

Company Number: 82548

**THE COMPANIES ACTS 1862 TO 1900**  
**AND**  
**THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 TO 2006**  
**SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS**  
**OF**  
**TRINITY MIRROR PLC**

WEDNESDAY



At the Annual General Meeting of the Company convened on 13<sup>th</sup> May 2009, the following resolutions were duly passed as Special Resolutions:-

- "7 That the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby empowered, pursuant to section 95 of the Companies Act 1985 (the "1985 Act"), to allot equity securities for cash (within the meaning of section 94(2) of the 1985 Act) pursuant to the authority under section 80 of the Act conferred upon the Directors by Resolution 6 and to sell equity securities (within the meaning of section 94(2) of the Act) for cash which before the sale were held by the Company as treasury shares (within the meaning of section 94 of the 1985 Act), in each case as if section 89(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment, save that this power shall be in substitution for all existing powers conferred on the Directors pursuant to the said section 95(1), and provided that this power shall be limited:
- (a) to the allotment of equity securities in connection with an offer of such securities by way of a rights issue in favour of holders of Ordinary Shares in the Company where the equity securities respectively attributable to the interests of all such holders are proportionate (as nearly as may be practicable) to the respective holdings of ordinary shares held by them (but, subject to such exclusions or other arrangements as the Directors may deem necessary or desirable to deal with treasury shares, fractional entitlements or any legal or practical problems under the laws of, or the requirements of any recognised regulatory body or any stock exchange in, any territory, or by virtue of shares being represented by depositary receipts or otherwise howsoever); and
  - (b) to the allotment of securities in connection with an open offer or other offer of securities (not being a rights issue) in favour of holders of Ordinary Shares where the equity securities respectively attributable to the interests of all such holders are proportionate (as nearly as may be practicable) to their respective holdings of Ordinary Shares (but subject to such exclusions or other arrangements as the Directors

may deem necessary or expedient in relation to treasury shares, fractional entitlements or any legal or practical problems under the laws of, or the requirements of any regulatory body or any stock exchange in, any territory or by virtue of shares being represented by depositary receipts or otherwise howsoever); and

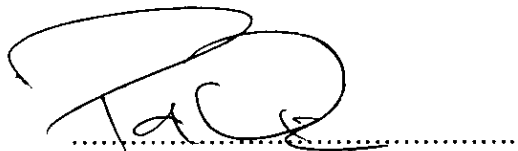
- (c) to the allotment or sale (otherwise than pursuant to paragraph (a) and (b) above) of equity securities up to an aggregate nominal value of £1,288,452 and shall unless renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting expire at the close of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company after the passing of this resolution (or, if earlier, on 28 June 2010), provided that the Company may, at any time before such expiry, make an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot equity securities in pursuance of such offer or agreement as if the power conferred hereby had not expired.

8 That the Company is hereby generally and unconditionally authorised, pursuant to and in accordance with section 166 of the 1985 Act to make market purchases (within the meaning of section 163(3) of the 1985 Act) of Ordinary Shares on such terms and in such manner as the Directors may from time to time determine and in substitution for all existing powers conferred on the Directors provided that:

- (a) the maximum number of Ordinary Shares hereby authorised to be purchased is 25,769,036;
- (b) the minimum price which may be paid for each Ordinary Share is 10p exclusive of expenses;
- (c) the maximum price which may be paid for each Ordinary Share is an amount equal to the higher of:
  - (i) 105% of the average of the middle market quotations for an Ordinary Share as derived from the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the five business days immediately preceding the date on which the Ordinary Share is contracted to be purchased (excluding expenses); and
  - (ii) that stipulated by Article 5(1) of the Buy-back and Stabilisation Regulation 2003 (EC 2273/2003);
- (d) the authority hereby conferred by this resolution shall, unless renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting prior to such time, expire at the end of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company (or, if earlier, on 13 August 2010) but a

contract of purchase may be made before such expiry which will or may be executed wholly or partly thereafter and a purchase of shares may be made in pursuance of any such contract.

- 10 That a general meeting (other than an annual general meeting) may be called on not less than 14 clear days' notice, provided that this authority shall expire at the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company.
- 11 That subject to Resolution 11 set out in the notice of Annual General Meeting of the Company convened for 13 May 2009 being passed and with effect on and from 1 October 2009 or such later date as the appropriate sections of the Companies Act 2006 shall be brought into force, the articles of association adopted pursuant to Resolution 11 be amended by deleting all the provisions of the Company's memorandum of association which by virtue of section 28 of the 2006 Act, are to be treated as provisions of the Company's articles of association and adopted as the articles of association in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the existing articles of association."



.....  
Director and Secretary

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1862 TO 1900

and

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 TO 2006

PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

TRINITY MIRROR PLC

(as adopted by Special Resolution passed on 13 May 2009)

**PRELIMINARY**

**1 Table "A" not to apply**

- 1.1 No regulations for management of a company set out in any schedule to any statute concerning companies or contained in any regulations or instrument made pursuant to a statute shall apply to the Company, but the following shall be the Articles of Association of the Company.

**2 Interpretation**

- 2.1 In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the following meanings:

"**address**" includes a number or address used for the purposes of sending or receiving documents or information by electronic means

"**these Articles**" means these Articles of Association as altered or varied from time to time (and "Article" means one of these Articles)

"**Auditors**" means the auditors for the time being of the Company or, in the case of joint auditors, any one of them

"**authenticated**" means (subject to the Companies Acts) authenticated in such manner as the Board may in its absolute discretion determine

"**Board**" means the board of Directors for the time being of the Company or the Directors present or deemed to be present at a duly convened meeting of Directors at which a quorum is present

"**CA 1985**" means the Companies Act 1985 (to the extent for the time being in force)

"**CA 2006**" means the Companies Act 2006 (to the extent for the time being in force)

**"Chairman"** means the chairman (if any) of the Board or, where the context requires, the chairman of a general meeting or annual general meeting of the Company

**"clear days"** means (in relation to the period of a notice) that period excluding the day when the notice is given and the day of the meeting

**"Companies Acts"** means CA 1985, CA 2006 and, where the context requires, every other statute from time to time in force concerning companies and affecting the Company

**"Company"** means Trinity Mirror plc

**"Depository"** means a custodian or other person (or a nominee for such custodian or other person) appointed under contractual arrangements with the Company or other arrangements approved by the Board whereby such custodian or other person or nominee holds or is interested in shares of the Company or rights or interests in shares of the Company and issues securities or other documents of title or otherwise evidencing the entitlement of the holder thereof to or to receive such shares, rights or interests, provided and to the extent that such arrangements have been approved by the Board for the purpose of these Articles, and shall include, where approved by the Board, the trustees (acting in their capacity as such) of any employees' share scheme established by the Company or any other scheme or arrangement principally for the benefit of employees or those in the service of the Company and/or its subsidiaries or their respective businesses, which the Board has approved

**"Director"** means a director for the time being of the Company

**"dividend"** means a distribution or a bonus

**"electronic form"** and **"electronic means"** have the meanings given to them in the Companies Acts

**"execution"** includes any mode of execution (and "executed" shall be construed accordingly)

**"holder"** means (in relation to any share) the member whose name is entered in the Register as the holder or, where the context permits, the members whose names are entered in the Register as the joint holders, of that share

**"Listing Rules"** means the listing rules made by the UKLA relating to admission to the Official List as the same may be amended from time to time

**"member"** means a member of the Company or, where the context requires, a member of the Board or of any committee

**"Office"** means the registered office for the time being of the Company

**"Official List"** means the list of securities that have been admitted to listing which is maintained by the UKLA in accordance with the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000

**"paid up"** means paid up or credited as paid up

**"recognised person"** means a recognised clearing house or a nominee of a recognised clearing house or of a recognised investment exchange which is designated as mentioned in the Companies Acts

**"Register"** means the register of members of the Company to be kept pursuant to the Companies Acts or, as the case may be, any overseas branch register kept pursuant to Article 114

**"Seal"** means the common seal of the Company or any official or securities seal that the Company may be permitted to have under the Companies Acts

**"Secretary"** means the secretary for the time being of the Company or any other person appointed to perform any of the duties of the secretary of the Company including (subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts) a joint, temporary, assistant or deputy secretary

**"share"** means a share of the Company

**"the London Stock Exchange"** means the London Stock Exchange plc or any principal stock exchange in the United Kingdom for the time being

**"UKLA"** means the Financial Services Authority acting in its capacity as the competent authority for the purposes of Part VI of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000

**"United Kingdom"** means Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**"working day"** has the meaning given to it in the Companies Acts

**"writing or written"** means printing, typewriting, lithography, photography and any other mode or modes of representing or reproducing words in a legible and non-transitory form, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or otherwise

2.2 Unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) words in the singular include the plural, and vice versa;
- (b) words importing the masculine gender include the feminine gender;
- (c) a reference to a person includes a body corporate and an unincorporated body of persons.

2.3 A reference to any statute or provision of a statute shall include any orders, regulations or other subordinate legislation made under it and shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include any statutory modification or re-enactment of it for the time being in force.

2.4 Save as aforesaid, and unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these Articles shall bear the same meaning as in the Companies Acts.

2.5 All the provisions of these Articles applicable to paid up shares shall apply to stock, and the words "share" and "member" shall include "stock" and "stockholder" respectively.

2.6 Where for any purpose an ordinary resolution of the Company is required, a special resolution shall also be effective.

2.7 The headings are inserted for convenience only and shall not affect the construction of these Articles.

### **3 Registered Office**

3.1 The Office shall be at such place in England and Wales as the Board shall from time to time appoint.

## **SHARE CAPITAL**

### **4 Authorised share capital**

- 4.1 At the date of the adoption of these articles, the authorised share capital of the Company is £45,000,000 divided into 450,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each ("Ordinary Shares").

### **5 Members' Liability**

- 5.1 The liability of the members is limited.

### **6 Allotment**

- 6.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and to any relevant authority of the Company in general meeting required by the Companies Acts, unissued shares at the date of adoption of these Articles and any shares hereafter created shall be at the disposal of the Board, which may allot (with or without conferring rights of renunciation), grant options over, offer or otherwise deal with or dispose of them or rights to subscribe for or convert any security into shares to such persons (including the Directors themselves), at such times and generally on such terms and conditions as the Board may decide, provided that no share shall be issued at a discount.

### **7 Redeemable shares**

- 7.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and to any special rights for the time being attached to any existing shares, any share may be issued which is, or at the option of the Company or of the holder of such share is liable, to be redeemed on such terms and in such manner as these Articles may provide.

### **8 Power to attach rights**

- 8.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and to any special rights for the time being attached to any existing shares, any shares may be allotted or issued with or have attached to them such preferred, deferred or other special rights or restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, transfer, return of capital or otherwise, as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine or, if no such resolution has been passed or so far as the resolution does not make specific provision, as the Board may determine.

### **9 Share warrants**

- 9.1 The Company may, with respect to any fully paid shares, issue a warrant (a "share warrant") stating that the bearer of the warrant is entitled to the shares specified in it and may provide (by coupons or otherwise) for the payment of future dividends on the shares included in a share warrant.
- 9.2 The powers referred to in Article 9.1 may be exercised by the Board, which may determine and vary the conditions on which share warrants shall be issued, and in particular on which:
- (a) a new share warrant or coupon will be issued in the place of one damaged, defaced, worn out or lost (provided that no new share warrant shall be issued to replace one that has been lost unless the Board is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the original has been destroyed);
  - (b) the bearer of a share warrant shall be entitled to receive notice of and to attend, vote and demand a poll at general meetings or annual general meetings;
  - (c) dividends will be paid; and

- (d) a share warrant may be surrendered and the name of the holder entered in the Register in respect of the shares specified in it.

Subject to such conditions and to these Articles, the bearer of a share warrant shall be deemed to be a member for all purposes. The bearer of a share warrant shall be subject to the conditions for the time being in force and applicable thereto, whether made before or after the issue of such share warrant.

## **10 Commission and brokerage**

- 10.1 The Company may in connection with the issue of any shares exercise all powers of paying commission and brokerage conferred or permitted by the Companies Acts. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, any such commission or brokerage may be satisfied by the payment of cash, the allotment of fully or partly paid shares, the grant of an option to call for an allotment of shares or any combination of such methods.

## **11 Trusts not to be recognised**

- 11.1 Except as otherwise expressly provided by these Articles, as required by law or as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction, the Company shall not recognise any person as holding any share on any trust, and (except as aforesaid) the Company shall not be bound by or recognise (even if having notice of it) any equitable, contingent, future, partial or other claim to or interest in any share except an absolute right of the holder to the whole of the share.

## **SHARE CERTIFICATES**

## **12 Right to certificates**

- 12.1 On becoming the holder of any share, every person (except a recognised person in respect of whom the Company is not by law required to complete and have ready for delivery a certificate) shall be entitled, without charge, to have issued within two months after allotment or lodgment of a transfer (unless the terms of issue of the shares provide otherwise) one certificate for all the shares of each class registered in his name. Such certificate shall specify the number, class, and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares in respect of which it is issued and the amount or respective amounts paid up thereon and shall be issued either under the Seal (which may be affixed to it or printed on it) or in such other manner having the same effect as if issued under a seal as the Board may approve.
- 12.2 The Board may by resolution decide that, either generally or in any particular case or cases, any signatures on any certificate for shares or any other form of security at any time issued by the Company need not be autographic but may be applied to the certificate by some mechanical means or may be printed on it or that the certificate need not be executed by any person.
- 12.3 Nothing in these Articles shall prevent title to any shares of the Company from being evidenced and transferred without a written instrument in accordance with the Companies Act 1989. The Board shall have power to implement such procedures as they may think fit and as may accord with that Act and any regulations made thereunder for recording and transferring title to shares and for the regulation of those procedures and the persons responsible for or involved in their operation. References in these Articles to certificates for shares and instruments of transfer shall be construed accordingly.
- 12.4 If and so long as all the issued shares of the Company or all the issued shares of a particular class are fully paid up and rank *pari passu* for all purposes then none of those shares shall bear a distinguishing number. In all other cases each share shall bear a distinguishing number.



- 12.5 The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate in respect of shares held jointly by two or more persons. Delivery of a certificate to the person first named on the Register shall be sufficient delivery to all joint holders.
- 12.6 Where a member (other than a recognised person) has transferred part only of the shares comprised in a certificate, he shall be entitled without charge to a certificate for the balance of such shares.
- 12.7 No certificate shall be issued representing shares of more than one class, or in respect of shares held by a recognised person.

