

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 TO 1989

PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

- of -

IMPERIAL TOBACCO FINANCE PLC

COMPANIES HOUSE

1. The Company's name is "IMPERIAL TOBACCO FINANCE PLC".
2. The Company is a Public Company.
3. The Company's registered office is to be situated in England & Wales.
4. The Objects for which the Company is established are:-
 - (A) To carry on financial banking and monetary operations businesses and activities of all kinds and to carry on the business of providing financial and investment services and facilities and generally to carry on any of the businesses of brokers, dealers, agents and general merchants in shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, loans, warrants, options, bills of exchange, receipts, securities, obligations and other investments, rights and interests of all kinds and commodities, goods, materials, property and things of all kinds
 - (B) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise, land, buildings and property of any tenure or description, and any estate or interest therein and any rights over or connected with any such land, buildings, and property and to hold or to sell, let, alienate, mortgage, charge or otherwise deal with any such lands, buildings or property.
 - (C) To manage lands, buildings and other property whether belonging to the Company or not, and to collect rents and income and to develop and turn to account any land acquired by or in which the Company is interested, and in particular by laying out and preparing the same for building purposes, constructing, altering, pulling down, decorating, maintaining, furnishing, fitting up and improving buildings, and by planting, paving, draining, farming, cultivating, letting on building lease or by building agreement and by advancing money to and entering into contracts and arrangements of all kinds with builders, tenants and others.
 - (D) To buy, sell, manufacture, repair, alter, improve, manipulate, prepare for market, let on hire, and generally deal in all kinds of plant, machinery, apparatus, tools, utensils, materials, produce, substances, articles and things

R. D. Jones

for the purpose of any of the businesses specified herein, or likely to be required by customers or other persons having, or about to have, dealings with the Company.

- (E) To enter into contracts, agreements and arrangements with any other company for the carrying out by such other company on behalf of the Company of any of the objects for which the Company is formed.
- (F) To acquire, undertake and carry on the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the Company is authorised to carry on or possess, or which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights, or any property suitable for the purpose of the Company.
- (G) To enter into any arrangements with any Government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any rights, privileges, and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.
- (H) To apply for, or join in applying for, purchase or by other means acquire and protect, prolong and renew, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere any patents, patent rights, brevets d'invention, licences, registered designs, protections and concessions, which may appear likely to be advantageous or useful to the Company, and to use and turn to account and to manufacture under or grant licences or privileges in respect of the same, or to sell, assign or otherwise transfer the same, and to expend money in experimenting and testing and making researches, and in improving or seeking to improve any patents, inventions or rights which the Company may acquire or propose to acquire.
- (I) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise with any company, or with any employees of the Company, including in such case if thought fit the conferring of a participation in the management or its directorate, or with any company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Company, and to give to any company special rights or privileges in connection with or control over this Company, and in particular the right to nominate one or more Directors of this Company. And to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such company, and to take or otherwise assist any such company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares or securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same
- (J) To subsidise, assist and guarantee the payment of money by or the performance of any contract, engagement or obligation by any persons or

companies and to act as agents for the collection, receipt or payment of money and generally to act as agents for and render services to customers and others.

- (K) To promote any company for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company
- (L) To pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses which the Company may lawfully pay in respect of or incidental to the formation, registration and advertising of or raising money for the Company, and the issue of its capital, or for contributing to or assisting any company in respect of the issuing or purchasing with a view to issue of all or any part of the Company's capital in connection with the advertising or offering of the same for sale or subscription, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for or taking, placing or underwriting or procuring the underwriting of shares, debentures or debenture stock
- (M) To receive money on deposit upon such terms as the Company may approve.
- (N) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company in such manner as may from time to time be determined.
- (O) To lend money with or without security, but not to carry on the business of a registered money lender.
- (P) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise charged upon all or any of the Company's property (both present and future), including its uncalled capital, and to purchase, redeem or pay off any such securities.
- (Q) To remunerate any company for services rendered or to be rendered, in placing, or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing or procuring the underwriting of any of the shares or debentures, or other securities of the Company or of any company in which this Company may be interested or propose to be interested, or in or about the conduct of the business of the Company, whether by cash payment or by the allotment of shares, or securities of the Company credited as paid up in full or in part, or otherwise.
- (R) To subscribe for either absolutely or conditionally or otherwise acquire and hold shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock or other obligations of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company.
- (S) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable and transferable instruments
- (T) To enter into contracts and other arrangements in respect of derivative products

- (U) To sell, lease, exchange, let on hire, or dispose of any real or personal property or the undertaking of the Company, or any part or parts thereof, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and, in particular, for shares whether fully or partly paid up, debentures or securities of any other company, whether or not having objects altogether, or in part, similar to those of the Company, and to hold and retain any shares, debentures or securities so acquired, and to improve, manage, develop, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of or turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property or rights of the Company.
- (V) To adopt such means of making known the products of the Company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the Press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals, and by granting prizes, rewards and donations.
- (W) To support or subscribe to any charitable or public object and any institution, society or club which may be for the benefit of the Company or its Directors, officers or employees, or the Directors, officers and employees of its predecessors in business, or of any subsidiary, allied or associated company, or may be connected with any town or place where the Company carries on business; to give pensions, gratuities, or charitable aid to any person (including any Directors or former Directors) who may have served the Company or its predecessors in business, or any subsidiary allied or associated company or to the wives, children or other relatives or dependants of such persons; to make payments towards insurance and to form and contribute to provident and benefit funds for the benefit of any Directors or officers of or persons employed by the Company, or of or by its predecessors in business, or of or by any subsidiary, allied or associated company, and to subsidise or assist any association of employers or employees, or any trade association.
- (X) To obtain any Provisional Order or Act of Parliament for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect or for effecting any modifications of the Company's constitution or for any other purposes which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to prejudice the Company's interests.
- (Y) To establish, grant and take up agencies in any part of the world, and to do all such other things as the Company may deem conducive to the carrying on of the Company's business, either as principals, or agents, and to remunerate any persons in connection with the establishment or granting of such agencies upon such terms and conditions as the Company may think fit
- (Z) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world and as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others and to procure the Company to be registered or recognised in any foreign country or place

- (AA) To distribute any of the property of the Company in specie among the shareholders.
- (BB) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company.
- (CC) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

And it is hereby declared that the word "company" in this Clause shall be deemed to include any person or partnership or other body of persons whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and words denoting the singular number only shall include the plural number and vice versa, and so that the objects specified in each paragraph of this Clause shall, except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph, be regarded as independent objects, and in nowise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the Company

5. The liability of the Members is limited.

~~6. The Share Capital of the Company is £1,000 divided into 1,000 shares of £1 each^{1, 2}~~³

¹ On 22 July 1996, the authorised share capital of the Company was increased to £10,000,000

² On 18 July 1997 the share capital was increased to £100,000,000 by the creation of 90,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each.

