younger shareholder.

Termination of director's appointment

18. A person ceases to be a director if—

(4) If more than one person holds a share in respect of it.

(5) Certificates must—

- (a) have affixed to them the company seal,
- (b) be otherwise executed in accordance with the articles.

Replacement share certificates

25.—(1) If a certificate issued in respect of a share—

- (a) damaged or defaced, or
 - (b) said to be lost, stolen or destroyed,
- the company may, at the request of the holder, issue a replacement certificate in respect of the same share.

(2) A shareholder exercising the right to have a replacement certificate—

- (a) may at the same time exercise the right to have one or more new certificates issued in respect of the same share,
- (b) must return the certificate which he is requesting to be replaced to the company if it is not damaged or defaced; and
- (c) must comply with such conditions as to payment of a reasonable fee as the directors may determine.

Share transfers

26.—(1) Shares may be transferred to any person in the usual form or any other form approved by the directors, which is not inconsistent with the articles.

(2) No fee may be charged for registration of a transfer of the title to any share.

(3) The company may retain any instrument of transfer until it has been registered.

(4) The transferor remains the holder of the share until he is registered in the register of members as holder of it.

(5) The directors may refuse to register a transfer of a share if the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the instrument of proposed transfer may be fraudulent.

Transmission of shares

27.—(1) If title to a share passes to a person other than the transmittee as having any title to that share.

(2) A transmittee who produces such evidence as to his title as the directors may properly require—

- (a) may, subject to the articles, cause the share to be transferred to another person, and
- (b) subject to the articles, and provided that he is a person, has the same rights as the holder had.

(3) But transmittees do not have the right to require a resolution, in respect of shares to which they are entitled otherwise, unless they become the holder of the shares.

Exercise of transmittees' rights

28.—(1) Transmittees who wish to become the holder of a share must notify the company in writing of that wish.

(2) If the transmittee wishes to have an instrument of transfer in respect of it, the instrument must be made or executed by the person from whom the transmittee has acquired the share, or by a person from whom the transmittee has acquired the share if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred.

(3) Any transfer made or executed by the person from whom the transmittee has acquired the share, or by a person from whom the transmittee has acquired the share if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred, is valid for all purposes.

Transmittees bound by prior notice

29. If a notice is given to a shareholder of a company that a share to which he is entitled is to be transferred to a person named in the notice, the transmittee is bound by the notice if the name of the person named in the notice is entered in the register of members.

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Procedure for declaring dividends

30.—(1) The company may by ordinary resolution declare interim dividends.

(2) A dividend must not be declared unless the directors are satisfied that the dividend must not exceed the amount available for distribution.

(3) No dividend may be declared or paid unless the directors are satisfied that the dividend must not exceed the amount available for distribution.

(4) Unless the shareholders' resolution or decision in respect of shares are issued, specify otherwise in the resolution or decision.

(5) If the company's share capital is divided into shares of different classes, a dividend may be paid on shares of one class if a dividend is in arrear.

(6) The directors may pay at intervals available for distribution justify the payment.
(7) If the directors act in good faith, they are not liable for any loss they may suffer by exercising their powers in relation to preferred rights.

Payment of dividends and other distributions

31.—(1) Where a dividend or other sum is payable in respect of a share, it must be paid by one or more of the following means:

- (a) transfer to a bank or building society account, or to the order of the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;
- (b) sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient at the order of the share, or (in any other case) to an address specified in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;
- (c) sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient at the address specified in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide; or
- (d) any other means of payment specified in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide.

(2) In the articles, “the distribution recipient” means the person in whose name the sum is payable—

- (a) the holder of the share; or
- (b) if the share has two or more holders, any one of them; or
- (c) if the holder is no longer entitled to the share, the person entitled to it otherwise by operation of law, the trustee of a trust, or the personal representative of a deceased person.

No interest on distributions

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

- (a) the terms on which the share was issued;
- (b) the provisions of another agreement to which the holder of the share is a party.

Unclaimed distributions

33.—(1) All dividends or other sums payable in respect of shares which are not claimed after having been payable for a period of twelve years may be invested or otherwise managed as the directors think fit.

(2) The payment of any such dividend or other sum does not make the company a trustee in respect of it.

(3) If—

- (a) twelve years have passed from the date when the dividend or other sum became due for payment, and
- (b) the distribution recipient has died or become bankrupt,

the distribution recipient is no longer entitled to the sum, the sum may be paid to the company.

Non-cash distributions

34.—(1) Subject to the terms of issue of the shares, the directors may, on the recommendation of the directors, distribute a share by transferring non-cash assets or securities in any company).

(2) For the purposes of paying a non-cash dividend or other sum, the directors may make such arrangements they think fit, including—

- (a) fixing the value of any assets to be distributed;
- (b) paying cash to any distribution recipient in respect of the assets; and
- (c) vesting any assets in trustees for the benefit of the distribution recipient.