### **13 Replacement certificates**

- 13.1 Any two or more certificates representing shares of any one class held by any member may at his request be cancelled and a single new certificate for such shares issued in lieu without charge on surrender of the original certificates for cancellation.
- 13.2 If any member shall surrender for cancellation a share certificate representing shares held by him and request the Company to issue in lieu two or more share certificates representing such shares in such proportions as he may specify, the Board may, if it thinks fit, comply with such request.
- 13.3 Share certificates may be renewed or replaced on such terms as to provision of evidence and indemnity (with or without security) and to payment of any exceptional out of pocket expenses, including those incurred by the Company in investigating such evidence and preparing such indemnity and security, as the Board may decide, and on surrender of the original certificate (where it is defaced or worn out), but without any further charge.
- 13.4 In the case of shares held jointly by several persons, any such request as is mentioned in this Article 13 may be made by any one of the joint holders.

## **LIEN ON SHARES**

### **14 Lien on shares not fully paid**

- 14.1 The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on any of its shares which are not fully paid, for all amounts payable to the Company (whether presently or not) in respect of that share. The Board may waive any lien which has arisen and may resolve that any share shall for some limited period be exempt wholly or partially from the provisions of this Article.

### **15 Enforcement of lien by sale**

- 15.1 The Board may sell all or any of the shares subject to any lien at such time or times and in such manner as it may determine. However, no sale shall be made until such time as the moneys in respect of which such lien exists or some part thereof are or is presently payable or the liability or engagement in respect of which such lien exists is liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged, and until a demand and notice in writing stating the amount due or specifying the liability or engagement and demanding payment or fulfilment or discharge thereof and giving notice of intention to sell in default shall have been served on the holder or the persons (if any) entitled by transmission to the shares, and default in payment, fulfilment or discharge shall have been made by him or them for 14 clear days after service of such notice. For giving effect to any such sale, the Board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold in the name and on behalf of the holder or the persons entitled by transmission in favour of the purchaser or as the purchaser may direct. The purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, and the title of the transferee to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

## **16 Application of proceeds of sale**

- 16.1 The net proceeds of any sale of shares subject to any lien, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in or towards satisfaction of so much of the amount due to the Company, or of the liability or engagement (as the case may be) as is presently payable or is liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged. The balance (if any) shall (on surrender to the Company for cancellation of the certificate for the shares sold; and subject to a like lien for any moneys not presently payable or any liability or engagement not liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged as existed on the shares before the sale) be paid to the holder or the person (if any) entitled by transmission to the shares so sold.

## **CALLS ON SHARES**

## **17 Calls**

- 17.1 Subject to the terms of allotment of shares, the Board may from time to time make calls on the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on the shares or any class of shares held by them respectively (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) and not payable on a date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue. Each member shall (subject to receiving at least 14 clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made, the amount of such payment and whether or not it is to be made by instalments) be liable to pay the amount of every call so made on him as required by the notice. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising such call was passed or (as the case may require) any person to whom power has been delegated pursuant to these Articles serves notice of exercise of such power. A call may be required to be paid by instalments and may, before receipt by the Company of any sum due thereunder, be either revoked or postponed in whole or part as regards all or any such members as the Board may determine. A person on whom a call is made shall remain liable notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of all calls in respect thereof.

## **18 Interest on calls**

- 18.1 If the whole of the sum payable in respect of any call is not paid on or before the day appointed for payment, the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay all costs, charges and expenses that the Company may have incurred by reason of such non-payment, together with interest on the unpaid amount from the day appointed for payment thereof to the time of actual payment at the rate fixed by the terms of the allotment of the share or in the notice of the call or, if no rate is so fixed, at such rate, not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum, as the Board shall determine. The Board may waive payment of such costs, charges, expenses or interest in whole or in part.

## **19 Rights of member when call unpaid**

- 19.1 No member shall be entitled to receive any dividend or other payment or to be present and vote at any general meeting or annual general meeting either personally or (save as proxy for another member) by proxy, or be reckoned in a quorum, or to exercise any other privilege as a member unless and until he shall have paid all calls for the time being due and payable on every share held by him, whether alone or jointly with any other person, together with interest and expenses (if any).

## **20 Sums due on allotment treated as calls**

- 20.1 Any sum payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date, whether in respect of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium or as an instalment of a call, shall for all purposes of these Articles be deemed to be a call duly made. If it is not paid on the due date, the provisions of these Articles shall apply as if such amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call.

## **21 Power to differentiate**

- 21.1 The Board may make arrangements on the allotment or issue of shares for a difference as between the allottees or holders of such shares in the amount and time of payment of calls.

## **22 Payment in advance of calls**

- 22.1 The Board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid on the shares held by him. Such payment in advance of calls shall extinguish pro tanto the liability on the shares on which it is made. The Company may pay interest on the money paid in advance, or so much of it as exceeds the amount for the time being called up on the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, at such rate as the Board may decide. The Board may at any time repay the amount so advanced on giving to such member not less than three months' notice in writing of its intention in that behalf, unless before the expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the shares in respect of which it was advanced.

## **23 Delegation of power to make calls**

- 23.1 If any uncalled capital of the Company is included in or charged by any mortgage or other security, the Board may delegate on such terms as it thinks fit to the person in whose favour such mortgage or security is executed, or to any other person in trust for him, the power to make calls on the members in respect of such uncalled capital, to sue in the name of the Company or otherwise for the recovery of moneys becoming due in respect of calls so made and to give valid receipts for such moneys. The power so delegated shall subsist during the continuance of the mortgage or security, notwithstanding any change of Directors, and shall be assignable if expressed so to be.

## **24 Indemnity against claims in respect of shares**

- 24.1 Whenever any law for the time being of any country, state or place imposes or purports to impose any immediate or future or possible liability on the Company to make any payment, or empowers any government or taxing authority or government official to require the Company to make any payment, in respect of any shares held either jointly or solely by any member or in respect of any dividends or other monies due or payable or accruing due or which may become due or payable to such member by the Company or in respect of any such shares or for or on account or in respect of any member in consequence of:

- (a) the death of such member;
- (b) the non-payment of any income tax or other tax by such member in respect of any shares in the Company or dividend or other payment in respect of such shares; or
- (c) the non-payment of any estate, probate, succession, death, stamp, or other duty by the executor or administrator of such member or by or out of his estate;

the Company in every such case:

- (i) shall be fully indemnified by such member or his executor or administrator from all liability arising by virtue of such law; and
- (ii) may recover as a debt due from such member or his executor or administrator (wherever constituted or residing) any monies paid by the Company under or in consequence of any such law, together with interest thereon at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum thereon from the date of payment to the date of repayment.

Nothing contained in this Article shall prejudice or affect any right or remedy which any law may confer or purport to confer on the Company and as between the Company and every such member as aforesaid, his executor, administrator, and estate wherever constituted or situated, any right or remedy which such law shall confer or purport to confer on the Company shall be enforceable by the Company.

## **FORFEITURE OF SHARES**

### **25 Notice if call not paid**

- 25.1 If any member fails to pay the whole of any call or any instalment of any call on or before the day appointed for payment, the Board may at any time during which such amount remains unpaid serve a notice in writing on such member or on any person entitled to the shares by transmission, requiring payment, on a date not less than 14 clear days from the date of the notice, of the amount unpaid and any interest which may have accrued thereon and any costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment. The notice shall name the place where the payment is to be made and state that, if the notice is not complied with, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

### **26 Forfeiture for non-compliance**

- 26.1 If the notice referred to in Article 25 is not complied with, any share in respect of which it was given may, at any time before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends declared or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture.

### **27 Notice after forfeiture**

- 27.1 When any share has been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be served on the person who was before forfeiture the holder of the share or the person entitled to such share by transmission (as the case may be). An entry of such notice having been given and of the forfeiture with the date thereof shall forthwith be made in the Register in respect of such share. However, no forfeiture shall be invalidated by any omission to give such notice or to make such entry as aforesaid.

### **28 Forfeiture may be annulled**

- 28.1 The Board may, at any time before any share so forfeited has been cancelled or sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, annul the forfeiture, on the terms that payment shall be made of all calls and interest due thereon and all expenses incurred in respect of the share and on such further terms (if any) as the Board shall see fit.

### **29 Surrender**

- 29.1 The Board may accept a surrender of any share liable to be forfeited. In such case references in these Articles to forfeiture shall include surrender.

### **30 Disposal of forfeited shares**

- 30.1 Every share which shall be forfeited shall thereupon become the property of the Company. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, any such share may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, either to the person who was before forfeiture the holder thereof or entitled thereto or to any other person, on such terms and in such manner as the Board shall determine. The Board may, for the purposes of the disposal, authorise some person to transfer the share in question and may enter the name of the transferee in respect of the transferred share in the Register notwithstanding the absence of any share certificate being lodged in respect thereof and may issue a new certificate to the transferee. An instrument of transfer executed by that person

shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the holder of, or the person entitled by transmission to, the share. The Company may receive the consideration (if any) given for the share on its disposal.

### **31 Effect of forfeiture**

- 31.1 A shareholder whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the shares forfeited and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation the certificate for such shares. He shall nevertheless be liable to pay to the Company all calls made and not paid on such shares at the time of forfeiture, and interest thereon from the date of the forfeiture to the date of payment, in the same manner in all respects as if the shares had not been forfeited, and to satisfy all (if any) claims, demands and liabilities which the Company might have enforced in respect of the shares at the time of forfeiture, without any reduction or allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.

### **32 Extinction of claims**

- 32.1 The forfeiture of a share shall involve the extinction at the time of forfeiture of all interest in and all claims and demands against the Company in respect of the share and all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share as between the holder whose share is forfeited and the Company, except only such of those rights and liabilities as are by these Articles expressly saved, or as are by the Companies Acts given or imposed in the case of past members.

### **33 Evidence of forfeiture**

- 33.1 A statutory declaration by a Director or the Secretary that a share has been forfeited in pursuance of these Articles, and stating the date on which it was forfeited, shall, as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share adversely to the forfeiture thereof, be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated. The declaration, together with the receipt of the Company for the consideration (if any) given for the share on the sale or disposition thereof and a certificate for the share delivered to the person to whom the same is sold or disposed of, shall (subject if necessary to the execution of an instrument of transfer) constitute a good title to the share. Subject to the execution of any necessary transfer, such person shall be registered as the holder of the share and shall be discharged from all calls made prior to such sale or disposition and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money or other consideration (if any), nor shall his title to the share be affected by any act, omission or irregularity relating to or connected with the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture or disposal of the share. Such person shall not (except by express agreement with the Company) become entitled to any dividend which might have accrued on the share before the completion of the sale or disposition thereof.

## **TRANSFER OF SHARES**

### **34 Form of transfer**

- 34.1 Each member may transfer all or any of his shares by instrument of transfer in writing in any usual form or in any form approved by the Board. Such instrument shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and (in the case of a transfer of a share which is not fully paid up) by or on behalf of the transferee. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register in respect of it.

### **35 Right to refuse registration**

- 35.1 The Board may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to register any share transfer unless:
- (a) it is in respect of a share which is fully paid up;
  - (b) it is in respect of a share on which the Company has no lien;

- (c) it is in respect of only one class of shares;
- (d) it is in favour of a single transferee or not more than four joint transferees;
- (e) it is duly stamped (if so required); and
- (f) it is delivered for registration to the Office or such other place as the Board may from time to time determine, accompanied (except in the case of a transfer by a recognised person where a certificate has not been issued) by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require to prove the title of the transferor and the due execution by him of the transfer or, if the transfer is executed by some other person on his behalf, the authority of that person to do so;

provided that the Board shall not refuse to register any transfer or renunciation of partly paid shares which are listed on the London Stock Exchange on the grounds that they are partly paid shares in circumstances where such refusal would prevent dealings in such shares from taking place in an open and proper basis.

### **36 Notice of and reasons for refusal**

- 36.1 If the Board refuses to register a transfer of a share it shall, as soon as practicable and in any event within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company, send notice of the refusal to the transferee, together with its reasons for the refusal. Any instrument of transfer which the Board refuses to register shall (except in the case of suspected fraud) be returned to the person depositing it. All instruments of transfer which are registered may be retained by the Company.

### **37 Closing of Register**

- 37.1 The registration of transfers of shares or of any class of shares may be suspended (to the extent the same is consistent with the Companies Acts) at such times and for such periods (not exceeding 30 days in any year) as the Board may from time to time determine. Notice of closure of the Register shall be given in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts.

### **38 Fees on registration**

- 38.1 No fee shall be charged for registration of a transfer or on the registration of any probate, letters of administration, certificate of death or marriage, power of attorney, notice or other instrument relating to or affecting the title to any shares.

### **39 Other powers in relation to transfers**

- 39.1 Nothing in these Articles shall preclude the Board:
- (a) from recognising a renunciation of the allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person; or
  - (b) if empowered by these Articles to authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of a share, from authorising any person to transfer that share in accordance with any procedures implemented pursuant to Article 15.

## **TRANSMISSION OF SHARES**

### **40 On death**

- 40.1 If a member dies, the survivors or survivor, where he was a joint holder, and his executors or administrators, where he was a sole or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his shares. Nothing in these Articles shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which has been solely or jointly held by him.

### **41 Election of person entitled by transmission**

- 41.1 Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of any member, or of any other event giving rise to a transmission of such entitlement by operation of law, may, on such evidence as to his title being produced as the Board may require, elect either to become registered as a member or to have some person nominated by him registered as a member. If he elects to become registered himself, he shall give notice to the Company to that effect. If he elects to have some other person registered, he shall execute an instrument of transfer of such share to that person. All the provisions of these Articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer (as the case may be) as if it were an instrument of transfer executed by the member and his death, bankruptcy or other event as aforesaid had not occurred. Where the entitlement of a person to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to its transmission by operation of law is proved to the satisfaction of the Board, the Board shall within two months after proof cause the entitlement of that person to be noted in the Register.

### **42 Rights on transmission**

- 42.1 Where a person becomes entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of any member, or of any other event giving rise to a transmission of such entitlement by operation of law, the rights of the holder in relation to such share shall cease. However, the person so entitled may give a good discharge for any dividends and other moneys payable in respect of it and shall have the same rights to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share, except that he shall not, before he is registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in respect of it to receive notice of, or to attend or vote at, any meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares of the Company. The Board may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share. If the notice is not complied with within 60 days, the Board may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends and other moneys payable in respect of such share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

## **DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS**

### **43 Destruction of documents**

- 43.1 The Company may destroy:

- (a) any instrument of transfer, after six years from the date on which it is registered;
- (b) any dividend mandate or any variation or cancellation thereof or any notification of change of name or address, after two years from the date on which it is recorded;
- (c) any share certificate, after one year from the date on which it is cancelled; and
- (d) any other document on the basis of which any entry in the Register is made, after six years from the date on which an entry was first made in the Register in respect of it,

Provided that the Company may destroy any such type of document after such shorter period as the Board may determine if a copy of such document is made and retained (whether made electronically, by microfilm, by digital imaging or by any other means) for the period applicable to the original document under the preceding provisions of this Article 43.1.