³ This provision was revoked pursuant to Section 28 of the Companies Act 2006 and a special resolution of the Company dated 23 November 2009

WE, the subscribers to this Memorandum of Association, wish to be formed into a Company pursuant to this Memorandum; and we agree to take the number of shares shown opposite our respective names.

Names and addresses of Subscribers	Number of shares taken by each Subscriber
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1. For and on behalf of Instant Companies Limited 1 Mitchell Lane Bristol BS1 6BU	- One
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2. For and on behalf of Swift Incorporations Limited 1 Mitchell Lane Bristol BS1 6BU	- One
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Total shares taken	- Two
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Dated 14 June 1996

Witness to the above Signatures.-

Mark Anderson
1 Mitchell Lane
Bristol BS1 6BU

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006
A PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

IMPERIAL TOBACCO FINANCE PLC

(Adopted by Special Resolution passed on 25 June 2010)

ALLEN & OVERY

Allen & Overy LLP

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Company number
03214426

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006
A PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF
IMPERIAL TOBACCO FINANCE PLC

(adopted by Special Resolution passed on 25 June 2010)

PRELIMINARY

1. Model regulations do not apply

None of the regulations in Table A in the Schedule to the Companies (Tables A to F) Regulations 1985, as amended shall apply to the company

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

2. Defined terms

(1) In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise

alternate or **alternate director** has the meaning given in article 31(1),

appointor has the meaning given in article 31(1),

articles means the company's articles of association, as from time to time amended,

bankruptcy includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy,

call has the meaning given in article 64(1),

call notice has the meaning given in article 64(1),

chairman has the meaning given in article 16,

chairman of the meeting has the meaning given in article 40(3),

Companies Act means the Companies Act 2006 including any statutory modification or re-enactment of it for the time being in force,

company means Imperial Tobacco Finance Plc (registered number 03214426),

company's lien has the meaning given in article 62(1),

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 81(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,

eligible director means a director who is entitled to vote on the relevant matter at a directors' meeting but excluding any director whose vote is not to be counted in respect of the relevant matter

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,

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,

member has the meaning given in section 112 of the Companies Act,

ordinary resolution has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act,

paid means paid or credited as paid,

participate in relation to a directors' meeting, has the meaning given in article 13,

partly paid in relation to a share means that part of that share's nominal value or any premium at which it was issued has not been paid to the company,

proxy notice has the meaning given in article 47(1),

relevant situation has the meaning given in article 23,

securities seal has the meaning given in article 59(2),

shares means shares in the company,

special resolution has the meaning given in section 283 of the Companies Act,

subsidiary has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Companies Act,

transmittee means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law,

writing or **written** includes fax and e-mail but excludes text messages and other communications in electronic form

- (2) Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act as in force on the date when these articles become binding on the company
- (3) Unless the contrary intention appears, words importing the singular number include the plural number and vice versa, words importing one gender include all genders and words importing persons include bodies corporate and unincorporated associations
- (4) Headings to the articles are inserted for convenience only and shall not affect construction

3. Limited liability of members

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

OBJECTS

4. Unrestricted objects

Nothing in the articles shall constitute a restriction on the objects of the company to do (or omit to do) any act and, in accordance with section 31(1) of the Companies Act, the company's objects are unrestricted

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' GENERAL POWERS, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

5. Number of directors

The number of directors (other than alternate directors) shall not be subject to any maximum but shall not be less than two

6. Directors' general powers

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

7. Members' reserve power

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

8. Directors' duties

- (1) The purpose of the company
 - (a) may, if and to the extent that the directors consider it appropriate, and
 - (b) shall, if directed by the holders of the majority of the shares by notice in writing to the company,

include promoting the success of the group as a whole or of any one or more members of the group (and in this context, **group** means the company, any other body corporate which is its

direct or indirect holding company or subsidiary and any other body corporate which is a subsidiary of any such holding company)

- (2) In the exercise of his duties, a director shall not be restricted by any duty of confidentiality to the company from providing information regarding the company to a holding company of the company but a director who is also a director of any holding company of the company shall owe a strict duty of confidentiality to that holding company in relation to confidential information of the holding company

9. Directors may delegate

- (1) Subject to the articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles
 - (a) to such person or committee,
 - (b) by such means (including by power of attorney),
 - (c) to such an extent,
 - (d) in relation to such matters or territories, and
 - (e) on such terms and conditions,as they think fit
- (2) If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated
- (3) The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions

10. Committees

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

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

11. Directors to take decisions collectively

Decisions of the directors may be taken

- (a) at a directors' meeting, or
- (b) in the form of a directors' written resolution

12. Calling a directors' meeting

- (1) Any director may call a directors' meeting
- (2) The company secretary must call a directors' meeting if a director so requests

- (3) A directors' meeting is called by giving notice of the meeting to the directors
- (4) Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate
 - (a) its proposed date and time,
 - (b) where it is to take place, and
 - (c) if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting
- (5) Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing
- (6) 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

13. Participation in directors' meetings

- (1) Subject to the articles, directors **participate** in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when
 - (a) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles, and
 - (b) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting
- (2) In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other
- (3) If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is. In the absence of such a decision, the meeting is deemed to take place at the location from where the chairman participates

14. Quorum for directors' meetings

- (1) At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting
- (2) The quorum for directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by a decision of the directors but subject to paragraph (3), it must never be less than two eligible directors, and unless otherwise fixed it is two eligible directors
- (3) For the purpose of any directors' meeting (or part of a meeting) held in accordance with article 23 to authorise a director's conflict of interest, if only one eligible director is in office, the quorum is one eligible director

15. Meetings where total number of directors less than quorum

- (1) This article applies where the total number of directors for the time being in office is less than the quorum for directors' meetings

- (2) If there is only one director, that director may appoint sufficient directors to make up a quorum or call a general meeting to do so
- (3) If there is more than one director
 - (a) a directors' meeting may take place, if it is called in accordance with the articles and at least two directors participate in it, with a view to appointing sufficient directors to make up a quorum or calling a general meeting to do so, and
 - (b) if a directors' meeting is called but only one director attends at the appointed date and time to participate in it, that director may appoint sufficient directors to make up a quorum or call a general meeting to do so

16. Chairing directors' meetings

- (1) The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings
- (2) The person so appointed for the time being is known as the **chairman**
- (3) The directors may appoint other directors as deputy or assistant chairmen to chair directors' meetings in the chairman's absence
- (4) The directors may terminate the appointment of the chairman, deputy or assistant chairman at any time
- (5) If neither the chairman nor any director appointed generally to chair directors' meetings in the chairman's absence is participating in a meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors may appoint one of themselves to chair it