Waiver of distributions

35. Distribution recipients may waive their right to a dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share by giving the company notice in writing.

- (a) the share has more than one holder; or
- (b) more than one person is entitled to the share as joint holders, or otherwise as tenants in common, or as co-owners.

The notice is not effective unless it is given by all the persons otherwise entitled to the share.

appears to them that the profits

of the company are sufficient to pay dividends on shares conferring preferred rights, and that the company has sufficient assets to pay such shares with deferred or non-preferred rights.

of a share, it must be paid

to the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;

to the distribution recipient at the order of the share, or (in any other case) to an address specified in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;

to the distribution recipient at such address as the directors may otherwise decide; or to the distribution recipient either in writing or by any other means of payment specified in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide.

of which a dividend or other sum is payable—

the holder of the share; or

if the holder is no longer entitled to the share, the person entitled to it otherwise by operation of law, the trustee of a trust, or the personal representative of a deceased person.

in respect of a share unless

the terms on which the share was issued;

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fixing the value of any assets to be distributed;

Distribution recipients may waive their right to a dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share by giving the company notice in writing.

the share has more than one holder; or

more than one person is entitled to the share as joint holders, or otherwise as tenants in common, or as co-owners.

Authority to capitalise and appropriate

- 36.**—(1) Subject to the articles, the directors may—
- (a) decide to capitalise any profits (including any share premium account or capital reserve) which are not required for paying a premium on any new shares or debentures of the company or for paying a dividend;
 - (b) appropriate any sum which has been paid up on shares (including any share premium account or capital reserve) and which would otherwise be available for distribution (including any share premium account or capital reserve) to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed in the same proportions.
- (2) Capitalised sums must be applied—
- (a) on behalf of the persons entitled to them;
 - (b) in the same proportions as they would have been distributed if distributed.
- (3) Any capitalised sum may be applied in paying up new shares or debentures of the company which are then allotted credited as paid up.
- (4) A capitalised sum which was appropriated for the purpose of paying up new debentures of the company which are then allotted credited as paid up may be applied in paying up new shares of the company which are then allotted credited as paid up.
- (5) Subject to the articles the directors may—
- (a) apply capitalised sums in accordance with paragraph (3) or (4) wholly in one way and partly in accordance with the other;
 - (b) make such arrangements as they think fit for the payment of such sums in installments or in fractions under this article (including the appointment of trustees);
 - (c) authorise any person to enter into any agreement which is binding on them in respect of the application of such sums.

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Attendance and speaking at general meetings

- 37.**—(1) A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting if that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting the substance of any business which that person has on the business of the company.
- (2) A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting if—
- (a) that person is able to vote, and
 - (b) that person's vote can be counted for the purpose of the resolutions are passed at the meeting.
- (3) The directors may make whatever arrangements they think fit to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their right to speak at the meeting.
- (4) In determining attendance at a general meeting, two or more persons attending the meeting shall be treated as one person if they are in the same place as each other.
- (5) Two or more persons who are not attending the meeting shall be treated as attending the meeting if their names are entered in the register of members at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them.

Quorum for general meetings

38. No business other than the appointment of directors shall be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum.

Chairing general meetings

- 39.**—(1) If the directors have appointed a chairman of a general meeting, he shall be willing to do so.
- (2) If the directors have not appointed a chairman of a general meeting, the person who is present within ten minutes of the time appointed for the meeting shall—
- (a) the directors present, or
 - (b) (if no directors are present), the shareholders present,
- must appoint a director or shareholder to chair the meeting. The appointment must be the first business of the meeting.
- (3) The person chairing a meeting in accordance with paragraph (2) shall be deemed to be "the chairman of the meeting".

Attendance and speaking by directors

- 40.**—(1) Directors may attend and speak at general meetings.
- (2) The chairman of the meeting may—
- (a) shareolders of the company

ordinary resolution—
available for distribution) which
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"m") to the persons who would
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ount equal to the capitalised
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of the chairman of the meeting

"the chairman of the meeting".

y areshareholders.

(b) otherwise entitled to exercise the right to attend and speak at a general meeting.

general meetings,

Adjournment

41.—(1) If the persons attending a general meeting to start do not constitute a quorum, the meeting must adjourn it.

at which the meeting was due to start, and if a quorum is present, the chairman of the meeting may adjourn it.

(2) The chairman of the meeting may adjourn it if—
(a) the meeting consents to an adjournment, or
(b) it appears to the chairman or to any other person attending the meeting or to the directors that it is necessary to do so in an orderly manner.

if a quorum is present if—

it is necessary to do so in an orderly manner in order to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or to ensure that the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.

(3) The chairman of the meeting must adjourn it if it is necessary to do so in an orderly manner.

so by the meeting.

(4) When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman must—

specify the time and place to which the meeting is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors.

(a) either specify the time and place to which the meeting is to be held, or
(b) have regard to any directions given by the directors at the meeting.

at which have been given by the directors.