43.2 It shall be conclusively presumed in favour of the Company that every entry in the Register purporting to have been made on the basis of a document so destroyed was duly and properly made, that every instrument of transfer so destroyed was duly registered, that every share certificate so destroyed was duly cancelled, that every other document so destroyed had been properly dealt with in accordance with its terms and was valid and effective in accordance with the particulars in the records of the Company, provided that:

- (a) this Article 43 shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties to it) to which the document might be relevant;
- (b) nothing in this Article 43 shall be construed as imposing on the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document otherwise than as provided for in this Article 43 which would not attach to the Company in the absence of this Article 43; and
- (c) references in this Article 43 to the destruction of any document include references to the disposal of it in any manner.

## **STOCK**

### **44 Stock**

44.1 The Company in general meeting may from time to time by ordinary resolution convert any paid-up shares into stock and may reconvert any stock into paid-up shares of any denomination. When any shares have been converted into stock the several holders of such stock may thenceforth transfer their respective interests therein or any part of such interests in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which fully paid-up shares in the Company's capital may be transferred or as near thereto as circumstances will admit but the Directors may from time to time fix the minimum account of stock transferable but so that such minimum shall not exceed the nominal amount of the shares from which the stock arose. Unless and until otherwise fixed by the Board the minimum amount of stock transferable shall be £1 or the nominal amount of the shares from which the stock arose whichever shall be the less. No stock shall be transferable without the consent of the Board otherwise than in multiples of the minimum amount thereof for the time being transferable.

44.2 The stock shall confer on the holders thereof respectively the same privileges and advantages as regards participation in profits and voting at meetings of the Company and for other purposes as would have been conferred by shares of equal amount in the capital of the Company of the same class as the shares from which such stock was converted, but so that none of such privileges or advantages, except the participation in profits of the Company or in the assets of the Company on a winding-up, shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such privileges or advantages. No such conversion shall affect or prejudice any preference or other special privilege attached to the shares so converted.

## **ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL**

### **45 Increase, consolidation, cancellation and sub-division**

45.1 The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution:



- (a) increase its share capital by such sum to be divided into shares of such amount and having such rights and being subject to such restrictions as the resolution prescribes;
- (b) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger nominal amount than its existing shares;
- (c) cancel any shares which at the date of the passing of the resolution have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled; and
- (d) subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, sub-divide its shares or any of them into shares of smaller amount, and may by such resolution determine that, as between the shares resulting from such sub-division, one or more of the shares may, as compared with the others, have any such preferred, deferred or other special rights or be subject to any such restrictions as the Company has power to attach to unissued or new shares.

## **46 Fractions**

46.1 Whenever as the result of any consolidation, division or sub-division of shares any difficulty arises, the Board may settle it as it thinks fit, and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) where the number of shares held by any holder is not an exact multiple of the number of shares to be consolidated into a single share and as a result of such consolidation such holder would become entitled to a fraction of a consolidated share:

- (a) the Board may determine which of the shares of such holder are to be treated as giving rise to such fractional entitlement and may decide that any of those shares shall be consolidated with any of the shares of any other holder or holders which are similarly determined by it to be treated as giving rise to a fractional entitlement for such other holder or holders, into a single consolidated share and the Board may, on behalf of all such holders, sell such consolidated share for the best price reasonably obtained to any person (including, subject to the Companies Acts, the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale after deduction of the expenses of sale in due proportion among those holders (except that any amount otherwise due to a holder, being less than £3 or such other sum as the Board may from time to time determine, may be retained for the benefit of the Company); or
- (b) provided that the necessary unissued shares are available, the Board may issue to such holder credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation the minimum number of shares required to round up his holding to an exact multiple of the number of shares to be consolidated into a single share (such issue being deemed to have been effected prior to consolidation); and the amount required to pay up such shares shall be appropriated at the Board's discretion from any of the sums standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including share premium account and capital redemption reserve) or to the credit of profit and loss account and capitalised by applying the same in paying up the share.

46.2 For the purposes of any sale of consolidated shares pursuant to Article 46.1, the Board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to, or in accordance with, the directions of the purchaser, and the transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

## **47 Reduction of capital**

47.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and to any rights for the time being attached to any shares, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital or any capital redemption reserve or share premium account in any manner.

**48 Purchase of own shares**

- 48.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, to the Listing Rules and to any rights for the time being attached to any shares, the Company may purchase any of its own shares of any class (including any redeemable shares). Any shares to be so purchased may be selected in any manner whatsoever.

**VARIATION OF CLASS RIGHTS**

**49 Sanction to variation**

- 49.1 If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into shares of different classes, all or any of the rights and privileges for the time being attached to any share or class of shares in the Company by these Articles or the terms of issue (and notwithstanding that the Company may be or be about to be in liquidation) may be varied or abrogated in such manner (if any) as may be provided by such rights or, in the absence of any such provision, either with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-quarters in nominal value of the issued shares of the class (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares) or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of shares of the class duly convened and held as hereinafter provided (but not otherwise).
- 49.2 The foregoing provisions of this Article shall apply also to the variation or abrogation of the special rights attached to some only of the shares of any class as if each group of shares of the class differently treated formed a separate class the separate rights of which are to be varied.

- 49.3 Deleted.

**50 Class meetings**

- 50.1 All the provisions in these Articles as to general meetings shall, with any necessary modifications, apply equally to every meeting of the holders of any class of shares. The Board may convene a meeting of the holders of any class of shares whenever it thinks fit and whether or not the business to be transacted involves a variation or abrogation of class rights. The quorum at every such meeting shall be not less than two persons present (in person or by proxy) holding at least one-third of the nominal amount paid up on the issued shares of the class in question (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares) provided that a person present by proxy is treated as holding only the shares in respect of which the proxy or proxies are authorised to exercise voting rights. Every holder of shares of the class (other than a holder of treasury shares), present in person or by proxy, may demand a poll. If at any adjourned meeting of such holders a quorum is not present, one person holding shares of the class in question (whatever the number of shares held by him but excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares) who is present in person or by proxy shall be a quorum.

**MEETINGS OF MEMBERS**

**51 Annual general meetings**

- 51.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, annual general meetings shall be held at such time and place as the Board may determine.

**52 General meetings**

- 52.1 All meetings of members, other than annual general meetings, shall be called general meetings.

### **53 Convening of general meeting**

- 53.1 The Board may convene a general meeting whenever it thinks fit. A general meeting shall also be convened on such requisition, or in default may be convened by such requisitionists, as provided by sections 303-305 (inclusive) CA 2006. At any meeting convened on such requisition or by such requisitionists no business shall be transacted except that stated by the requisition or proposed by the Board. If there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient members of the Board to convene a general meeting, any Director, or any member of the Company, may call a general meeting.

### **54 Notice of annual general meetings and general meetings**

- 54.1 An annual general meeting and a general meeting shall be convened by such notice as may be required by law from time to time.
- 54.2 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, and notwithstanding that it is convened by shorter notice than that specified in this Article 54, a meeting shall be deemed to have been duly convened if it is so agreed:
- (a) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting; and
  - (b) in the case of a general meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together holding not less than 95 per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right.
- 54.3 The notice shall specify:
- (a) whether the meeting is an annual general meeting or a general meeting;
  - (b) the place, the day and the time of the meeting;
  - (c) in the case of special business, the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting;
  - (d) if the meeting is convened to consider a special resolution the text of the resolution and, the intention to propose the resolution as such; and
  - (e) with reasonable prominence, that a member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint one or (provided each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by the member) more proxies to attend and to speak and vote instead of him and that a proxy need not also be a member.
- 54.4 The notice shall be given to the members (other than any who, under the provisions of these Articles or of any restrictions imposed on any shares, are not entitled to receive notice from the Company), to the Directors and to the Auditors and to any other person who may be entitled to receive it as may be required by law from time to time.

### **55 Omission to send notice or non-receipt of notice**

- 55.1 The accidental omission to send a notice of meeting or, in cases where it is intended that it be sent out with the notice, an appointment of proxy to, or the non-receipt of either by, any person entitled to receive the same shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

## **56 Special business**

- 56.1 All business that is transacted at a meeting shall be deemed special, except the following transactions at an annual general meeting:
- (a) the declaration of dividends;
  - (b) the receipt and consideration of the annual accounts and the reports of the Directors and the Auditors;
  - (c) the election or re-election of Directors;
  - (d) the fixing of the Directors' fees pursuant to Article 101;
  - (e) the re-appointment of the Auditors retiring (unless they were last appointed otherwise than by the Company in general meeting) and the fixing of the remuneration of the Auditors or the determination of the manner in which such remuneration is to be fixed.

## **PROCEEDINGS AT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS AND GENERAL MEETINGS**

### **57 Quorum**

- 57.1 No business shall be transacted at any annual general meeting or general meeting unless a quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to business. Three persons entitled to attend and to vote on the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation which is a member, shall be a quorum.
- 57.2 In calculating whether a quorum is present for the purposes of Article 57.1, if two or more persons are appointed as proxies for the same member or two or more persons are appointed as corporate representatives of the same member, only one of such proxies or only one of such corporate representatives shall be counted.

### **58 If quorum not present**

- 58.1 If within 30 minutes (or such longer interval as the Chairman in his absolute discretion thinks fit) from the time appointed for the holding of an annual general meeting or a general meeting a quorum is not present, or if during a meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place, or to such other day and at such time and place as the Chairman (or, in default, the Board) may determine. If at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within 15 minutes from the time appointed for holding the meeting, two persons entitled to vote on the business to be transacted, each being a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation which is a member, personally present shall be a quorum. If at any such adjourned meeting two such persons are not personally present within 15 minutes from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the meeting shall be dissolved.

### **59 Chairman**

- 59.1 The Chairman of the Board shall preside at every annual general meeting or general meeting of the Company. If there be no such Chairman or if at any meeting he shall not be present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or shall be unwilling to act as Chairman, the Deputy Chairman (if any) of the Board shall if present and willing to act preside at such meeting. If no Chairman or Deputy Chairman shall be so present and willing to act, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to act or, if there be only one Director present, he shall be Chairman if willing to act. If there be no Director present and willing to act, the members present (in person or by proxy) and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.

**60 Director may attend and speak**

- 60.1 A Director (and any other person invited by the Chairman to do so) shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any annual general meeting or general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares of the Company.

**61 Power to adjourn**

- 61.1 The Chairman may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present, and shall, if so directed by the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time (or indefinitely) and from place to place as the meeting shall determine. However, without prejudice to any other power which he may have under these Articles or at common law, the Chairman may, without the need for the consent of the meeting, interrupt or adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place or for an indefinite period if he is of the opinion that it has become necessary to do so in order to secure the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting, to give all persons entitled to do so a reasonable opportunity of speaking and voting at the meeting or to ensure that the business of the meeting is properly disposed of.

**62 Notice of adjourned meeting**

- 62.1 Where a meeting is adjourned indefinitely, the Board shall fix the time and place for the adjourned meeting. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for 28 days or more or indefinitely, seven clear days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and time of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted, shall be given in the same manner as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid, no member shall be entitled to any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at any adjourned meeting.

**63 Business of adjourned meeting**

- 63.1 No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

**64 Accommodation of members and security arrangements at meeting**

- 64.1 The Board may, for the purpose of controlling the level of attendance and ensuring the safety of those attending at any place specified for the holding of a general meeting or annual general meeting, from time to time make such arrangements as the Board shall in its absolute discretion consider to be appropriate and may from time to time vary any such arrangements or make new arrangements in place therefor. The entitlement of any member or proxy to attend a general meeting or annual general meeting at such place shall be subject to any such arrangements as may be for the time being approved by the Board. In the case of any meeting to which such arrangements apply the Board may, when specifying the place of the meeting:

- (a) direct that the meeting shall be held at a place specified in the notice at which the Chairman of the meeting shall preside ("the Principal Place"); and
- (b) make arrangements for simultaneous attendance and participation at other places by members otherwise entitled to attend the general meeting or annual general meeting but excluded therefrom under the provisions of this Article or who wish to attend at any of such other places, provided that persons attending at the Principal Place and at any of such other places shall be able to see, and hear and be seen and heard by, persons attending at the Principal Place and at such other places, by any means.

Such arrangements for simultaneous attendance may include arrangements for controlling the level of attendance in any manner aforesaid at any of such other places, provided that they shall operate so that any such excluded members as aforesaid are able to attend at one of such other

places. For the purposes of all other provisions of these Articles any such meeting shall be treated as being held and taking place at the Principal Place.

- 64.2 The Board may direct that any person wishing to attend any meeting should provide such evidence of identity and submit to such searches or other security arrangements or restrictions as the Board shall consider appropriate in the circumstances and shall be entitled in its absolute discretion to refuse entry to any meeting to any person who fails to provide such evidence of identity or to submit to such searches or otherwise comply with such security arrangements or restrictions.

## **VOTING**

### **65 Method of voting**

- 65.1 At any general meeting or annual general meeting a resolution put to a vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, a poll may be demanded by:
- (a) the Chairman of the meeting; or
  - (b) by at least five members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote on the resolution; or
  - (c) a member or members present in person or by proxy representing not less than ten per cent. of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution (excluding any voting rights attached to shares held as treasury shares); or
  - (d) a member or members present in person or by proxy holding shares conferring a right to vote on the resolution, being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than ten per cent. of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right (excluding shares in the Company conferring a right to vote on the resolution held as treasury shares).

- 65.2 The Chairman may also demand a poll before a resolution is put to the vote on a show of hands.

### **66 Chairman's declaration conclusive on show of hands**

- 66.1 Unless a poll is duly demanded and the demand is not withdrawn, a declaration by the Chairman of the meeting that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried, or carried unanimously or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority, and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of proceedings of the Company, shall be conclusive evidence thereof, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

### **67 Objection to error in voting**

- 67.1 No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter or to the counting of, or failure to count, any vote, except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered or at which the error occurs. Any objection or error shall be referred to the Chairman of the meeting and shall only vitiate the decision of the meeting on any resolution if the Chairman decides that the same is of sufficient magnitude to vitiate the resolution or may otherwise have affected the decision of the meeting. The decision of the Chairman on such matters shall be final and conclusive.