17. Voting at directors' meetings: general rules

- (1) Subject to the articles, a decision is taken at a directors' meeting by a majority of the votes of the participating directors
- (2) Subject to the articles, each eligible director participating in a directors' meeting has one vote
- (3) If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting has a casting vote. This does not apply if, in accordance with the articles, the chairman or other director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes

18. Alternates voting at directors' meetings

A director who is also an alternate director has an additional vote on behalf of each appointor who is

- (a) not participating in a directors' meeting, and
- (b) would have been an eligible director if they were participating in it

No alternate may be counted as more than one director for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present

19. Proposing directors' written resolutions

- (1) Any director may propose a directors' written resolution
- (2) The company secretary must propose a directors' written resolution if a director so requests
- (3) A directors' written resolution is proposed by giving notice of the proposed resolution to the directors
- (4) Notice of a proposed directors' written resolution must indicate
 - (a) the proposed resolution, and
 - (b) the time by which it is proposed that the directors should adopt it
- (5) Notice of a proposed directors' written resolution must be given in writing to each director
- (6) Any decision which a person giving notice of a proposed directors' written resolution takes regarding the process of adopting that resolution must be taken reasonably in good faith

20. Adoption of directors' written resolutions

- (1) A proposed directors' written resolution is adopted when all the eligible directors have signed one or more copies of it, provided that those directors would have formed a quorum at such a meeting
- (2) It is immaterial whether any director signs the resolution before or after the time by which the notice proposed that it should be adopted
- (3) Once a directors' written resolution has been adopted, it must be treated as if it had been a decision taken at a directors' meeting in accordance with the articles
- (4) The company secretary must ensure that the company keeps a record, in writing, of all directors' written resolutions for at least ten years from the date of their adoption

21. Directors' discretion to make further rules

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

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

22. Directors' interests in relation to transactions or arrangements with the company

The relevant provisions of the Companies Act (including without limitation sections 177 and 182 of the Companies Act) shall apply in relation to declarations of interests in proposed and existing transactions or arrangements with the company

23. Directors' interests other than in relation to transactions or arrangements with the company

- (1) If a situation (a **relevant situation**) arises in which a director has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the company (including, without limitation, in relation to the exploitation of any property, information or opportunity, whether or not the company could take advantage of it but excluding any situation which cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest)

the following provisions shall apply if the conflict of interest does not arise in relation to a transaction or arrangement with the company

- (a) if the relevant situation arises from the appointment or proposed appointment of a person as a director of the company
 - (i) the directors (other than the director, and any other director with a similar interest, who shall not be counted in the quorum at the meeting and shall not vote on the resolution), or
 - (ii) the members (by ordinary resolution or by notice in writing given to the company by the holders of a majority of the shares),

may resolve to authorise the appointment of the director and the relevant situation on such terms as they may determine,

- (b) if the relevant situation arises in circumstances other than in paragraph (a)
 - (i) the directors (other than the director and any other director with a similar interest who shall not be counted in the quorum at the meeting and shall not vote on the resolution), or
 - (ii) the members (by ordinary resolution or by notice in writing given to the company by the holders of a majority of the shares),

may resolve to authorise the relevant situation and the continuing performance by the director of his duties on such terms as they may determine

- (2) Any reference in article 23(1) to a conflict of interest includes a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties
- (3) Any terms determined by the directors or the members under articles 23(1)(a) or 23(1)(b) may be imposed at the time of the authorisation or may be imposed or varied subsequently by either the directors or the members and may include (without limitation)
 - (a) whether the interested directors may vote (and be counted in the quorum at any meeting) in relation to any decision relating to the relevant situation,
 - (b) the exclusion of the interested directors from all information and discussion by the company of the relevant situation, and
 - (c) (without prejudice to the general obligations of confidentiality) the application to the interested directors of a strict duty of confidentiality to the company for any confidential information of the company in relation to the relevant situation
- (4) Any authorisation given under articles 23(1)(a) or 23(1)(b) may be withdrawn by either the directors or the members by giving notice to the director concerned
- (5) An interested director must act in accordance with any terms determined by the directors or the members under articles 23(1)(a) or 23(1)(b)
- (6) Except as specified in article 23(1), any proposal made to the directors and any authorisation by the directors in relation to a relevant situation shall be dealt with in the same way as any other matter may be proposed to and decided by the directors in accordance with the articles

- (7) Any authorisation of a relevant situation given by the directors or the members under article 23(1) may provide that, where the interested director obtains (other than through his position as a director of the company) information that is confidential to a third party, he will not be obliged to disclose it to the company or to use it in relation to the company's affairs in circumstances where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence
- (8) (a) If the directors make an authorisation under article 23(1), impose or vary the terms of an authorisation under article 23(3), or withdraw an authorisation under article 23(4), they shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, notify the members of this fact and provide, where applicable, any relevant particulars regarding the authorisation or its terms
- (b) If the members make an authorisation under article 23(1), impose or vary the terms of an authorisation under article 23(3), or withdraw an authorisation under article 23(4), they shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, notify the directors of this fact and provide, where applicable, any relevant particulars regarding the authorisation or its terms
- (9) (a) A director shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, declare the nature and extent of his interest in a relevant situation within article 23(1)(a) or 23(1)(b) to the other directors and the members
- Failure to comply with this requirement does not affect the underlying duty to make the declaration of interest
- (b) If a declaration of interest in relation to a relevant situation proves to be, or becomes, inaccurate or incomplete, a further declaration must be made

24. Directors' interests generally and voting

- (1) Subject to the Companies Act and to articles 22 and 23, a director notwithstanding his office
- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested or participate in, any transaction or arrangement with the company or in which the company is otherwise interested, including any such pensions, other benefits, transactions or arrangements as are referred to in article 30,
- (b) may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the company (except as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration as if he were not a director,
- (c) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate promoted by the company or in which the company is otherwise interested, and
- (d) shall not, by reason of his office (or of the fiduciary relationship established by holding that office), be accountable to the company for any remuneration, profit or other benefit resulting from any relevant situation authorised under article 23 or any interest permitted under paragraphs (a), (b), or (c), and no contract, transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any director having an interest authorised under article 23 or permitted under paragraphs (a), (b), or (c)