(5) If the continuation of an adjourned general meeting is necessary, the company must give at least 7 clear days' notice (the day on which the notice is given)—

after it was adjourned, the notice must specify the time and place to which the adjourned meeting and the business to be transacted at the meeting.

(a) to the same persons to whom notice was given of the meeting, and
(b) containing the same information as the notice given of the meeting.

the notice is required to be given, and the notice must specify the time and place to which the adjourned meeting and the business to be transacted at the meeting.

(6) No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting if the business was not properly transacted at the meeting if the adjournment was necessary.

not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment was necessary.

Voting: general

42. A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting is carried if a majority of hands is shown, or a majority of votes is cast, as demanded in accordance with the articles.

of hands unless a poll is duly demanded.

Errors and disputes

43.—(1) No objection may be raised to the validity of a resolution passed at a general meeting or adjourned meeting at which the meeting is valid.

at a general meeting except at the meeting at which the resolution was passed, and any vote not disallowed at the meeting is valid.

(2) Any such objection must be referred to the court.

the court's decision is final.

Poll votes

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

(a) in advance of the general meeting, or
(b) at a general meeting, either before or after a show of hands on that resolution.

immediately after the result of a show of hands is declared.

(2) A poll may be demanded by—

(a) the chairman of the meeting;
(b) the directors;
(c) two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or
(d) a person or persons representing the shareholders having the right to vote on the resolution.

the rights of all the shareholders having the right to vote on the resolution.

(3) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn.

(a) the poll has not yet been taken, and
(b) the chairman of the meeting agrees.

(4) Polls must be taken immediately.

the meeting directs.

Content of proxy notices

45.—(1) Proxies may only validly be used if the notice (the "proxy notice") which—

is given to the company—

(a) states the name and address of the person appointed to act as proxy, and the address to which the proxy notice is to be sent;
(b) identifies the person appointed to act as proxy, and the address to which the proxy notice is to be sent;
(c) is signed by or on behalf of the person appointed to act as proxy, in such manner as the directors may determine; and
(d) is delivered to the company in accordance with the provisions of the articles of association of the general meeting to which it relates.

the person appointed to act as proxy in relation to the general meeting in relation to the resolution.

authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine.

the provisions contained in the notice of the general meeting.

(2) The company may require proxy notices to be in a prescribed form and may specify different forms for different purposes.

and may specify different forms for different purposes.

(3) Proxy notices may specify how the proxy is to vote (including that the proxy is to abstain from voting) on one or more resolutions.

that the proxy is to abstain from voting on one or more resolutions.

- (4) Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise—
- (a) allowing the person appointed to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the meeting;
 - (b) appointing that person as a proxy for the meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting it

Delivery of proxy notices

- 46.**—(1) A person who is entitled to attend or vote at a general meeting remains so entitled in respect of that meeting if a valid proxy notice has been delivered to the company by or on behalf of the person by whom the proxy is given.
- (2) An appointment under a proxy notice is not valid if the notice is given after the start of the meeting or if the notice is not accompanied by written evidence of the authority of the person appointing the proxy on the person's behalf.

Amendments to resolutions

- 47.**—(1) An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting is not valid if—
- (a) notice of the proposed amendment is not given to the chairman of the meeting at which it is to be proposed, or
 - (b) the proposed amendment does not alter the scope of the resolution.
- (2) A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting is not valid if—
- (a) the chairman of the meeting is not given notice of the proposed amendment to be proposed, and
 - (b) the amendment does not go to the substance of the resolution or correct a substantive error in the resolution.
- (3) If the chairman of the meeting, acting in good faith and in good order, the chairman's error does not affect the validity of the resolution.

Means of communication to be used

- 48.**—(1) Subject to the articles, any notices or other information which are authorised or required by any provision of the articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Company is accustomed to do so.
- (2) Subject to the articles, any notices or other information which are authorised or required by any provision of the articles may be sent or supplied with such notices or other information as the directors may think fit.
- (3) A director may agree with the company that any notices or other information which are authorised or required by any provision of the articles to be deemed to have been received by the director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received by the director for the specified time to be specified in the agreement, provided that the agreement is made less than 48 hours before the time specified.

Company seals

- 49.**—(1) Any common seal may only be used if it is affixed to a document in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.
- (2) The directors may decide by what means the common seal is to be used.
- (3) Unless otherwise decided by the directors, the document must also be signed by the person who attests the signature.
- (4) For the purposes of this article, a document is deemed to be signed by—
- (a) any director of the company;
 - (b) the company secretary (if any);
 - (c) any person authorised by the directors for the purposes of this article.

No right to inspect accounts and other documents

- 50.** Except as provided by law or authorised by the directors, no person is entitled to inspect any of the accounts or other documents of the company being a shareholder.

Provision for employees on cessation of employment

- 51.** The directors may decide to make provision for employees or former employees of the company or any of its subsidiaries (including shadow directors) in connection with the cessation of their employment.

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