## **68 Amendment to resolutions**

- 68.1 If an amendment shall be proposed to any resolution under consideration but shall in good faith be ruled out of order by the Chairman of the meeting, any error in such ruling shall not invalidate the proceedings on the substantive resolution. In the case of a resolution duly proposed as a special resolution, no amendment thereto (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error) may in any event be considered or voted on.

## **69 Procedure on a poll**

- 69.1 Any poll duly demanded on the election of a Chairman of a meeting or on any question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll duly demanded on any other matter shall be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or electronic means, or any combination thereof) and at such time and place, not being more than 30 days from the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the poll was demanded, as the Chairman shall direct. 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. In any other case at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- 69.2 The demand for a poll (other than on the election of a Chairman or any question of adjournment) shall not prevent the continuance of the meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result on a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.
- 69.3 The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn, but only with the consent of the Chairman. A demand so withdrawn shall validate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.
- 69.4 On a poll votes may be given in person or by proxy. A member entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

## **70 Votes of members**

- 70.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and the provisions of these Articles, to any special terms as to voting on which any shares may have been issued or may for the time being be held and to any suspension or abrogation of voting rights pursuant to these Articles, at any general meeting or annual general meeting every member who is present in person shall on a show of hands have one vote, every proxy who has been appointed by a member entitled to vote on the resolution shall on a show of hands have one vote and every member present in person or by proxy shall on a poll have one vote for each share of which he is the holder.
- 70.2 If two or more persons are joint holders of a share, then in voting on any question the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders. For this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the Register.
- 70.3 Where in England or elsewhere a receiver or other person (by whatever name called) has been appointed by any court claiming jurisdiction in that behalf to exercise powers with respect to the property or affairs of any member on the ground (however formulated) of mental disorder, the Board may in its absolute discretion, on or subject to production of such evidence of the appointment as the Board may require, permit such receiver or other person to vote in person or, on a poll, by proxy on behalf of such member at any general meeting or annual general meeting. Evidence to the satisfaction of the Board of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be deposited at the Office, or deposited or received at such other place as is specified in accordance with these Articles for the deposit or receipt of appointments of proxy, not

less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to vote is to be exercised, and in default the right to vote shall not be exercisable.

**71 Deleted.**

**72 Restriction on voting rights for unpaid calls etc.**

72.1 No member shall, unless the Board otherwise determines, be entitled to vote at a general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares or any annual general meeting, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him or to exercise any right as a member unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of that share in the Company have been paid to the Company.

**73 Voting by proxy**

73.1 Any person or persons (whether a member of the Company or not) may be appointed to act as a proxy provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by the member. The appointment of a proxy or proxies shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person on a show of hands or on a poll on any matters in respect of which the proxy or proxies is or are appointed. In the event that or to the extent that a member personally votes his shares his proxy or proxies shall not be entitled to vote and any vote cast by a proxy in such circumstances shall be ignored.

**74 Form of proxy**

74.1 An appointment of a proxy or proxies shall, subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts:

- (a) be in writing, in any common form or in such other form as the Board may approve and: (i) if in writing but not in electronic form, under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing or, if the appointor is a corporation, under its common seal or under the hand of some officer or attorney duly authorised in that behalf and shall provide for three way voting on all resolutions intended to be proposed at that meeting (other than resolutions relating to the procedure of the meeting) or (ii) if in writing in electronic form, submitted by or on behalf of the appointor and authenticated;
- (b) be deemed (subject to any contrary direction contained in the same) to confer authority to exercise all or any rights of his or their appointee to demand or join in demanding a poll and to speak at any meeting and to vote (whether on a show of hands or on a poll) on any resolution or amendment of a resolution put to the meeting in respect of which the proxy is given, as the proxy or proxies think(s) fit;
- (c) unless the contrary is stated therein, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates; and
- (d) where it is stated to apply to more than one meeting, be valid for all such meetings as well as for any adjournment of any such meetings.

**75 Deposit or receipt of proxy**

75.1 The appointment of a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is authenticated, or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the Board, shall:

- (a) in the case of an instrument in writing (including, whether or not the appointment of proxy is in electronic form, any such power of attorney or other authority), be deposited at the Office or at such other place within the United Kingdom as is



specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting not less than 48 hours before the time of the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or

- (b) in the case of an appointment in electronic form, where an address has been specified for the purpose of receiving documents or information in electronic form:
  - (i) in the notice convening the meeting; or
  - (ii) in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting; or
  - (iii) in any invitation in electronic form to appoint a proxy issued by the Company in relation to the meeting,

be received at such address not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote; or

- (c) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be deposited or received as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or
- (d) in the case of a poll not taken forthwith but taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the Chairman of the meeting or to any Director, the Secretary or some other person authorised for the purpose by the Company;

and an appointment of proxy not deposited, delivered or received in a manner so permitted shall be invalid. No appointment of a proxy shall be valid after the expiry of 12 months from the date named in it as the date of its execution, except at an adjourned meeting or on a poll demanded at a meeting or an adjourned meeting in cases where the meeting was originally held within 12 months from such date.

## **76 More than one proxy may be appointed**

- 76.1 A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion. When two or more valid but differing appointments of proxy are delivered or received in respect of the same share for use at the same meeting and in respect of the same matter, the one which is last validly delivered or received (regardless of its date or of the date of its execution or submission) shall be treated as replacing and revoking the other or others as regards that share. If the Company is unable to determine which appointment was last validly delivered or received, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.

## **77 Board shall supply proxy cards**

- 77.1 The Board shall at the expense of the Company send or make available, by post, electronic communication or otherwise, appointments of proxy (reply-paid or otherwise) to all members entitled to be sent a notice of the meeting and to vote thereat by proxy for use at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares, either in blank or nominating in the alternative any one or more of the Directors or any other persons. If for the purpose of any meeting invitations to appoint as proxy a person or one of a number of persons specified in the invitations are issued at the expense of the Company, such invitations shall, subject to Article 55, be issued to all (and not some only) of the members entitled to be sent a notice of the meeting and to vote thereat by proxy.

## **78 Revocation of proxy**

- 78.1 A vote given or poll demanded in accordance with the terms of an appointment of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the death or mental disorder of the principal or the revocation of the appointment of proxy, or of the authority under which the appointment of proxy was executed or submitted, or the transfer of the share in respect of which the appointment of proxy is given, unless notice in writing of such death, mental disorder, revocation or transfer shall have been received by the Company at the Office, or at such other place or address as has been appointed for the deposit or receipt of appointments of proxy:
- (a) in the case of a meeting or adjourned meeting, at least 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting;
  - (b) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it was demanded, at least 24 hours before the taking of the poll;
  - (c) in the case of a poll not taken forthwith but taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, at the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

## **79 Corporate representative**

- 79.1 A corporation (whether or not a company within the meaning of the Companies Acts) which is a member may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its representative or representatives at any meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares. A Director, the Secretary or some person authorised for the purpose by the Secretary may require any representative to produce a certified copy of the resolution so authorising him before permitting him to exercise his powers.

## **80 Failure to disclose interests in shares**

- 80.1 If a member, or any other person appearing to be interested in shares held by that member, has been issued with a notice pursuant to section 793 CA 2006 requiring such person to provide information about his interests in the Company's shares (a "Section 793 Notice") and has failed in relation to any shares ("the default shares") to give the Company the information thereby required within the prescribed period from the date of the notice, the following sanctions shall apply unless the Board otherwise determines:
- (a) the member shall not be entitled in respect of the default shares to be present or to vote (either in person or by representative or proxy) at any general meeting or annual general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares or on any poll or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to any such meeting or poll; and
  - (b) where the default shares represent at least 0.25 per cent. in nominal value of the issued shares of their class (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares):
    - (i) any dividend or other money payable in respect of the shares shall be withheld by the Company, which shall not have any obligation to pay interest on it, and the member shall not be entitled to elect, pursuant to Article 146, to receive shares instead of that dividend;
    - (ii) no transfer, other than an excepted transfer, of any shares held by the member shall be registered unless:

- (A) the member is not himself in default as regards supplying the information required; and
- (B) the member proves to the satisfaction of the Board that no person in default as regards supplying such information is interested in any of the shares the subject of the transfer; and
- (iii) any new shares in the Company issued in respect of default shares (whether on a capitalisation, a rights issue or otherwise) shall be subject to the same sanctions as apply to the default shares provided that any sanctions applying to, or to a right to, new shares by virtue of this paragraph shall cease to have effect when the sanctions applying to the related default shares cease to have effect (and shall be suspended or cancelled if and to the extent that the sanctions applying to the related default shares are suspended or cancelled) and provided further that the other provisions of this Article 80.1 shall apply to the exclusion of this sub-paragraph if the Company gives a separate Section 793 Notice in relation to the new shares.

80.2 Where the sanctions under Article 80.1 apply in relation to any shares, they shall cease to have effect (and any dividends withheld under Article 80.1(b) shall become payable):

- (a) if the shares are transferred by means of an excepted transfer; or
- (b) at the end of the period of one week (or such shorter period as the Board may determine) following receipt by the Company of the information required by the Section 793 Notice and the Board being fully satisfied that such information is full and complete; or
- (c) if the Board determines by resolution that the sanctions shall no longer apply.

80.3 Where, on the basis of information obtained from a member in respect of any share held by him, the Company issues a Section 793 Notice to any other person, it shall at the same time send a copy of the Section 793 Notice to the member, but the accidental omission to do so, or the non-receipt by the member of the copy, shall not invalidate or otherwise affect the application of Article 80.1.

80.4 Where default shares in which a person appears to be interested are held by a Depositary, the provisions of this Article 80 shall be treated as applying only to those shares held by the Depositary in which such person appears to be interested and not (insofar as such person's apparent interest is concerned) to any other shares held by the Depositary.

80.5 Where the member on which a Section 793 Notice is served is a Depositary acting in its capacity as such, the obligations of the Depositary as a member of the Company shall be limited to disclosing to the Company such information relating to any person appearing to be interested in the shares held by it as has been recorded by it pursuant to the arrangements entered into by the Company or approved by the Board pursuant to which it was appointed as a Depositary.

80.6 For the purposes of this Article 80:

- (a) a person, other than the member holding a share, shall be treated as appearing to be interested in that share if the member has informed the Company that the person is, or may be, so interested, or if the Company (after taking account of any information obtained from the member or, pursuant to a Section 793 Notice, from anyone else) knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person is, or may be, so interested;
- (b) "interested" shall be construed as it is for the purpose of section 793 CA 2006;

- (c) reference to a person having failed to give the Company the information required by a Section 793 Notice, or being in default as regards supplying such information, includes reference:
  - (i) to his having failed or refused to give all or any part of it; and
  - (ii) to his having given information which he knows to be false in a material particular or having recklessly given information which is false in a material particular;
- (d) the "prescribed period" means:
  - (i) in a case where the default shares represent at least 0.25 per cent. of their class, 14 days; and
  - (ii) in any other case, 28 days;
- (e) an "excepted transfer" means, in relation to any shares held by a member:
  - (i) a transfer by way of or pursuant to acceptance of a takeover offer for the Company (within the meaning of the Companies Acts); or
  - (ii) a transfer in consequence of a sale made through a recognised investment exchange (as defined in the Financial Services Act 1986) or any other stock exchange outside the United Kingdom on which the Company's shares are normally traded; or
  - (iii) a transfer which is shown to the satisfaction of the Board to be made in consequence of a sale of the whole of the beneficial interest in the shares to a person who is unconnected with the member and with any other person appearing to be interested in the shares.

80.7 Nothing contained in this Article 80 shall be taken to limit the powers of the Company under the Companies Acts to apply to the court for an order imposing restrictions on a person's shares.

## **UNTRACED MEMBERS**

### **81 Power of sale**

81.1 The Company shall be entitled to sell at the best price reasonably obtainable any share of a member, or any share to which a person is entitled by transmission, if and provided that:

- (a) during the period of 12 years prior to the date of the publication of the advertisements referred to in sub-paragraph (b) below (or, if published on different dates, the earlier or earliest thereof) no cheque, order or warrant in respect of such share sent by the Company through the post in a pre-paid envelope addressed to the member or to the person entitled by transmission to the share, at his address on the Register or other last known address given by the member or person to which cheques, orders or warrants in respect of such share are to be sent has been cashed and the Company has received no communications in respect of such share from such member or person, provided that during such period of 12 years the Company has paid at least three cash dividends (whether interim or final) in respect of the shares in question and no such dividend has been claimed by the person entitled to it;
- (b) on expiry of the said period of 12 years the Company has given notice of its intention to sell such share by advertisements in two newspapers of which one shall be a national daily newspaper published in the United Kingdom and the other shall be a

newspaper circulating in the area of the address on the Register or other last known address of the member or the person entitled by transmission to the share;

- (c) the said advertisements, if not published on the same day, shall have been published within 30 days of each other;
- (d) during the further period of three months following the date of publication of the said advertisements (or, if published on different dates, the later or latest thereof) and prior to the exercise of the power of sale the Company has not received any communication in respect of such share from the member or person entitled by transmission; and
- (e) the Company has given notice to the London Stock Exchange of its intention to make such sale, if shares of the class concerned are listed or dealt in on that exchange.

81.2 To give effect to any sale of shares pursuant to this Article the Board may authorise some person to transfer the shares in question and may enter the name of the transferee in respect of the transferred shares in the Register notwithstanding the absence of any share certificate being lodged in respect thereof and may issue a new certificate to the transferee. An instrument of transfer executed by that person shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the holder of, or the person entitled by transmission to, the shares. The purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase moneys, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale.

81.3 If during the period of 12 years referred to in Article 81.1, or during any period ending on the date when all the requirements of paragraphs (a) to (d) of Article 81.1 have been satisfied, any additional shares have been issued in respect of those held at the beginning of, or previously so issued during, any such period and all the requirements of paragraphs (b) to (d) of Article 81.1 have been satisfied in regard to such additional shares, the Company shall also be entitled to sell the additional shares.

## **82 Application of proceeds of sale**

82.1 The Company shall account to the member or other person entitled to such share for the net proceeds of such sale by carrying all moneys in respect thereof to a separate account. The Company shall be deemed to be a debtor to, and not a trustee for, such member or other person in respect of such moneys. Moneys carried to such separate account may either be employed in the business of the Company or invested in such investments as the Board may from time to time think fit. No interest shall be payable to such member or other person in respect of such moneys and the Company shall not be required to account for any money earned on them.

## **APPOINTMENT, RETIREMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS**

### **83 Number of Directors**

83.1 Unless and until otherwise determined by the Company by ordinary resolution, the number of Directors (other than any alternate Directors) shall be not more than twenty or less than four.