- (2) Subject to articles 22 and 23 and to any contrary direction from the holders of a majority of the shares, a director shall be entitled to vote on any decision concerning any matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest or a duty
- (3) In the case of an alternate director, an interest of his appointor shall be treated as an interest of the alternate in addition to any interest which the alternate otherwise has
- (4) Subject to the Companies Act, the company may, by ordinary resolution or by notice in writing given to the company by the holders of a majority of the shares, suspend or relax the provisions of this article to any extent or ratify any contract, transaction or arrangement not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of this article
- (5) Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment of two or more directors to offices or employments with the company or any body corporate in which the company is interested, the proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each director separately and (provided he is not otherwise precluded from voting) each of the directors concerned shall be entitled to vote (and to form part of the quorum) in respect of each proposal except that concerning his own appointment
- (6) Subject to article 24(7), if a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting and quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman whose ruling in relation to any director other than the chairman is to be final and conclusive
- (7) If any question as to the right to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) should arise in respect of the chairman, the question is to be decided by a decision of the directors at that meeting, for which purpose the chairman is not to be counted as participating in the meeting (or that part of the meeting) for voting and quorum purposes

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

25. Methods of appointing directors

Any person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director

- (a) by ordinary resolution,
- (b) by a decision of the directors, or
- (c) by notice in writing given in accordance with article 26

26. Termination of director's appointment

- (1) A person ceases to be a director as soon as
 - (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act or is prohibited from being a director by law,
 - (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person,
 - (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts,

- (d) a registered medical practitioner who has examined him gives a written opinion to the company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months,
- (e) by reason of that person's mental health, a court makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person would otherwise have,
- (f) notification is received by the company from the director that the director is resigning from office as director, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms, or
- (g) notice in writing is received by the company in accordance with article 26

27. Appointment and termination of appointments of directors by holders of the majority of the shares

The holders of the majority of the shares may appoint any person as a director and may remove any director Any appointment or removal shall be made by notice in writing to the company signed by the holders or on their behalf and shall take effect when it is lodged at the registered office or produced at any directors' meeting

28. Directors' services and remuneration

- (1) Directors may undertake any services for the company that the directors decide and the company may enter into a contract of service with any director on such terms as the directors think fit
- (2) Any appointment of a director to an executive office shall terminate if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any claim to damages for breach of contract of service between the director and the company
- (3) Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine
 - (a) for their services to the company as directors, and
 - (b) for any other service which they undertake for the company
- (4) Subject to the articles, a director's remuneration may take any form
- (5) Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day

29. Directors' expenses

The company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors, alternate directors and the company secretary properly incur in connection with their attendance at

- (a) meetings of directors or committees of directors,
- (b) general meetings, or
- (c) separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the company,

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

30. Directors' pensions and other benefits

The directors may exercise all the powers of the company to

- (a) pay, provide, arrange or procure the grant of pensions or other retirement benefits, death, disability or sickness benefits, health, accident and other insurances or other such benefits, allowances, gratuities or insurances, including in relation to the termination of employment, to or for the benefit of any person who is or has been at any time a director of the company or in the employment or service of the company or of any body corporate which is or was associated with the company or of the predecessors in business of the company or any such associated body corporate, or the relatives or dependants of any such person, for that purpose, the directors may procure the establishment and maintenance of, or participation in, or contribution to, any pension fund, scheme or arrangement and the payment of any insurance premiums,
- (b) establish, maintain, adopt and enable participation in any profit sharing or incentive scheme including shares, share options or cash or any similar schemes for the benefit of any director or employee of the company or of any associated body corporate, and to lend money to any such director or employee or to trustees on their behalf to enable any such schemes to be established, maintained or adopted, and
- (c) support and subscribe to any institution or association which may be for the benefit of the company or associated body corporate or any directors or employees of the company or associated body corporate or their relatives or dependants or connected with any town or place where the company or an associated body corporate carries on business, and to support and subscribe to any charitable or public object whatsoever

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

31. Appointment and removal of alternates

- (1) Any director (the **appointor**) may appoint as an alternate any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the directors (an **alternate** or **alternate director**) to
 - (a) exercise that director's powers, and
 - (b) carry out that director's responsibilities,in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors in the absence of the alternate's appointor
- (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
- (3) The notice must
 - (a) identify the proposed alternate, and
 - (b) in the case of a notice of appointment, contain a statement signed by the proposed alternate that the proposed alternate is willing to act as the alternate of the director giving the notice

32. Rights and responsibilities of alternate directors

- (1) Subject to the articles, an alternate may act as alternate director to more than one director and has the same rights, in relation to any directors' meeting or directors' written resolution, as the alternate's appointor
- (2) Except as the articles specify otherwise, alternate directors
 - (a) are deemed for all purposes to be directors,
 - (b) are liable for their own acts and omissions,
 - (c) are subject to the same restrictions as their appointors, and
 - (d) are not deemed to be agents of or for their appointors,

and, in particular, each alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all directors' meetings and of all committee meetings of directors of which his appointor is a member

- (3) Subject to the articles, a person who is an alternate director but not a director
 - (a) may be counted as participating for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is present (but only if that person's appointor is not participating), and
 - (b) may sign a written resolution (but only if it is not signed or to be signed by that person's appointor)

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

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

33. Termination of alternate directorship

An alternate director's appointment as an alternate terminates

- (a) when the alternate's appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the company in writing specifying when it is to terminate,
- (b) on the occurrence in relation to the alternate of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the alternate's appointor, would result in the termination of the appointor's appointment as a director,
- (c) on the death of the alternate's appointor,
- (d) when the alternate's appointor's appointment as a director terminates, or
- (e) where the directors otherwise decide

COMPANY NAME

34. Directors' power to change company name

The directors may change the name of the company

SECRETARY

35. Company Secretary

The secretary shall be appointed by the directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit, and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them

DECISION-MAKING BY MEMBERS

36. Members can call general meeting if not enough directors

If

- (a) the company has fewer than two directors, and
- (b) the director (if any) is unable or unwilling to appoint sufficient directors to make up a quorum or to call a general meeting to do so,

then two or more members may call a general meeting (or instruct the company secretary to do so) for the purpose of appointing one or more directors

37. Notice of general meeting

- (1) An annual general meeting shall be called by at least twenty-one clear days' notice and all other general meetings shall be called by not less than fourteen clear days' notice
- (2) A general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed
 - (a) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat, and
 - (b) in the case of any other general meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote, being a majority together holding not less than ninety-five per cent in nominal value of the shares giving that right
- (3) The notice shall specify the time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted and, in the case of an annual general meeting, shall specify the meeting as such
- (4) Subject to the provisions of these articles and to any restrictions imposed on any shares, the notice shall be given to all the members, to all persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member, if the company has been notified of their entitlement, and to the directors and auditors
- (5) A member present either in person or proxy, at any general meeting shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which the meeting was convened
- (6) The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting

38. Attendance and speaking at general meetings

- (1) A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting
- (2) A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when
 - (a) that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting, and
 - (b) that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting
- (3) The directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it
- (4) In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more members attending it are in the same place as each other
- (5) Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them

39. Quorum for general meetings

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

40. Chairing general meetings

- (1) If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so
- (2) If the directors have not appointed a chairman, or if the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start
 - (a) the directors present, or
 - (b) (if no directors are present), the meeting,must appoint a director or member (including a proxy or corporate representative) to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting
- (3) The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as **the chairman of the meeting**

41. Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members

- (1) Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are members
- (2) The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not

- (a) members of the company, or
- (b) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of members in relation to general meetings, to attend and speak at a general meeting

42. Adjournment

- (1) If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the chairman of the meeting must adjourn it
- (2) The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if
 - (a) the meeting consents to an adjournment, or
 - (b) it appears to the chairman of the meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner
- (3) The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting
- (4) When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting must
 - (a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors, and
 - (b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting
- (5) If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the company must give at least 7 clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given)
 - (a) to the same persons to whom notice of the company's general meetings is required to be given, and
 - (b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain
- (6) No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

43. Voting: general

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

44. Errors and disputes

- (1) No objection may be raised to the qualification of any person voting at a general meeting except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting is valid

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

45. Demanding a poll

- (1) A poll on a resolution may be demanded
 - (a) in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote, or
 - (b) at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared
- (2) A poll may be demanded by
 - (a) the chairman of the meeting,
 - (b) the directors,
 - (c) two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution, or
 - (d) a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution
- (3) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if
 - (a) the poll has not yet been taken, and
 - (b) the chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal
- (4) Unless a poll is duly demanded, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority, and/or an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution

46. Procedure on a poll

- (1) Subject to the articles, polls at general meetings must be taken when, where and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs
- (2) The chairman of the meeting may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and decide how and when the result of the poll is to be declared
- (3) The result of a poll shall be the decision of the meeting in respect of the resolution on which the poll was demanded
- (4) A poll on
 - (a) the election of the chairman of the meeting, or
 - (b) a question of adjournment,must be taken immediately
- (5) Other polls must be taken within 30 days of their being demanded

- (6) A demand for a poll does not prevent a general meeting from continuing, except as regards the question on which the poll was demanded
- (7) No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded
- (8) In any other case, at least 7 days' notice must be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken

47. Content of proxy notices

- (1) Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a **proxy notice**) which
 - (a) states the name and address of the member appointing the proxy,
 - (b) identifies the person appointed to be that member's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed,
 - (c) is signed by or on behalf of the member appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine, and
 - (d) is delivered to the company in accordance with the articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting (or adjourned meeting) to which they relate
- (2) The company may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes
- (3) Proxy notices may specify how the proxy appointed under them is to vote (or that the proxy is to abstain from voting) on one or more resolutions
- (4) Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as
 - (a) allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy discretion as to how to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the meeting, and
 - (b) appointing that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the general meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself

48. Delivery of proxy notices etc.

- (1) Any notice of a general meeting must specify the address or addresses (**proxy notification address**) at which the company or its agents will receive proxy notices relating to that meeting, or any adjournment of it, delivered in hard copy or electronic form
- (2) 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
- (3) Subject to paragraphs (4) and (5), a proxy notice must be delivered to a proxy notification address not less than 48 hours before the general meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates

- (4) In the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, the notice must be delivered to a proxy notification address not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll
- (5) In the case of a poll not taken during the meeting but taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, the proxy notice must be delivered
 - (a) in accordance with paragraph (3), or
 - (b) at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman, company secretary or any director
- (6) An appointment under a proxy notice may be revoked by delivering a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the proxy notice was given to a proxy notification address
- (7) A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before
 - (a) the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates, or
 - (b) (in the case of a poll not taken on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll to which it relates
- (8) If a proxy notice is not signed 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

49. Amendments to resolutions

- (1) An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if
 - (a) notice of the proposed amendment is given to the company secretary in writing by a person entitled to vote at the general meeting at which it is to be proposed not less than 48 hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the chairman of the meeting may determine), and
 - (b) the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution
- (2) A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if
 - (a) the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed, and
 - (b) the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution
- (3) If the chairman of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chairman's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution

RESTRICTIONS ON MEMBERS' RIGHTS

50. No voting of shares on which money owed to company

No voting rights attached to a share may be exercised at any general meeting, at any adjournment of it, or on any poll called at or in relation to it, unless all amounts payable to the company in respect of that share have been paid

APPLICATION OF RULES TO CLASS MEETINGS

51. Class meetings

The provisions of the articles relating to general meetings apply, with any necessary modifications, to meetings of the holders of any class of shares

SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

ISSUE OF SHARES

52. Allotment (etc.) of shares

(1) Subject to the Companies Act, these articles and any resolution of the company, the directors may offer, allot (with or without conferring a right of renunciation), grant options over or otherwise deal with or dispose of any shares to such persons, at such times and generally on such terms as the directors may decide

53. Authority to allot shares and grant rights

(1) In addition to the authority in article 52, the company may from time to time pass an ordinary resolution referring to this article and authorising, in accordance with section 551 of the Companies Act, the directors to exercise all the powers of the company to allot shares or to grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into shares and

(a) on the passing of the resolution the directors shall be generally and unconditionally authorised to allot such shares or grant such rights up to the maximum nominal amount specified in the resolution, and

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

but any authority given under this article shall allow the company, before the authority expires, to make an offer or agreement which would or might require shares to be allotted or rights to be granted after it expires

54. Disapplication of pre-emption rights

Section 561 of the Companies Act is disapplied

55. Powers to issue different classes of share

(1) Subject to the articles, but without prejudice to articles 52 and 53 or to the rights attached to any existing share, the company may issue further classes of shares with such rights or restrictions as may be determined by ordinary resolution

- (2) The company may issue shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the holder, and the directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares
- (3) In the event that rights and restrictions attaching to shares are determined by ordinary resolution or by the directors pursuant to this article, those rights and restrictions shall apply, in particular in place of any rights or restrictions that would otherwise apply by virtue of the Companies Act in the absence of any provisions in the articles of a company as if those rights and restrictions were set out in the articles

56. Payment of commissions on subscription for shares

- (1) The company may pay any person a commission in consideration for that person
 - (a) subscribing, or agreeing to subscribe, for shares, or
 - (b) procuring, or agreeing to procure, subscriptions for shares
- (2) Any such commission may be paid
 - (a) in cash, or in fully paid or partly paid shares or other securities, or partly in one way and partly in the other, and
 - (b) in respect of a conditional or an absolute subscription