### **84 Power of Company to appoint Directors**

84.1 Subject to the provisions of these Articles, the Company may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act to be a Director, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the existing Board, but the total number of Directors shall not exceed any maximum number fixed in accordance with these Articles.

**85 Power of Board to appoint Directors**

- 85.1 Without prejudice to the power of the Company to appoint any person to be a Director pursuant to these Articles, the Board shall have power at any time to appoint any person who is willing to act as a Director, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the existing Board, but the total number of Directors shall not exceed any maximum number fixed in accordance with these Articles. Any Director so appointed shall retire at the annual general meeting of the Company next following such appointment.

**86 Appointment of executive Directors**

- 86.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Board may from time to time appoint one or more of its body to hold any employment or executive office (including that of Managing Director) for such term (subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts) and subject to such other conditions as the Board thinks fit in accordance with Article 108. The Board may revoke or terminate any such appointment without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of contract between the Director and the Company.

**87 Eligibility of new Directors**

- 87.1 No person, other than a Director retiring (in accordance with Articles 90 and 91 or otherwise), shall be appointed or re-appointed a Director at any general meeting unless:
- (a) he is recommended by the Board; or
  - (b) not less than seven nor more than 35 clear days before the date appointed for the meeting, notice duly executed by a member (other than the person to be proposed) qualified to vote at the meeting has been given to the Company of the intention to propose that person for appointment or re-appointment, stating the particulars which would, if he were so appointed or re-appointed, be required to be included in the Company's register of directors, together with notice executed by that person of his willingness to be appointed or re-appointed, is lodged at the Office.

**88 Share qualification**

- 88.1 A Director shall not be required to hold any shares of the Company.

**89 Resolution for appointment**

- 89.1 A resolution for the appointment of two or more persons as Directors by a single resolution shall be void unless an ordinary resolution that it shall be so proposed has first been agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it.

**90 Re-election at intervals of no more than three years**

- 90.1 A Director will retire from office at the third annual general meeting following his appointment or following his last re-appointment by shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**91 Position of retiring Director**

- 91.1 A Director who retires at an annual general meeting (whether in accordance with Article 90 or otherwise) may, if willing to act, be re-appointed. If he is not re-appointed or deemed to have been re-appointed, he shall retain office until the meeting appoints someone in his place or, if it does not do so, until the end of the meeting.

## **92 Deemed re-appointment**

- 92.1 At any general meeting or annual general meeting at which a Director retires in accordance with Article 90, the Company may fill the vacancy and, if it does not do so, the retiring Director shall, if willing, be deemed to have been re-appointed unless it is expressly resolved not to fill the vacancy or a resolution for the re-appointment of the Director is put to the meeting and lost.

## **93 Removal by ordinary resolution**

- 93.1 The Company may by ordinary resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office in accordance with the Act, but without prejudice to any claim for damages which he may have for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company, and may (subject to these Articles) by ordinary resolution appoint another person who is willing to act to be a Director in his place.

## **94 Vacation of office by Director**

- 94.1 Without prejudice to the provisions for retirement (whether in accordance with Article 90 or otherwise) contained in these Articles, the office of a Director shall be vacated if:

- (a) he resigns by notice in writing delivered to, or if in electronic form, received by, the Secretary at the Office or tendered at a Board meeting;
- (b) he ceases to be a Director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Acts, is removed from office pursuant to these Articles or becomes prohibited by law from being a Director;
- (c) he becomes bankrupt, has an interim receiving order made against him, makes any arrangement or compounds with his creditors generally or applies to the court for an interim order under section 253 of the Insolvency Act 1986 in connection with a voluntary arrangement under that Act;
- (d) an order is made by any court of competent jurisdiction on the ground (howsoever formulated) of mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a guardian or receiver or other person to exercise powers with respect to his affairs or he is admitted to hospital in pursuance of an application for admission for treatment under the Mental Health Act 1983 or, in Scotland, under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1984 and the Board resolves that his office be vacated;
- (e) both he and his alternate Director appointed pursuant to the provisions of these Articles (if any) are absent, without the permission of the Board, from Board meetings for six consecutive months and the Board resolves that his office be vacated; or
- (f) he is requested to resign by notice in writing addressed to him at his address as shown in the register of Directors and authenticated by all other Directors (without prejudice to any claim for damages which he may have for breach of any contract between him and the Company).

## **95 Resolution as to vacancy conclusive**

- 95.1 A resolution of the Board declaring a Director to have vacated office under the terms of Article 94 shall be conclusive as to the fact and grounds of vacation stated in the resolution.

## **ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**

### **96 Appointments**

- 96.1 Each Director (other than an alternate Director) may, by notice in writing delivered to, or, if in electronic form, received by the Secretary at the Office, or in any other manner approved by the Board, appoint any other Director or any person approved for that purpose by the Board and willing to act, to be his alternate and may at any time by similar notice terminate that appointment.
- 96.2 No appointment of an alternate Director shall be effective until his consent to act as a Director in the form prescribed by the Companies Acts has been received at the Office.
- 96.3 An alternate Director need not hold a share qualification and shall not be counted in reckoning any maximum number of Directors allowed by these Articles.

### **97 Participation in Board meetings**

- 97.1 Every alternate Director shall (subject to his giving to the Company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be served on him) be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of the Board and all committees of the Board of which his appointor is a member and, in the absence from such meetings of his appointor, to attend and vote at such meetings and to exercise all the powers, rights, duties and authorities of his appointor. A Director acting as alternate Director shall have a separate vote at Board meetings for each Director for whom he acts as alternate Director, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.

### **98 Alternate Director responsible for own acts**

- 98.1 Every person acting as an alternate Director shall be an officer of the Company, shall alone be responsible to the Company for his own acts and defaults and shall not be deemed to be the agent of the Director appointing him.

### **99 Fees of alternate Director**

- 99.1 An alternate Director shall not be entitled to receive from the Company any fees for his services as alternate, except only such part (if any) of the fee payable to his appointor as such appointor may by notice in writing to the Company direct. Subject to this Article, the Company shall pay to an alternate Director such expenses as might properly have been paid to him if he had been a Director.

### **100 Revocation of appointment**

- 100.1 An alternate Director shall cease to be an alternate Director:
- (a) if his appointor revokes his appointment; or
  - (b) if his appointor ceases for any reason to be a Director, provided that if any Director retires but is re-appointed or deemed to be re-appointed at the same meeting, any valid appointment of an alternate Director which was in force immediately before his retirement shall remain in force; or
  - (c) if any event happens in relation to him which, if he were a Director otherwise appointed, would cause him to vacate office.



## **DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION, EXPENSES AND PENSIONS**

### **101 Directors' fees**

- 101.1 The Directors (other than alternate Directors) shall be entitled to receive by way of fees for their services as Directors such sum as the Board may from time to time determine (not exceeding £700,000 per annum or such other sum as the Company in general meeting or annual general meeting shall from time to time determine). Such sum (unless otherwise directed by the resolution of the Company by which it is voted) shall be divided among the Directors in such proportions and in such manner as the Board may determine or, in default of such determination, equally (except that in such event any Director holding office for less than the whole of the relevant period in respect of which the fees are paid shall only rank in such division in proportion to the time during such period for which he holds office). Any fees payable pursuant to this Article shall be distinct from any salary, remuneration or other amounts payable to a Director pursuant to any other provisions of these Articles and shall accrue from day to day.

### **102 Expenses**

- 102.1 Each Director shall be entitled to be repaid all reasonable travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by him in or about the performance of his duties as Director, including any expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board or any committee of the Board or general meetings or annual general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company.

### **103 Additional remuneration**

- 103.1 If by arrangement with the Board any Director shall perform or render any special duties or services outside his ordinary duties as a Director and not in his capacity as a holder of employment or executive office, he may be paid such reasonable additional remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the Board may from time to time determine.

### **104 Remuneration of executive Directors**

- 104.1 The salary or remuneration of any Director appointed to hold any employment or executive office in accordance with the provisions of these Articles may be either a fixed sum of money, or may altogether or in part be governed by business done or profits made or otherwise determined by the Board, and may be in addition to or in lieu of any fee payable to him for his services as Director pursuant to these Articles.

### **105 Pensions and other benefits**

- 105.1 The Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to provide pensions or other retirement or superannuation benefits and to provide death or disability benefits or other allowances or gratuities (whether by insurance or otherwise) for, or to institute and maintain any institution, association, society, club, trust, other establishment or profit-sharing, share incentive, share purchase or employees' share scheme calculated to advance the interests of the Company or to benefit, any person who is or has at any time been a Director of the Company or any company which is a holding company or a subsidiary undertaking of or allied to or associated with the Company or any such holding company or subsidiary undertaking or any predecessor in business of the Company or of any such holding company or subsidiary undertaking, and for any member of his family (including a spouse or former spouse) and any person who is or was dependent on him. For such purpose the Board may establish, maintain, subscribe and contribute to any scheme, institution, association, club, trust or fund and pay premiums and, subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, lend money or make payments to, guarantee or give an indemnity in respect of, or give any financial or other assistance in connection with any of the aforesaid matters. The Board may procure any of such matters to be done by the Company either alone or in conjunction with any other person. Any Director or former Director shall be

entitled to receive and retain for his own benefit any pension or other benefit provided under this Article and shall not be obliged to account for it to the Company.

## **POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD**

### **106 Powers of the Board**

106.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Memorandum of Association of the Company and these Articles and to any directions given by special resolution of the Company, the business of the Company shall be managed by the Board, which may exercise all the powers of the Company, whether relating to the management of the business or not. No alteration of the Memorandum of Association or of these Articles and no such direction given by the Company shall invalidate any prior act of the Board which would have been valid if such alteration had not been made or such direction had not been given. Provisions contained elsewhere in these Articles as to any specific power of the Board shall not be deemed to limit the general powers given by this Article.

106.2 Deleted.

### **107 Powers of Directors being less than minimum number**

107.1 If the number of Directors is less than the minimum for the time being prescribed by these Articles, the remaining Director or Directors shall act only for the purposes of appointing an additional Director or Directors to make up such minimum or of convening a general meeting of the Company for the purpose of making such appointment. If there are no Director or Directors able or willing to act, any two members may summon a general meeting for the purpose of appointing Directors. Subject to the provisions of these Articles, any additional Director so appointed shall hold office only until the dissolution of the annual general meeting of the Company next following such appointment unless he is re-elected during such meeting.

### **108 Powers of executive Directors**

108.1 The Board may from time to time:

- (a) delegate or entrust to and confer on any Director holding executive office (including a Managing Director) such of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) for such time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit; and
- (b) revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers.

### **109 Delegation to committees**

109.1 The Board may delegate any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) for such time on such terms and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit to any committee consisting of one or more Directors and (if thought fit) one or more other persons, provided that:

- (a) a majority of the members of a committee shall be Directors; and
- (b) no resolution of a committee shall be effective unless a majority of those present when it is passed are Directors or alternate Directors.

109.2 The Board may confer such powers either collaterally with, or to the exclusion of and in substitution for, all or any of the powers of the Board in that respect and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary any of such powers and discharge any such committee in whole or in part. Insofar as any power, authority or discretion is so delegated, any reference in these

Articles to the exercise by the Board of such power, authority or discretion shall be construed as if it were a reference to the exercise of such power, authority or discretion by such committee.

## **110 Local management**

- 110.1 The Board may establish any local or divisional boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company in any specified locality, either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and may appoint any persons to be members of such local or divisional board, or any managers or agents, and may fix their remuneration. The Board may delegate to any local or divisional board, manager or agent so appointed any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) and may authorise the members for the time being of any such local or divisional board, or any of them, to fill any vacancies and to act notwithstanding vacancies; and any such appointment or delegation may be made for such time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board may think fit. The Board may confer such powers either collaterally with, or to the exclusion of and in substitution for, all or any of the powers of the Board in that respect and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers. Subject to any terms and conditions expressly imposed by the Board, the proceedings of any local or divisional board or agency with two or more members shall be governed by such of these Articles as regulate the proceedings of the Board, so far as they are capable of applying.

## **111 Power of attorney**

- 111.1 The Board may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person or persons to be the agent of the Company and may delegate to any such person or persons any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate), in each case for such purposes and for such time, on such terms (including as to remuneration) and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit. The Board may confer such powers either collaterally with, or to the exclusion of and in substitution for, all or any of the powers of the Board in that respect and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary any of such powers.

## **112 Exercise of voting power**

- 112.1 Subject to Article 106.2 the Board may exercise or cause to be exercised the voting power conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company, or any power of appointment to be exercised by the Company, in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit (including the exercise of the voting power or power of appointment in favour of the appointment of any Director as a director or other officer or employee of such company or in favour of the payment of remuneration to the directors, officers or employees of such company).

## **113 Provision for employees**

- 113.1 The Board may exercise any power conferred on the Company by the Companies Acts to make provision for the benefit of persons (other than directors, former directors or shadow directors) employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries in connection with the cessation or the transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or that subsidiary.

## **114 Overseas registers**

- 114.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Board may exercise the powers conferred on the Company with regard to the keeping of an overseas branch register and may make and vary such regulations as it thinks fit respecting the keeping of any such register.

## **115 Borrowing powers**

- 115.1 Subject as provided in this Article 115, the Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge all or any part of the undertaking, property and assets

(present or future) and uncalled capital of the Company and, subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

115.2 The Board shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights and powers of control exercisable by the Company in respect of its subsidiaries so as to procure (as regards its subsidiaries in so far as it can procure by such exercise) that the aggregate principal amount at any one time outstanding in respect of moneys borrowed by the Group (exclusive of moneys borrowed by one Group company from another and after deducting cash deposited) shall not at any time, without the previous sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company, exceed an amount equal to two times the Adjusted Capital and Reserves.