INTERESTS IN SHARES

57. Company not bound by less than absolute interests

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

SHARE CERTIFICATES

58. Issue of certificates

- (1) Subject to the Companies Act, the company must issue each member with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that member holds
- (2) Except as otherwise specified in the articles, all certificates must be issued free of charge
- (3) No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class
- (4) If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it

59. Contents and execution of share certificates

- (1) Every certificate must specify.
 - (a) in respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued,
 - (b) the nominal value of those shares,

- (c) the amount paid up on them, and
 - (d) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them
- (2) Certificates must
- (a) have affixed to them the company's common seal or an official seal which is a facsimile of the company's common seal with the addition on its face of the word "Securities" (a securities seal), and in the case of a securities seal, unless otherwise determined by the directors, the certificate does not need to be signed, or
 - (b) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Act

60. Consolidated share certificates

- (1) When a member's holding of shares of a particular class increases, the company may issue that member with
- (a) a single, consolidated certificate in respect of all the shares of a particular class which that member holds, or
 - (b) a separate certificate in respect of only those shares by which that member's holding has increased
- (2) When a member's holding of shares of a particular class is reduced, the company must ensure that the member is issued with one or more certificates in respect of the number of shares held by the member after that reduction. But the company need not (in the absence of a request from the member) issue any new certificate if
- (a) all the shares which the member no longer holds as a result of the reduction, and
 - (b) none of the shares which the member retains following the reduction,
- were, immediately before the reduction, represented by the same certificate
- (3) A member may request the company, in writing, to replace
- (a) the member's separate certificates with a consolidated certificate, or
 - (b) the member's consolidated certificate with two or more separate certificates representing such proportion of the shares as the member may specify
- (4) When the company complies with such a request it may charge such reasonable fee as the directors may decide for doing so
- (5) A consolidated certificate must not be issued unless any certificates which it is to replace have first been returned to the company for cancellation

61. Replacement share certificates

- (1) If a certificate issued in respect of a member's shares is
- (a) damaged or defaced, or
 - (b) said to be lost, stolen or destroyed,

that member is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same shares

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

PARTLY PAID SHARES

62. Company's lien over partly paid shares

- (1) The company has a lien (the **company's lien**) over every share which is partly paid for any part of
 - (a) that share's nominal value, and
 - (b) any premium at which it was issued,which has not been paid to the company, and which is payable immediately or at some time in the future, whether or not a call notice has been sent in respect of it
- (2) The company's lien over a share
 - (a) takes priority over any third party's interest in that share, and
 - (b) extends to any dividend or other money payable by the company in respect of that share and (if the lien is enforced and the share is sold by the company) the proceeds of sale of that share
- (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

63. Enforcement of the company's lien

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this article, if
 - (a) a lien enforcement notice has been given in respect of a share, and
 - (b) the person to whom the notice was given has failed to comply with it,the company may sell that share in such manner as the directors decide
- (2) A lien enforcement notice
 - (a) may only be given in respect of a share which is subject to the company's lien, in respect of which a sum is payable and the due date for payment of that sum has passed,

- (b) must specify the share concerned,
 - (c) must require payment of the sum payable within 14 clear days of the notice,
 - (d) must be addressed either to the holder of the share or to a person entitled to it by reason of the holder's death, bankruptcy or otherwise, and
 - (e) must state the company's intention to sell the share if the notice is not complied with
- (3) Where shares are sold under this article
- (a) 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
 - (b) 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
- (4) 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
- (a) 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,
 - (b) second, 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
- (5) A statutory declaration by a director or the company secretary that the declarant is a director or the company secretary and that a share has been sold to satisfy the company's lien on a specified date
- (a) is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, and
 - (b) subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by the articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share

64. Call notices

- (1) Subject to the articles and the terms on which shares are allotted, the directors may send a notice (a **call notice**) to a member requiring the member to pay the company a specified sum of money (a **call**) which is payable in respect of shares which that member holds at the date when the directors decide to send the call notice
- (2) A call notice
- (a) may not require a member to pay a call which exceeds the total sum unpaid on that member's shares (whether as to the share's nominal value or any amount payable to the company by way of premium),
 - (b) must state when and how any call to which it relates is to be paid, and

- (c) may permit or require the call to be paid by instalments
- (3) A member must comply with the requirements of a call notice, but no member is obliged to pay any call before 14 clear days have passed since the notice was sent
- (4) Before the company has received any call due under a call notice the directors may
 - (a) revoke it wholly or in part, or
 - (b) specify a later time for payment than is specified in the notice,by a further notice in writing to the member in respect of whose shares the call is made

65. Liability to pay calls

- (1) Liability to pay a call is not extinguished or transferred by transferring the shares in respect of which it is required to be paid
- (2) Joint holders of a share are jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of that share
- (3) Subject to the terms on which shares are allotted, the directors may, when issuing shares, provide that call notices sent to the holders of those shares may require them
 - (a) to pay calls which are not the same, or
 - (b) to pay calls at different times

66. When call notice need not be issued

- (1) A call notice need not be issued in respect of sums which are specified, in the terms on which a share is issued, as being payable to the company in respect of that share (whether in respect of nominal value or premium)
 - (a) on allotment,
 - (b) on the occurrence of a particular event, or
 - (c) on a date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue
- (2) 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

67. Failure to comply with call notice: automatic consequences

- (1) If a person is liable to pay a call and fails to do so by the call payment date
 - (a) the directors may issue a notice of intended forfeiture to that person, and
 - (b) until the call is paid, that person must pay the company interest on the call from the call payment date at the relevant rate
- (2) For the purposes of this article

- (a) the **call payment date** is the time when 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,
- (b) the **relevant rate** is
 - (i) the rate fixed by the terms on which the share in respect of which the call is due was allotted,
 - (ii) such other rate as was fixed in the call notice which required payment of the call, or has otherwise been determined by the directors, or
 - (iii) if no rate is fixed in either of these ways, 5 per cent per annum
- (3) The relevant rate must not exceed by more than 5 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
- (4) The directors may waive any obligation to pay interest on a call wholly or in part

68. Notice of intended forfeiture

A notice of intended forfeiture

- (a) may be sent in respect of any share in respect of which a call has not been paid as required by a call notice,
- (b) 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,
- (c) must require payment of the call and any accrued interest by a date which is not less than 14 days after the date of the notice,
- (d) must state how the payment is to be made, and
- (e) must state that if the notice is not complied with, the shares in respect of which the call is payable will be liable to be forfeited

69. Directors' power to forfeit shares

If a notice of intended forfeiture is not complied with before the date by which payment of the call is required in the notice of intended forfeiture, 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

70. Effect of forfeiture

- (1) Subject to the articles, the forfeiture of a share extinguishes
 - (a) all interests in that share, and all claims and demands against the company in respect of it, and
 - (b) all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share as between the person whose share it was prior to the forfeiture and the company

- (2) Any share which is forfeited in accordance with the articles
 - (a) is deemed to have been forfeited when the directors decide that it is forfeited,
 - (b) is deemed to be the property of the company, and
 - (c) may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of as the directors think fit
- (3) If a person's shares have been forfeited
 - (a) the company must send that person notice that forfeiture has occurred and record it in the register of members,
 - (b) that person ceases to be a member in respect of those shares,
 - (c) that person must surrender the certificate for the shares forfeited to the company for cancellation,
 - (d) that person remains liable to the company for all sums payable by that person under the articles at the date of forfeiture in respect of those shares, including any interest (whether accrued before or after the date of forfeiture), and
 - (e) 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
- (4) At any time before the company disposes of a forfeited share, the directors may decide to cancel the forfeiture on payment of all calls and interest due in respect of it and on such other terms as they think fit

71. Procedure following forfeiture

- (1) 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
- (2) A statutory declaration by a director or the company secretary that the declarant is a director or the company secretary and that a share has been forfeited on a specified date
 - (a) is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, and
 - (b) subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by the articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share
- (3) 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
- (4) 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
 - (a) was, or would have become, payable, and

- (b) 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

72. Surrender of shares

- (1) A member may surrender any share
 - (a) in respect of which the directors may issue a notice of intended forfeiture,
 - (b) which the directors may forfeit, or
 - (c) which has been forfeited
- (2) The directors may accept the surrender of any such share
- (3) The effect of surrender on a share is the same as the effect of forfeiture on that share
- (4) A share which has been surrendered may be dealt with in the same way as a share which has been forfeited

TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

73. Transfers of shares

- (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
 - (a) the transferor, and
 - (b) (if any of the shares is partly paid) the transferee
- (2) No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share
- (3) The company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered
- (4) The transferor remains the holder of a share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as holder of it
- (5) The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share if
 - (a) the share is not fully paid,
 - (b) the transfer is not lodged at the company's registered office or such other place as the directors have appointed,
 - (c) 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,
 - (d) the transfer is in respect of more than one class of share, or

- (e) the transfer is in favour of more than four transferees
- (6) If the directors refuse to register the transfer of a share, a notice of refusal must be given to the transferee, together with reasons for the refusal, as soon as practicable and in any event within two months after the date on which the transfer is lodged with the company
- (7) If the directors refuse to register the transfer of a share, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent

74. Transmission of shares

- (1) If title to a share passes to a transmittee, the company may only recognise the transmittee as having any title to that share
- (2) Nothing in these articles releases the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of a share solely or jointly held by that member

75. Transmittees' rights

- (1) A transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require
 - (a) may, subject to the articles, choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person, and
 - (b) subject to the articles, and pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had
- (2) But transmittees do not have the right to attend or vote at a general meeting 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

76. Exercise of transmittees' rights

- (1) Transmittees who wish to become the holders of shares to which they have become entitled must notify the company in writing of that wish
- (2) If the transmittee wishes to have a share transferred to another person, the transmittee must execute an instrument of transfer in respect of it
- (3) Any transfer made or executed under this article is to be treated as if it were made or executed by the person from whom the transmittee has derived rights in respect of the share, and as if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred

77. Transmittees bound by prior notices

If a notice is given to a member in respect of shares and a transmittee (or person nominated by such transmittee pursuant to article 75) is entitled to those shares, the transmittee (or transferee) is bound by the notice if it was given to the member before the transmittee's (or transferee's) name has been entered in the register of members

CONSOLIDATION OF SHARES

78. Procedure for disposing of fractions of shares

- (1) This article applies where
 - (a) there has been a consolidation or division of shares, and
 - (b) as a result, members are entitled to fractions of shares
- (2) The directors may
 - (a) sell the shares representing the fractions to any person including the company for the best price reasonably obtainable,
 - (b) authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser, and
 - (c) distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among the holders of the shares
- (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 member'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
- (4) The person to whom the shares are transferred is not obliged to ensure that any purchase money is received by the person entitled to the relevant fractions
- (5) The transferee's title to the shares is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to their sale

DISTRIBUTIONS

79. Procedure for declaring dividends

- (1) The company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends
- (2) A dividend must not be declared unless the directors have made a recommendation as to its amount. Such a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the directors
- (3) No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with members' respective rights
- (4) Unless the members' 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 member's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it
- (5) If the company's share capital is divided into different classes, no interim dividend may be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear
- (6) The directors may pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment

- (7) If the directors act in good faith, they do not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on shares with deferred or non-preferred rights

80. Calculation of dividends

- (1) Except as otherwise provided by the articles or the rights attached to shares, all dividends must be
- (a) declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid, and
 - (b) 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
- (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
- (3) For the purposes 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

81. Payment of dividends and other distributions

- (1) Where a dividend or other sum which is a distribution is payable in respect of a share, it must be paid by one or more of the following means
- (a) transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide,
 - (b) sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient by post to the distribution recipient at the distribution recipient's registered address (if the distribution recipient is a holder of the share), or (in any other case) to an address specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide,
 - (c) sending a cheque made payable to such person by post to such person at such address as the distribution recipient has specified either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide, or
 - (d) any other means of payment as the directors agree with the distribution recipient either in writing or by such other means as the directors decide
- (2) In the articles, the **distribution recipient** means, in respect of a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable
- (a) the holder of the share, or
 - (b) if the share has two or more joint holders, whichever of them is named first in the register of members, or
 - (c) if the holder is no longer entitled to the share by reason of death or bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, the transmittee

82. Deductions from distributions in respect of sums owed to the company

- (1) If
 - (a) a share is subject to the company's lien, and
 - (b) the directors are entitled to issue a lien enforcement notice in respect of it,they may, instead of issuing a lien enforcement notice, deduct from any dividend or other sum payable in respect of the share any sum of money which is payable to the company in respect of that share to the extent that they are entitled to require payment under a lien enforcement notice
- (2) Money so deducted must be used to pay any of the sums payable in respect of that share
- (3) The company must notify the distribution recipient in writing of
 - (a) the fact and amount of any such deduction,
 - (b) any non-payment of a dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share resulting from any such deduction, and
 - (c) how the money deducted has been applied

83. No interest on distributions

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

- (a) the terms on which the share was issued, or
- (b) the provisions of another agreement between the holder of that share and the company

84. Unclaimed distributions

- (1) All dividends or other sums which are
 - (a) payable in respect of shares, and
 - (b) unclaimed after having been declared or become payable,may be invested or otherwise made use of by the directors for the benefit of the company until claimed
- (2) The payment of any such dividend or other sum into a separate account does not make the company a trustee in respect of it
- (3) If
 - (a) twelve years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment, and
 - (b) the distribution recipient has not claimed it,

the distribution recipient is no longer entitled to that dividend or other sum and it ceases to remain owing by the company

85. Non-cash distributions

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

86. Waiver of distributions

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

- (a) the share has more than one holder, or
- (b) more than one person is entitled to the share, whether by reason of the death or bankruptcy of one or more joint holders, or otherwise,

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

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

87. Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums

- (1) Subject to the articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution
 - (a) decide to capitalise any profits of the company (whether or not they are available for distribution) which are not required for paying a preferential dividend, or any sum standing to the credit of the company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve, and
 - (b) appropriate any sum which they so decide to capitalise (**a capitalised sum**) to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend (**the persons entitled**) and in the same proportions
- (2) Capitalised sums must be applied
 - (a) on behalf of the persons entitled, and
 - (b) in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them.