115.3 For the purposes only of this Article 115:

(a) "the Adjusted Capital and Reserves" means a sum equal to the aggregate from time to time of:

- (i) the amount paid up (or credited as paid up) on the allotted or issued share capital of the Company; and
- (ii) the amount standing to the credit of the consolidated reserves, whether or not distributable (including, without limitation, any share premium account or capital redemption reserve), after adding thereto or deducting therefrom any balance standing to the credit or debit of the profit and loss account;

all as shown in the relevant balance sheet, but after:

(iii) making such adjustments as may be appropriate to reflect:

(A) any variation in the amount of the paid up share capital, the share premium account or the capital redemption reserve since the date of the relevant balance sheet and so that for the purpose of making such adjustments, if any proposed allotment of shares by the Company for cash has been underwritten, then such shares shall be deemed to have been allotted and the amount (including the premium) of the subscription monies payable in respect thereof (not being monies payable later than six months after the date of allotment) shall be deemed to have been paid up to the extent so underwritten on the date when the issue of such shares was underwritten (or, if such underwriting was conditional, the date on which it became unconditional);

(B) any variation since the date of the relevant balance sheet of the companies comprising the Group or in the interests of the Company in its subsidiaries since the date of the balance sheet;

(iv) excluding (so far as not already excluded):

(A) amounts attributable to the proportion of the issued equity share capital of any subsidiary which is not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Company;

(B) any sum set aside for taxation (other than deferred taxation);

(v) deducting the amount of any distribution declared, recommended or made by any Group company to a person other than a Group company out of profits

accrued up to and including the date of (and not provided for in) the relevant balance sheet;

- (b) "cash deposited" means an amount equal to the aggregate of the amounts beneficially owned by Group companies which are deposited for the time being with any bank or other person (not being a Group company) and which are repayable to any Group company on demand or within three months of such demand, subject, in the case of amounts deposited by a partly-owned subsidiary, to the exclusion of a proportion thereof equal to the proportion of its issued equity share capital which is not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Company;
- (c) "Group" means the Company and its subsidiary undertakings from time to time;
- (d) "Group company" means any company in the Group;
- (e) "moneys borrowed" include not only moneys borrowed but also the following except in so far as otherwise taken into account:
  - (i) the nominal amount of any issued share capital and the principal amount of any debenture or borrowings of any person, the beneficial interest in which or right to repayment to which is not for the time being owned by a Group company but the payment or repayment of which is the subject of a guarantee or indemnity by a Group company or is secured on the assets of a Group company;
  - (ii) the principal amount raised by any Group company by acceptances or under any acceptance credit opened on its behalf by any bank or acceptance house (not being a Group company) other than acceptances and acceptance credits relating to the purchase of goods or services in the ordinary course of trading and outstanding for six months or less;
  - (iii) the principal amount of any debenture (whether secured or unsecured) of any Group company owned otherwise than by a Group company;
  - (iv) the principal amount of any preference share capital of any subsidiary owned otherwise than by a Group company;
  - (v) any fixed or minimum premium payable on final repayment of any borrowing or deemed borrowing (but any premium payable on final repayment of an amount not to be taken into account as moneys borrowed shall not be taken into account); and
  - (vi) any fixed amount in respect of a hire-purchase agreement or of a finance lease payable in either case by a Group company which would be shown at the material time as an obligation in a balance sheet prepared in accordance with the accounting principles used in the preparation of the relevant balance sheet (and for the purpose of this sub-paragraph (vi) "finance lease" means a contract between a lessor and a Group company as lessee or sub-lessee where substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset leased or sub-leased are to be borne by that company and "hire-purchase agreement" means a contract of hire-purchase between a hire-purchase lender and a Group company as hirer);

but do not include:

- (vii) moneys borrowed by any Group company for the purpose of repaying, within six months of being first borrowed, the whole or any part of any moneys

borrowed and then outstanding (including any premium payable on final repayment) of that or any other Group company pending their application for such purpose within that period;

- (viii) moneys borrowed by any Group company for the purpose of financing any contract in respect of which any part of the price receivable under the contract by that or any other Group company is guaranteed or insured up to an amount equal to that part of the price receivable under the contract which is so guaranteed or insured;
- (ix) an amount equal to the moneys borrowed of any company outstanding immediately after it becomes a Group company, provided that it became a Group company during the six months preceding the calculation;
- (x) an amount equal to the amount secured on an asset immediately after it was acquired by a Group company, provided that it was acquired during the six months preceding the calculation;
- (xi) notwithstanding sub-paragraph (i) to (vi) above, the proportion of moneys borrowed by a Group company (and not owing to another Group company) which is equal to the proportion of its issued equity share capital not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Company;

and in sub-paragraphs (vii) to (x) above references to amounts of moneys borrowed include references to amounts which, but for the exclusion under those sub-paragraphs, would fall to be included;

- (f) "relevant balance sheet" means the latest published audited consolidated balance sheet of the Group but, where the Company has no subsidiary undertakings, it means the latest published audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company and, where the Company has subsidiary undertakings but there are no consolidated accounts of the Group, it means the respective latest published audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of the companies comprising the Group.
- (g) "subsidiary undertaking" means a subsidiary undertaking (within the meaning of the Companies Acts) of the Company (except a subsidiary undertaking which is excluded from consolidation by virtue of the provisions of the Companies Acts); and "Group" and "Group company" and references to any company which becomes a Group company or to companies comprising the Group shall, in such a case, be construed so as to include subsidiary undertakings except a subsidiary undertaking which is excluded from consolidation as aforesaid and "equity share capital" shall be construed in relation to a subsidiary undertaking without a share capital in the same manner as "shares" are defined in relation to an undertaking without a share capital by the Companies Acts.

115.4 When the aggregate amount of moneys borrowed required to be taken into account for the purposes of this Article 115 on any particular day is being ascertained, any of such moneys denominated or repayable in a currency other than sterling shall be converted for the purpose of calculating the sterling equivalent either:

- (a) at the rate of exchange used for the conversion of that currency in the relevant balance sheet; or
- (b) if no rate was so used, at the middle market rate of exchange prevailing at the close of business in London on the date of that balance sheet; or

- (c) where the repayment of such moneys is expressly covered by a forward purchase contract, currency option, back-to-back loan, swap or other arrangements taken out and entered into to reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in exchange rates, at the rate of exchange specified in that document;

but if the amount in sterling resulting from conversion at that rate would be greater than that resulting from conversion at the middle market rate prevailing in London at the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the day on which the calculation falls to be made, the latter rate shall apply instead.

- 115.5 A report or certificate of the Auditors as to the amount of the Adjusted Capital and Reserves or the amount of moneys borrowed falling to be taken into account for the purposes of this Article 115 or to the effect that the limit imposed by this Article 115 has not been or will not be exceeded at any particular time or times or as a result of any particular transaction or transactions shall be conclusive evidence of the amount or of that fact. Nevertheless, the Board may at any time act in reliance on a bona fide estimate of the amount of the Adjusted Capital and Reserves; and if in consequence the limit on borrowings set out in this Article is inadvertently exceeded, an amount borrowed equal to the excess may be disregarded until the expiration of 60 days after the date on which (by reason of a determination of the Auditors or otherwise) the Board became aware that such a situation has or may have arisen.
- 115.6 No debt incurred or security given in respect of moneys borrowed in excess of the limit imposed by this Article 115 shall be invalid or ineffectual, except in the case of express notice to the lender or recipient of the security at the time when the debt was incurred or security given that the limit had been or would thereby be exceeded, but no lender or other person dealing with the Company shall be concerned to see or enquire whether such limit is observed.

#### **PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES**

##### **116 Board meetings**

- 116.1 Subject to the provisions of these Articles, the Board may meet for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its proceedings as it thinks fit.

##### **117 Notice of Board meetings**

- 117.1 One Director may, and the Secretary at the request of a Director shall, summon a Board meeting at any time on reasonable notice. Notice of a Board meeting shall be deemed to be properly given to a Director if it is given to him personally or by word of mouth or sent in writing to him at his last known address (or any other address given by him to the Company for that purpose). A Director may waive the requirement that notice be given to him of any Board meeting, either prospectively or retrospectively. A Director who is outside the United Kingdom and does not supply the Company with an address to which notices and documents can be sent in electronic form is deemed to have waived his entitlement to notice of such meeting.

##### **118 Quorum**

- 118.1 The quorum necessary for the transaction of business may be determined by the Board and until otherwise determined shall be two persons, each being a Director or an alternate Director. A duly convened meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers, and discretions for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board.

##### **119 Chairman of Board**

- 119.1 The Board may appoint one or more of its body Chairman or Joint Chairman and one or more of its body Deputy Chairman of its meetings and may determine the period for which he is or they

are to hold office and may at any time remove him or them from office. If no such Chairman or Deputy Chairman is elected, or if at any meeting neither a Chairman nor a Deputy Chairman is present within five minutes of the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting. In the event of two or more Joint Chairmen or, in the absence of a Chairman, two or more Deputy Chairmen being present, the Joint Chairman or Deputy Chairman to act as Chairman of the meeting shall be decided by those Directors present. Any Chairman or Deputy Chairman may also hold executive office under the Company.

## **120 Voting**

- 120.1 Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes the Chairman of that meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

## **121 Electronic participation in meetings**

- 121.1 Any Director or his alternate may validly participate in a meeting of the Board or a committee of the Board by means of conference telephone or any other form of communication equipment (provided that all persons participating in the meeting are able to hear and speak to each other throughout such meeting) by a series of telephone calls from the Chairman of the meeting or by exchange of communication in electronic form addressed to the Chairman of the meeting. A person so participating by being present or being in telephone communication with or by exchanging communication in electronic form with those in the meeting or with the Chairman of the meeting shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall accordingly be counted in a quorum and be entitled to vote. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no group which is larger than any other group, where the Chairman of the meeting then is. A resolution passed at any meeting held in the above manner, and authenticated by the Chairman of the meeting, shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Board (or committee as the case may be) duly convened and held.

## **122 Resolution in writing**

- 122.1 A resolution in writing authenticated by all the Directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of a Board meeting and not being less than a quorum, or by all the members of a committee of the Board for the time being entitled to receive notice of such committee meeting and not being less than a quorum of that committee, shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as a resolution duly passed at a meeting of the Board (or committee, as the case may be). Such a resolution:

- (a) may consist of several documents in the same form each authenticated by one or more of the Directors or members of the relevant committee, including authentications evidenced by means of facsimile transmission;
- (b) need not be authenticated by an alternate Director if it is authenticated by the Director who appointed him; and
- (c) if authenticated by an alternate Director, need not also be authenticated by his appointor.

For such a resolution to be effective it shall not be necessary for it to be authenticated by a Director who is prohibited by these Articles from voting thereon, or by his alternate.

## **123 Proceedings of committees**

- 123.1 All committees of the Board shall, in the exercise of the powers delegated to them and in the transaction of business, conform to any mode of proceedings and regulations which the Board



may prescribe and subject thereto shall be governed by such of these Articles as regulate the proceedings of the Board as are capable of applying.

#### **124 Minutes of proceedings**

- 124.1 The Board shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose of recording:
- (a) all appointments of officers and committees made by the Board and of any such officer's salary or remuneration; and
  - (b) the names of Directors present at every meeting of the Board, of a committee of the Board, of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares or debentures of the Company, and all orders, resolutions and proceedings of such meetings.
- 124.2 Any such minutes, if purporting to be authenticated by the Chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were held or by the Chairman of the next succeeding meeting or the Secretary, shall be prima facie evidence of the matters stated in such minutes without any further proof.

#### **125 Validity of proceedings**

- 125.1 All acts done by a meeting of the Board, or of a committee of the Board, or by any person acting as a Director, alternate Director or member of a committee shall, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any person or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were or was disqualified from holding office or had ceased to hold office or were or was not entitled to vote on the matter in question, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed, and was duly qualified and had continued to be a Director, alternate Director or member and had been entitled to vote.

### **DIRECTORS' INTERESTS**

#### **126 Directors may have interests**

Provided that Article 128 and, where appropriate, Article 127 is complied with, a Director, notwithstanding his office:

- 126.1 may be a party to or otherwise be interested in any transaction, arrangement or proposal with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested;
- 126.2 may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company (except that of Auditor or of auditor of a subsidiary of the Company) in conjunction with the office of Director and may act by himself or through his firm in a professional capacity for the Company, and in any such case on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the Board may arrange, either in addition to or in lieu of any remuneration provided for by any other Article;
- 126.3 may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with or otherwise interested in, any company promoted by the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested or as regards which the Company has any powers of appointment; and
- 126.4 shall not be liable to account to the Company for any profit, remuneration or other benefit realised by any office or employment or from any transaction, arrangement or proposal or from any interest in any body corporate, no such transaction, arrangement or proposal shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit nor shall the receipt of any such profit, remuneration or any other benefit constitute a breach of his duty under the Companies Acts or under the law not to accept benefits from third parties.

**127 Power of the Board to authorise conflicts of interest**

- 127.1 The Board may authorise any matter proposed to it in accordance with these Articles which would, if not so authorised, involve a breach by a Director of his duty to avoid conflicts of interest under the Companies Acts, including, without limitation, any matter which relates to a situation (a "**relevant situation**") in which a Director has, or can have, an interest which conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interest of the Company or 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 provisions of this Article do not apply to a conflict of interest arising in relation to a transaction or arrangement with the Company.
- 127.2 Any such authorisation will be effective only if:
- (a) the relevant situation arose on or after 1 October 2008;
  - (b) any requirement as to quorum at the meeting at which the matter is considered is met without counting the Director in question or any other interested Director; and
  - (c) the matter was agreed to without their voting or would have been agreed to if their votes had not been counted.
- 127.3 The Board may (whether at the time of the giving of the authorisation or subsequently) make any such authorisation subject to any limits or conditions it expressly imposes but such authorisation is otherwise given to the fullest extent permitted.
- 127.4 The Board may vary or terminate any such authorisation at any time.

**128 Declaration of interests**

- 128.1 A Director shall declare the nature and extent of his interest in a relevant situation within Article 127.1 to the other Directors.
- 128.2 A Director who is aware that he is in any way interested in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company must declare the nature and extent of his interest to the other Directors.
- 128.3 A Director who is aware that he is in any way interested in a transaction or arrangement that has been entered into by the Company must declare the nature and extent of his interest to the other Directors, unless the interest has already been declared under Article 128.2.
- 128.4 The declaration of interest must (in the case of Article 128.3) and may, but need not (in the case of Article 128.1 or 128.2), be made:
- (a) at a meeting of the Directors; or
  - (b) by general or specific notice to the Directors in accordance with the Companies Acts.
- 128.5 If a declaration of interest made pursuant to this Article 128 proves to be, or becomes, inaccurate or incomplete, a further declaration must be made.
- 128.6 Any declaration of interest required by Article 128.1 above must be made as soon as reasonably practicable.
- 128.7 Any declaration of interest required by Article 128.2 above must be made before the Company enters into the transaction or arrangement or, to the extent earlier, in the case of an interest

which arose before 1 October 2008, at the first meeting of the Directors at which the question of entering into the proposed transaction or arrangement is first taken into consideration.