- (3) Any capitalised sum may be applied in paying up new shares of a nominal amount equal to the capitalised sum which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct
- (4) A capitalised sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied
 - (a) in or towards paying up any amounts unpaid on existing shares held by the persons entitled, or
 - (b) in paying up new debentures of the company which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct
- (5) Subject to the articles the directors may
 - (a) apply capitalised sums in accordance with articles 87(3) and 87(4) partly in one way and partly in another,
 - (b) make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this article (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments), and
 - (c) authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this article

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

COMMUNICATIONS

88. Means of communication to be used

- (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 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the company
- (2) Subject to the articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being
- (3) A director may agree with the company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours

89. When a communication from the company is deemed received

- (1) Any document or information, if sent by first class post, shall be deemed to have been received on the day following that on which the envelope containing it is put into the post, or, if sent by second class post, shall be deemed to have been received on the second day following that on which the envelope containing it is put into the post and in proving that a document or information has been received it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter,

envelope or wrapper containing the document or information was properly addressed, prepaid and put into the post

- (2) Any document or information not sent by post but left at a registered address or address at which a document or information may be received shall be deemed to have been received on the day it was so left
- (3) Any document or information, if sent or supplied by electronic means, shall be deemed to have been received on the day on which the document or information was sent or supplied by or on behalf of the company
- (4) If the company receives a delivery failure notification following a communication by electronic means in accordance with article 89(3), the company shall send or supply the document or information in hard copy or electronic form (but not by electronic means) to the member either personally or by post addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address. This shall not affect when the document or information was deemed to be received in accordance with article 89(3)
- (5) Where a document or information is sent or supplied by means of a website, it shall be deemed to have been received
 - (a) when the material was first made available on the website, or
 - (b) if later, when the recipient was deemed to have received notice of the fact that the material was available on the website
- (6) Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by every notice in respect of that share which before his name is entered in the register of members was given to the person from whom he derives his title to the share

90. Notices in writing given to the company by holders of the majority of the shares

Any notice in writing given to the company by the holders of a majority of the shares shall take effect when it is lodged at the registered office or produced to any directors' meeting

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

91. Company seals

- (1) Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors or of a committee of the directors
- (2) The directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal, official seal for use abroad or securities seal is to be used
- (3) Unless otherwise decided by the directors, if the company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature
- (4) For the purposes of this article, an authorised person is
 - (a) any director of the company,
 - (b) the company secretary, or

- (c) any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied
- (5) If the company has an official seal for use abroad, it may only be affixed to a document if its use on that document, or documents of a class to which it belongs, has been authorised by a decision of the directors
- (6) If the company has a securities seal, it may only be affixed to securities by the company secretary or a person authorised to apply it to securities by the company secretary
- (7) For the purposes of the articles, references to the securities seal being affixed to any document include the reproduction of the image of that seal on or in a document by any mechanical or electronic means which has been approved by the directors in relation to that document or documents of a class to which it belongs

92. Destruction of documents

- (1) The company is entitled to destroy
 - (a) all instruments of transfer of shares which have been registered, and all other documents on the basis of which any entries are made in the register of members, from six years after the date of registration,
 - (b) all dividend mandates, variations or cancellations of dividend mandates, and notifications of change of address, from two years after they have been recorded,
 - (c) all share certificates which have been cancelled from one year after the date of the cancellation,
 - (d) all paid dividend warrants and cheques from one year after the date of actual payment, and
 - (e) all proxy notices from one year after the end of the meeting to which the proxy notice relates
- (2) If the company destroys a document in good faith, in accordance with the articles, and without notice of any claim to which that document may be relevant, it is conclusively presumed in favour of the company that
 - (a) entries in the register purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or other document so destroyed were duly and properly made,
 - (b) any instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered,
 - (c) any share certificate so destroyed was a valid and effective certificate duly and properly cancelled,
 - (d) any other document so destroyed was a valid and effective document in accordance with its recorded particulars in the books or records of the company, and
 - (e) every paid dividend warrant and cheque so destroyed was duly paid
- (3) This article does not impose on the company any liability which it would not otherwise have if it destroys any document before the time at which this article permits it to do so

- (4) In this article, references to the destruction of any document include a reference to its being disposed of in any manner

93. No right to inspect accounts and other records

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 member

94. Provision for employees on cessation of business

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

WINDING UP

95. Winding up

If the company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the company and any other sanction required by the Companies Act, divide among the members *in specie* the whole or any part of the assets of the company and may, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the members as he with like sanction determines, but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets upon which there is liability

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

96. Indemnity

- (1) Subject to article 96(5), a relevant director of the company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the company's assets against
- (a) any liability incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company or an associated company,
 - (b) any liability incurred by that director in connection with the activities of the company or an associated company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Companies Act),
 - (c) any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the company or an associated company
- (2) The company may fund the expenditure of a relevant director of the company or of any associated company for the purposes permitted under the Companies Act and may do anything to enable such relevant director to avoid incurring such expenditure as provided in the Companies Act
- (3) No relevant director of the company or of any associated company shall be accountable to the company or the members for any benefit provided pursuant to this article and the receipt

of any such benefit shall not disqualify any person from being or becoming a director of the company

- (4) The powers given by this article shall not limit any general powers of the company to grant indemnities, purchase and maintain insurance or provide funds (whether by way of loan or otherwise) to any person in connection with any legal or regulatory proceedings or applications for relief
- (5) This article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Act or by any other provision of law
- (6) In this article 96 and in article 95
 - (a) companies are **associated** if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate, and
 - (b) a **relevant director** means any director or former director of the company or an associated company

97. Insurance

- (1) The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the company, for the benefit of any relevant director in respect of any relevant loss
- (2) In this article 97 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