- 128.8 Any declaration of interest under Article 128.3 above must be made as soon as reasonably practicable. Failure to comply with this requirement does not affect the underlying duty to make the declaration of interest.
- 128.9 For the purposes of Articles 128.1, 128.2 and 128.3, a Director need not declare an interest which arose on or after 1 October 2008:
- (a) if it cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest;
  - (b) if, or to the extent that, the other Directors are already aware of it; or
  - (c) if, or to the extent that, it concerns terms of his service contract that have been or are to be considered
    - (i) by a meeting of the Directors; or
    - (ii) by a committee of the Directors appointed for the purpose under these Articles.

## **129 Entitlement to keep information confidential**

- 129.1 Subject to Article 129.2, a Director shall be under no duty to the Company with respect to any information which he obtains or has obtained otherwise than as a Director of the Company and in respect of which he has a duty of confidentiality to another person. In particular, the Director shall not be in breach of the general duties he owes to the Company under the Companies Acts because he fails:
- (a) to disclose any such information to the Board or to any Director or other officer or employee of the Company; and/or
  - (b) to use or apply any such information in performing his duties as a Director of the Company.
- 129.2 To the extent that the relationship between a Director and a person to whom he owes a duty of confidentiality gives rise to a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest, Article 129.1 applies only if the existence of that relationship has been authorised by the Board pursuant to Article 127.

## **130 Avoiding conflicts of interest**

Where the existence of a Director's relationship with another person is authorised by the Board pursuant to Article 127 (and subject to any limits or conditions imposed pursuant to Article 127.3) and his relationship with that person gives rise to a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest, the Director shall not be in breach of the general duties he owes to the Company under the Companies Acts because he:

- 130.1 absents himself from meetings of the Board at which any matter relating to the conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest will or may be discussed or from the discussion of any such matter at a meeting or otherwise; and/or
- 130.2 makes arrangements not to receive documents and information relating to any matter which gives rise to the conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest sent or supplied by the Company and/or makes arrangements for such documents and information to be received and read by a professional adviser,

for so long as he reasonably believes such conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest subsists.

### **131 Overriding principles**

The provisions of Articles 129 and 130 are without prejudice to any equitable principle or rule of law which may excuse the Director from:

- 131.1 disclosing information in circumstances where disclosure would otherwise be required under these Articles; or
- 131.2 attending meetings or discussions or receiving documents and information as referred to in Article 130, in circumstances where such attendance or receiving such documents and information would otherwise be required under these Articles.

### **132 Interested Director not to vote or count for quorum**

- 132.1 A Director shall not vote on, or be counted in the quorum in relation to, any resolution of the Board or of a committee of the Board concerning any arrangement, transaction or proposal in which he has an interest which may reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest and, if he purports to do so, his vote shall not be counted, but this prohibition shall not apply and the Director may vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of any resolution concerning any one or more of the following matters:
  - (a) any transaction or arrangement in which he is interested by means of an interest in shares, debentures or other securities or otherwise in or through the Company;
  - (b) the giving of any guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of money lent to, or obligations incurred by him or any other person at the request of or for the benefit of, the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings;
  - (c) the giving of any guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
  - (d) the giving of any other indemnity where all other Directors are also being offered indemnities on substantially the same terms;
  - (e) any proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings in which offer he is, or may be, entitled to participate as a holder of securities or in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of which he is to participate;
  - (f) any proposal concerning any other body corporate in which he does not to his knowledge have an interest (as the term is used in Part 22 CA 2006) in one per cent or more of the issued equity share capital of any class of such body corporate (calculated exclusive of any shares of that class in that company held as treasury shares) nor to his knowledge hold one per cent or more of the voting rights which he holds as shareholder or through his direct or indirect holding of financial instruments (within the meaning of the Disclosure and Transparency Rules) in such body corporate;
  - (g) any proposal relating to an arrangement for the benefit of the employees of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings which does not award him any privilege or benefit not generally awarded to the employees to whom such arrangement relates;

- (h) any proposal concerning insurance which the Company proposes to maintain or purchase for the benefit of Directors or for the benefit of persons who include Directors; or
- (i) any proposal concerning the funding of expenditure for the purposes referred to in Article 167.2 or doing anything to enable such Director or Directors to avoid incurring such expenditure.

### **133 Director's interest in own appointment**

A Director shall not vote or be counted in the quorum on any resolution of the Board or committee of the Board concerning his own appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of his appointment or its termination) as the holder of any office or place of profit with the Company or any company in which the Company is interested. Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of appointment or its termination) of two or more Directors to offices or places of profit with the Company or any company in which the Company is interested, such proposals may be divided and a separate resolution considered in relation to each Director. In such case each of the Directors concerned (if not otherwise debarred from voting under these Articles) shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

### **134 Chairman's ruling conclusive on Director's interest**

If any question arises at any meeting as to whether an interest of a Director (other than the Chairman's interest) shall reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest or as to the entitlement of any Director (other than the Chairman) to vote or be counted in a quorum, and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or being counted in the quorum, such question shall be referred to the Chairman of the meeting. The Chairman's ruling in relation to the Director concerned shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the Director concerned (so far as it is known to him) has not been fairly disclosed to the Board.

### **135 Directors' resolution conclusive on Chairman's interest**

If any question arises at any meeting as to whether an interest of the Chairman shall reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest or as to the entitlement of the Chairman to vote or be counted in a quorum, and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or being counted in the quorum, such question shall be decided by resolution of the Directors or committee members present at the meeting (excluding the Chairman), whose majority vote shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the Chairman (so far as it is known to him) has not been fairly disclosed to the Board.

### **136 Relaxation of provisions**

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and to the Listing Rules, the Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the provisions of Articles 126 to 135, either generally or in respect of any particular matter, or ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of these Articles.

### **137 Definitions**

For the purpose only of Articles 126-137:

- 137.1 a "**conflict of interest**" includes a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties;

- 137.2 an "interest" means a direct or an indirect interest;
- 137.3 an "interest, transaction or arrangement of which a Director is aware" includes an interest, transaction or arrangement of which that Director ought reasonably to be aware.

### **138 Interests of alternate Director**

The provisions of Articles 126-137 shall apply to an alternate Director to the same extent as if he was a Director and for the purposes of those provisions an alternate Director shall be deemed to have an interest which conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interest of the Company if either he or his appointor has such an interest. The provisions of Articles 167 and 168 shall also apply to an alternate Director to the same extent as if he was a Director.

## **THE SEAL**

### **139 Application of Seal**

- 139.1 The Seal shall be used only by the authority of a resolution of the Board or of a committee of the Board so authorised. The Board may determine whether any instrument to which the Seal is affixed shall be signed and, if it is to be signed, who shall sign it. Unless otherwise so determined:
- (a) share certificates and, subject to the provisions of any instrument constituting the same, certificates issued under the Seal in respect of any debentures or other securities need not be signed and any signature may be affixed to or printed on any such certificate by any means approved by the Board; and
  - (b) every other instrument to which the Seal is affixed shall be signed by one Director and by the Secretary or by two Directors or by one Director in the presence of a witness who attests his signature or by such other persons as the Board or a committee of the Board shall appoint for that purpose (and, if the Secretary is a limited company, such company may nominate any person to act on its behalf).
- 139.2 Every certificate or share warrant shall be issued under the Seal or in such other manner as the Board, having regard to the terms of issue, the Companies Acts and the regulations of the London Stock Exchange, may authorise; all references in these Articles to the Seal shall be construed accordingly.

### **140 Deed without sealing**

- 140.1 A document signed by a Director and by the Secretary or by two Directors or by one Director in the presence of a witness who attests his signature and, in any such case, expressed (in whatever form of words) to be executed by the Company as a deed shall have the same effect as if it were executed under the Seal, provided that no instrument shall be so signed which makes it clear on its face that it is intended by the person or persons making it to have effect as a deed without the authority of a resolution of the Board or of a committee of the Board authorised in that behalf. An instrument or document which is executed by the Company as a deed shall not be deemed to be delivered by the Company solely as a result of it having been executed by the Company.

### **141 Official seal for use abroad**

- 141.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Company may have an official seal for use in any place abroad.

## **THE SECRETARY**

### **142 The Secretary**

- 142.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Board shall appoint a Secretary or Joint Secretaries and shall have power to appoint one or more persons to be an Assistant or Deputy Secretary at such remuneration and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit and any person so appointed by the Board may be removed by it.
- 142.2 Any provision of the Companies Acts or of these Articles requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a Director and the Secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as Director and as, or in place of, the Secretary.

## **DIVIDENDS AND OTHER PAYMENTS**

### **143 Declaration of dividends**

- 143.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and of these Articles, the Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends to be paid to members according to their respective rights and interests in the profits of the Company. However, no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Board.

- 143.2 Deleted.

### **144 Interim dividends**

- 144.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and these Articles, the Board may declare and pay such interim dividends (including any dividend payable at a fixed rate) as appears to the Board to be justified by the profits of the Company available for distribution. If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes, the Board may pay such interim dividends on shares which rank after shares conferring preferential rights with regard to dividend as well as on shares conferring preferential rights, unless at the time of payment any preferential dividend is in arrear. The Board may also pay at intervals settled by them any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment. Provided that the Board acts in good faith, it shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferential rights for any loss that they may suffer by the lawful payment of any interim dividend on any shares ranking after those with preferential rights.

### **145 Entitlement to dividends**

- 145.1 Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up (otherwise than in advance of calls) on the shares on which the dividend is paid. Subject as aforesaid, all dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid, but if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date, it shall rank for dividend accordingly.

### **146 Calls or debts may be deducted from dividends**

- 146.1 The Board may deduct from any dividend or other money payable to any person on or in respect of a share all such sums as may be due and presently payable from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to the shares of the Company.

### **147 Distribution in specie**

- 147.1 The Board may, with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company, direct that payment of any dividend declared may be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets, and in

particular of paid up shares or debentures of any other company, or in any one or more of such ways. Where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, the Board may settle it as it thinks fit. In particular, the Board may:

- (a) issue fractional certificates (or ignore fractions);
- (b) fix the value for distribution of such assets or any part thereof and determine that cash payments may be made to any members on the footing of the value so fixed, in order to adjust the rights of members entitled to receive a dividend; and
- (c) vest any such assets in trustees on trust for the persons entitled to the dividend.

#### **148 Dividends not to bear interest**

- 148.1 Unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share, no dividend or other moneys payable by the Company (including any dividend or other monies withheld pursuant to Article 80.1(b)(i)) or in respect of a share shall bear interest as against the Company.

#### **149 Method of payment**

- 149.1 The Company may pay any dividend, interest or other sum payable in respect of a share in cash or by direct debit, bank transfer, cheque, dividend warrant, or money order and may send the same by post or other delivery service to the registered address (or in the case of a Depositary, subject to the approval of the Board, such persons and addresses) of the member or person entitled to it (or, if two or more persons are holders of the share or are jointly entitled to it by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the member or otherwise by operation of law, to the registered address of such of those persons as is first named in the Register) or to such person and such address as such member or person or persons may direct in writing. Every cheque, warrant or order shall be made payable to the order of the person or persons entitled, or to such other person as the person or persons entitled may direct in writing. Payment of the cheque, warrant or order shall be a good discharge to the Company. If any such cheque, warrant or order has or shall be alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, the Board may, at the request of the person entitled thereto, issue a replacement cheque or warrant or order, subject to compliance with such conditions as to evidence and indemnity and the payment of out of pocket expenses of the Company in connection with the request as the Board may think fit. Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to a share may give an effective receipt for any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of such share. Any such dividend, interest or other sum may also be paid by any other method as the Board considers appropriate.
- 149.2 The Board may, at its discretion, make provisions to enable such Depositary and/or member as the Board shall from time to time determine to receive dividends duly declared in a currency or currencies other than sterling. For the purposes of the calculation of the amount receivable in respect of any dividend, the rate of exchange to be used to determine the foreign currency equivalent of any sum payable as a dividend shall be such market rate selected by the Board as it shall consider appropriate ruling at the close of business in London on the date which is the business day last preceding:
- (a) in the case of a dividend to be declared by the Company in general meeting, the date on which the Board publicly announces its intention to recommend that specific dividend; and
  - (b) in the case of any other dividend, the date on which the Board publicly announces its intention to pay that specific dividend,

Provided that where the Board considers the circumstances to be appropriate it shall determine such foreign currency equivalent by reference to such market rate or rates or the mean of such



market rates prevailing at such time or times or on such other date or dates, in each case falling before the time of the relevant announcement, as the Board may select.

**150 Unclaimed dividends**

- 150.1 All dividends unclaimed for a period of 12 years after having become due for payment shall (if the Board so resolves) be forfeited and shall cease to remain owing by the Company.

**151 Payment of scrip dividends**

- 151.1 The Board may, with the prior authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company and subject to such conditions as the Board may determine, offer to any holders of Ordinary Shares the right to elect to receive Ordinary Shares, credited as fully paid, instead of the whole (or some part, to be determined by the Board) of any dividend specified by the ordinary resolution. The following provisions shall apply:
- (a) the said resolution may specify a particular dividend, or may specify all or any dividends declared within a specified period, but such period may not end later than five years from the date of the meeting at which such resolution is passed;
  - (b) the entitlement of each holder of Ordinary Shares to new Ordinary Shares shall be such that the relevant value of the entitlement shall be as nearly as possible equal to (but not greater than) the cash amount (disregarding any tax credit) of the dividend that such holder would have received by way of dividend. For this purpose "relevant value" shall be calculated by reference to the average of the middle market quotations for the Ordinary Shares on the London Stock Exchange, as derived from the Daily Official List, for the day on which the Ordinary Shares are first quoted "ex" the relevant dividend and the four subsequent dealing days, or in such other manner as the Board may determine on such basis as it considers to be fair and reasonable (but shall never be less than the par value of the new Ordinary Shares). A certificate or report by the Auditors as to the amount of the relevant value in respect of any dividend shall be conclusive evidence of that amount;
  - (c) no fractions of a share shall be allotted;
  - (d) the Board shall, after determining the basis of allotment, notify the holders of Ordinary Shares in writing of the right of election offered to them, and specify the procedure to be followed and place at which, and the latest time by which, elections must be lodged in order to be effective;
  - (e) the Board may exclude from any offer any holders of Ordinary Shares or any Ordinary Shares held by a Depositary or any Ordinary Shares on which dividends are payable in foreign currency where the Board considers that the making of the offer to them or in respect of such shares would or might involve the contravention of the laws of any territory or that for any other reason the offer should not be made to them or in respect of such shares;
  - (f) the Board may determine that every duly effected election in respect of any Ordinary Shares shall be binding on every successor in title to the holder thereof;
  - (g) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been offered) shall not be payable on Ordinary Shares in respect of which an election has been duly made ("the elected Ordinary Shares") and instead additional Ordinary Shares shall be allotted to the holders of the elected Ordinary Shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid. For such purpose the Board may capitalise, out of any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve or fund (including any share premium account or capital redemption reserve) or of any of the profits

which could otherwise have been applied in paying dividends in cash as the Board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the additional Ordinary Shares to be allotted on that basis and apply it in paying up in full the appropriate number of unissued Ordinary Shares for allotment and distribution to the holders of the elected Ordinary Shares on that basis. A Board resolution capitalising any part of such reserve or fund or profits shall have the same effect as if such capitalisation had been declared by ordinary resolution of the Company in accordance with Article 148 and in relation to any such capitalisation the Board may exercise all the powers conferred on them by Article 148 without need of such ordinary resolution;

- (h) the additional Ordinary Shares so allotted shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with each other and with the fully paid Ordinary Shares in issue on the record date for the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been offered, except that they will not rank for any dividend or other distribution or other entitlement which has been declared, paid or made by reference to such record date; and
- (i) the Board may terminate, suspend or amend any offer of the right to elect to receive Ordinary Shares in lieu of any cash dividend at any time.

## **152 Reserves**

- 152.1 The Board may, before recommending any dividend (whether preferential or otherwise), carry to reserve out of the profits of the Company such sums as it thinks fit. All sums standing to reserve may be applied from time to time, at the discretion of the Board, for any other purpose to which the profits of the Company may properly be applied, and pending such application may, at the like discretion, either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments as the Board thinks fit. The Board may divide the reserve into such special funds as it thinks fit, and may consolidate into one fund any special funds or any parts of any special funds into which the reserve may have been divided as it thinks fit. Any sum which the Board may carry to reserve out of the unrealised profits of the Company shall not be mixed with any reserve to which profits available for distribution have been carried. The Board may also, without placing the same to reserve, carry forward any profits which it may think prudent not to distribute.

## **153 Capitalisation of reserves**

- 153.1 The Board may, with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company:
- (a) subject as provided in this Article, resolve to capitalise any undivided profits of the Company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of any reserve or fund of the Company which is available for distribution or standing to the credit of share premium account or capital redemption reserve or other undistributable reserve or any profits arising from appreciation in capital assets (whether realised by sale or ascertained by valuation);
  - (b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the holders of Ordinary Shares in proportion to the nominal amounts of the shares (whether or not fully paid) held by them respectively which would entitle them to participate in a distribution of that sum if the shares were fully paid and the sum were then distributable and were distributed by way of dividend and apply such sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them respectively, or in paying up in full unissued shares or debentures of the Company of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those holders of Ordinary Shares or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other, provided that:
    - (i) the share premium account, the capital redemption reserve, any other undistributable reserve and any profits which are not available for distribution

may, for the purposes of this Article, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to holders of Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid; and

- (ii) in a case where any sum is applied in paying amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares of the Company or in paying up in full debentures of the Company, the amount of the net assets of the Company at that time is not less than the aggregate of the called up share capital of the Company and its undistributable reserves as shown in the latest audited accounts of the Company or such other accounts as may be relevant and would not be reduced below that aggregate by the payment thereof;
- (c) resolve that any shares so allotted to any member in respect of a holding by him of any partly paid shares shall, so long as such shares remain partly paid, rank for dividends only to the extent that such partly paid shares rank for dividends;
- (d) make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates (or by ignoring fractions or by accruing the benefit thereof to the Company rather than to the holders of Ordinary Shares concerned) or by payment in cash or otherwise as it thinks fit in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions;
- (e) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the holders of Ordinary Shares concerned into an agreement with the Company providing for either:
  - (i) the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid up, of any shares or debentures to which they may be entitled on such capitalisation; or
  - (ii) the payment up by the Company on behalf of such holders by the application thereto of their respective proportions of the reserves or profits resolved to be capitalised, of the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares(any agreement made under such authority being effective and binding on all such holders); and
- (f) generally do all acts and things required to give effect to such resolution.

#### **154 Record dates**

- 149.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any shares, the Company or the Board may fix any date as the record date for any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue. Such record date may be on or at any time before any date on which such dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is paid or made and on or at any time before or after any date on which such dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared.

### **ACCOUNTS**

#### **155 Accounting records**

- 155.1 The Board shall cause accounting records and such other books and registers as are necessary to be kept to comply with the Companies Acts to be kept in accordance with the Companies Acts.

#### **156 Inspection of records**

- 156.1 No member (other than a Director) shall have any right to inspect any accounting record or other document of the Company unless he is authorised to do so by statute, by order of the court, by the Board or by ordinary resolution of the Company.

## **157 Accounts to be sent to members**

- 157.1 Except as provided in Article 158, a copy of the Company's Annual Accounts and Report shall, not later than the date on which the Company gives notice of the annual general meeting before which they are to be laid, be delivered or sent to every member and holder of debentures of the Company and to the Auditors and to every other person who is entitled to receive notice of general meetings. However, this Article shall not require a copy of those documents to be sent to any person who under the provisions of these Articles is not entitled to receive notices from the Company or for whom the Company does not have a current address or to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures.

## **158 Summary financial statements**

- 158.1 The Company may, in accordance with the Companies Acts and any regulations made under it, send a summary financial statement to any member instead of or in addition to the documents referred to in Article 152. Where it does so, the statement shall be delivered or sent to the member, or made available on a website in accordance with the Companies Acts not less than the date on which the Company gives notice of the annual general meeting before which those documents are to be laid.

## **NOTICES**

### **159 Form of Notices**

- 159.1 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Articles, any notice or document to be given, sent, issued, deposited, served or delivered (or the equivalent) to or by any person pursuant to these Articles (other than a notice calling a meeting of the Directors) shall be in writing and any such notice or document shall be deemed given, sent, issued, deposited, served or delivered (or the equivalent) where it is sent in electronic form to an address for the time being notified for that purpose to the person giving the notice, but subject always to the provisions of Article 157.
- 159.2 Subject to the Companies Acts, any document or information is validly sent or supplied by the Company if it is made available on a website.
- 159.3 Where a document or information is sent or supplied to the Company by a person on behalf of another, the Company may require reasonable evidence of the authority of the former to act on behalf of the latter.
- 159.4 Any amendment or revocation of a notification given to the Company under this Article shall only take effect if in writing, authenticated by the member and on actual receipt by the Company thereof.
- 159.5 An electronic communication shall not be treated as received by the Company if it is rejected by computer virus protection arrangements.
- 159.6 Any notification that may be given by the Company pursuant to sections 146-150 CA 2006 shall be in a form prescribed by or approved by the Board.

### **160 Service of notice on members**

- 160.1 The Company may give any notice or document (including a share certificate) to a member, either personally or by sending it by post or other delivery service in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address or by any other means authorised in writing by the member concerned or, subject to and in accordance with the Companies Acts, by sending it in electronic form to an address for the time being notified to the Company by the member or by making it available on a website. In the case of a member

registered on an overseas branch register any such notice or document may be posted either in the United Kingdom or in the territory in which such branch register is maintained.

- 160.2 In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices or documents shall be given to the joint holder whose name stands first in the Register in respect of the joint holding. Notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders. Anything agreed or specified by the first-named joint holder in respect of a joint holding shall be binding on all joint holders.
- 160.3 Where a member (or, in the case of joint holders, the person first named in the Register) has a registered address outside the United Kingdom but has notified the Company of an address within the United Kingdom at which notices or other documents may be given to him, or, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Acts, of an address to which notices or documents may be sent in electronic form, he shall be entitled to have notices or documents given or sent to him at that address; but otherwise no such member shall be entitled to receive any notice or document from the Company. If on at least two consecutive occasions the Company has attempted to send notices or documents in electronic form to an address for the time being notified to the Company by a member for that purpose but the Company is aware that there has been a failure of delivery of such notice or document, then the Company shall thereafter send notices or documents through the post to such member at his registered address or his address for the service of notices by post, in which case the provisions of Article 155.4 shall apply.
- 160.4 If on three consecutive occasions notices or other documents have been sent through the post to any member at his registered address or his address for the service of notices but have been returned undelivered, such member shall not thereafter be entitled to receive notices or other documents from the Company until he shall have communicated with the Company and supplied in writing a new registered address or address within the United Kingdom for the service of notices or, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Acts, an address to which notices may be sent in electronic form.

## **161 Notice in case of death or bankruptcy etc**

- 161.1 The Company may send or supply any notice or document on the person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to its transmission by operation of law, by sending or delivering it in any manner authorised by these Articles for the giving of a notice or document to a member, addressed to that person by name, or by the title of the representative of the deceased or of the trustee of the bankrupt or representative by operation of law or by any like description, at the address (if any) within the United Kingdom to which notices may be sent by electronic means supplied for the purpose by the person claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been so supplied, any notice, document or other communication sent or supplied to any member pursuant to these Articles in any manner in which it might have been sent or supplied if the death, bankruptcy or other event had not occurred shall, notwithstanding that the member is then dead or bankrupt or that any other event giving rise to the transmission of the share by operation of law has occurred and whether or not the Company has notice of the death, bankruptcy or other event, be deemed to have been properly served or delivered in respect of any share registered in the name of that member as sole or joint holder.

## **162 Evidence of service**

- 162.1 Any member present, in person or by proxy, at any meeting of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares of the Company shall be deemed to have received due notice of such meeting, and, where requisite, of the purposes for which such meeting was called.
- 162.2 Any notice, certificate or other document, addressed to a member at his registered address or address for service in the United Kingdom shall, if sent by post, be deemed to have been served or delivered on the working day after the day when it was put in the post (or, where second-class mail is employed, on the second working day after the day when it was put in the post). In

proving such service or delivery it shall be conclusive to prove that the envelope containing the notice or document was properly addressed and put into the post as a prepaid letter. Any notice, certificate or other document not sent by post but delivered or left at a registered address or address for service in the United Kingdom shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day (or, if not a working day, the next working day) and at a time on which it was so delivered or left.

162.3 Any notice or other document addressed to a member shall, if sent using electronic means, be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day it was first sent or, if the day it is sent is not a working day, on the next working day. In proving such service or delivery it shall be conclusive to prove that the address used for the electronic communication was the address supplied for that purpose and the electronic communication was properly dispatched, unless the Company is aware that there has been a failure of delivery of such notice or document following at least 2 attempts in which case such notice or document shall be sent to the member at his registered address or address for service in the United Kingdom pursuant to Article 157.2 within 48 hours of the original electronic communication.

162.4 Any notice or other document sent or supplied by means of a website shall be deemed received by the intended recipient when the material was first made available on the website or, if later, when the recipient received, or is deemed to have received, notice of the fact that the material was available on the website.

162.5 In calculating a period of hours for the purposes of this Article, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

#### **163 Notice binding on transferees**

163.1 Every person who, by operation of law, transfers or by any other means becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share (other than a notice given by the Company under section 793 CA 2006) which, before his name is entered in the Register, has been duly given to a person from whom he derives his title.

#### **164 Notice by advertisement**

164.1 Any notice to be given by the Company to the members or any of them, and not otherwise provided for by these Articles, shall be sufficiently given if given by advertisement in at least one leading daily newspaper published in the United Kingdom and, where the Company keeps an overseas branch register, in at least one leading daily newspaper published in the territory in which such register is maintained. Any notice given by advertisement shall be deemed to have been served at noon on the day on which the advertisement first appears.

#### **165 Suspension of postal services**

165.1 If at any time by reason of the threat of or of the suspension, interruption or curtailment of postal services within the United Kingdom the Company is or would be unable effectively to convene a general meeting or annual general meeting by notices sent through the post, a meeting may be convened by a notice advertised in at least two leading daily newspapers (at least one of which shall be published in London) and, where the Company keeps an overseas branch register, in at least one leading daily newspaper published in the territory in which such register is maintained. Such notice shall be deemed to have been duly served on all members entitled thereto at noon on the day on which the first of such advertisements appears. In any such case the Company shall send confirmatory copies of the notice by post if, at least seven days prior to the meeting, the posting of notices to addresses throughout the United Kingdom again becomes practicable.

### **WINDING UP**

## **166 Division of assets**

- 166.1 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 law, divide among the members in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and may, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. Any such division may be otherwise than in accordance with the existing rights of the members, but if any division is resolved otherwise than in accordance with such rights, the members shall have the same right of dissent and consequential rights as if such resolution were a special resolution passed pursuant to section 110 of the Insolvency Act 1986. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of the whole of the assets in trustees on such trusts for the benefit of the members as he with the like sanction shall determine, but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets on which there is a liability.

## **INDEMNITY**

### **167 Right to indemnity**

- 167.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which he may be otherwise entitled, every person who is or was at any time a Director or an officer of the Company or a director or officer of an associated company (except the Auditors or the auditors of an associated company) may at the discretion of the Board be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all costs, charges, losses, damages and liabilities incurred by him for negligence, default, breach of duty, breach of trust or otherwise in relation to the affairs of the Company or an associated company, or in connection with the activities of the Company, or of an associated company, as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) CA 2006).
- 167.2 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Company may at the discretion of the Board provide any person who is or was a Director or officer of the Company or a director or officer of an associated company (except the Auditors or the auditors of an associated company) with funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him (or to enable such Director or officer to avoid incurring such expenditure) in defending any criminal or civil proceedings or defending himself in any investigation by, or against action proposed to be taken by, a regulatory authority or in connection with any application under the provisions referred to in section 205(5) CA 2006.

### **168 Power to insure**

- 168.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Board may purchase and maintain insurance at the expense of the Company for the benefit of any person who is or was at any time a Director or officer (excluding the Auditors) or employee of the Company or of an associated company or of any company in which the Company has an interest whether direct or indirect or who is or was at any time a trustee of any pension fund or employee benefits trust in which any employee of the Company or of any such other company or subsidiary undertaking is or has been interested indemnifying such person against any liability which may attach to him or loss or expenditure which he may incur in relation to anything done or alleged to have been done or omitted to be done as a Director, officer, employee or trustee.

## **AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS**

### **169 Authentication of documents**

- 169.1 Any Director or the Secretary or any person appointed by the Board for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any documents affecting the constitution of the Company and any resolutions passed by the Company or the Board and any books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company, and to certify copies thereof or extracts therefrom as true copies or extracts; and where any books, records, documents or accounts are

elsewhere than at the Office the officer of the Company having the custody thereof shall be deemed to be a person appointed by the Board as aforesaid.

- 169.2 A document purporting to be a copy of a resolution, or an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Company or of the Board or of any committee of the Board which is certified as such in accordance with Article 164.1 shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company on the faith thereof that such resolution has been duly passed or, as the case may be, that such extract is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.



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