

2000220

THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

-of-

CREDIT SUISSE (UK) LIMITED¹



1. The Company's name is "Credit Suisse (UK) Limited¹".
2. The Company's registered office is to be situated in England.
3. The Company's objects are:-
 - (a) to carry on investment activities of any kind whether within the scope of the Financial Services Act 1986 or not, including dealing or arranging deals in investments, managing investments, giving investment advice and establishing or winding up investment schemes and whether as stockbrokers, market makers, dealers, investment managers or otherwise;
 - (b) to subscribe for, underwrite, buy, hold sell and deal in or otherwise acquire or dispose of shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligations or other securities or investments of any kind whatsoever and wheresoever created and issued;
 - (c) to promote, establish, provide services for and hold shares, stock or other interests in the management company of any unit trust or other trust or pool of or concerning any stocks, shares, obligations, securities or property of any description;
 - (d) to carry on any other business or activity which is calculated directly or indirectly to develop or enhance the value of or render profitable or more profitable any of the Company's business or property;
 - (e) to promote or concur in the promotion of, and to acquire, hold and deal with shares or other interests in, any company or firm the objects of which include the carrying on of any business or activity within the objects of the Company;

NOTE

1. By a special resolution passed on 2 April 1991 the name of the Company was changed from Credit Suisse Buckmaster & Moore Limited to Credit Suisse Asset Management Limited. A Certificate of Change of Name was issued by the Registrar of Companies on 2 April 1991.

By a Special Resolution passed on 18 November 1996 the name of the Company was changed from Credit Suisse Asset Management Limited to Credit Suisse UK Limited. A Certificate of Change of Name was issued by the Registrar of Companies on 31st December 1996.

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- (f) to purchase or otherwise acquire for any estate or interest any property, assets or rights of any kind which may appear to be necessary or convenient for any business of the Company, and to develop and turn to account and deal with the same in such manner as may be thought expedient;
- (g) to borrow stock and to borrow and raise money, to receive deposits and to secure or discharge any debt or obligation of or binding on the Company on such terms and in such manner as may be thought fit;
- (h) to mortgage and charge the undertaking and all or any of the property and assets (present and future) of the Company and to create and issue debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any description on such terms and conditions and in such circumstances as may be thought fit;
- (i) to lend stock and to lend money to and guarantee (whether gratuitously or otherwise) the performance of the obligations of any company, firm or person and to give any kinds of indemnities;
- (j) to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, negotiate, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable and transferable instruments;
- (k) to amalgamate or enter into partnership or any profit-sharing arrangement or co-operate in any way with any company, firm or person carrying on or proposing to carry on any business within the objects of the Company;
- (l) to sell, lease, grant licences, easements and other rights over and in any other manner deal with or dispose of the undertaking, property, assets, rights and effects of the Company or any part thereof for any such consideration as may be thought fit, and in particular for stocks, shares or securities of any other company;
- (m) to subscribe or guarantee money for any national, local, charitable, benevolent, public, general or useful object, or for any exhibition, or for any purpose which may be considered likely directly or indirectly to be in the interest of the Company or its members;
- (n) to pay the formation and registration expenses of the Company and any company or firm promoted by the Company;
- (o) to procure the Company to be registered or recognised in any part of the world outside the United Kingdom;
- (p) to affect such insurance of the property and assets of the Company and of any persons in whom the Company may have an insurable interest as may be thought fit;
- (q) to grant pensions or gratuities to any persons (including directors and other officers) who may be or have been in the employment or service in any capacity of the Company or its predecessors in business or the relations, connections or dependants of any such persons, and to establish or support associations, institutions, clubs, funds and trusts which may be considered calculated to benefit any such persons or otherwise advance the interests of the Company or of its members and to lend money to employees of the Company to enable them to subscribe for or purchase shares of the Company and to formulate and carry into effect any scheme for sharing profits of the Company with its employees or any of them;
- (r) to distribute among the members of the Company in specie any property of the Company;

- (s) to purchase or otherwise acquire the shares or interests in the Company of any member of the Company;
- (t) to carry on any business or activity whatsoever which can, in the opinion of the board of directors, be advantageously or conveniently carried on by the Company in connection with or in conjunction with or ancillary to the general business of the Company;
- (u) to do all or any of the things and matters aforesaid in any part of the world, and by or through agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;
- (v) to do all such other things as may be incidental or conducive to the above objects or any of them;
- (w) the objects set forth in any sub-clause of this clause shall not be restrictively construed but the widest interpretation shall be given thereto, and they shall not, except where the context expressly so requires, be in any way limited to or restricted by reference to or inference from any other object or objects set forth in such sub-clause or from the terms of any other sub-clause or by the name of the Company;
- (x) none of such sub-clauses or the object or the objects therein satisfied or the powers thereby conferred shall be deemed subsidiary or ancillary to the objects or powers mentioned in any other sub-clause, but the Company shall have full power to exercise all or any of the powers and to achieve or to endeavour to achieve all or any of the objects conferred by and provided in any one or more of the said sub-clauses.

4. The liability of the members is limited.

5². The share capital of the Company is £100,000,000 divided into 100,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each.

NOTE

2. On 6th April 1990 the "A" and "B" shares were redesignated as one class of ordinary shares and the share capital is £20,000,000 divided into 9,800,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 10,200,000 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares £1 each.

On 18th December 2001 the authorised share capital of the Company was increased from £20,000,000 (divided into 10,200,000 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each and 9,800,000 ordinary shares of £1 each) to £28,000,000 by the creation of a further 8,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each to rank pari passu with the existing ordinary shares.

On 8th July 2002 the authorised share capital of the Company was increased from £28,000,000 (divided into 10,200,000 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each and 9,800,000 ordinary shares of £1 each) to £50,000,000 by the creation of a further 22,000,000 ordinary shares to rank pari passu with the existing ordinary share capital. At the same date the preference shares were converted into ordinary shares of £1 each ranking pari passu with the existing ordinary shares.

On 26th January 2005 the authorised share capital of the Company was increased from £50,000,000 to £100,000,000 by the creation of a further 50,000,000 ordinary shares to rank pari passu with the existing ordinary share capital.

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

Names and Addresses of Subscribers	Number of shares taken by each Subscriber
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Henry James France The Stock Exchange London	1 "A" Ordinary
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Mervyn Noel Jones The Stock Exchange London	1 "A" Ordinary
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Total shares taken	2 "A" Ordinary
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Dated 17 March 1986

Witness to the above signatures:

George Michael Warren Brown Crawford
The Stock Exchange
London EC2

THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

CREDIT SUISSE (UK) LIMITED¹

(Adopted by written resolution
passed on 20th September 1991)

PRELIMINARY

Table A

1. The regulations in Table A as in force at the date of the incorporation of the Company shall not apply to the Company.

Interpretation

2. (1) In these Articles, except where the subject or context otherwise requires, the words defined in the first column of the following table shall bear the meanings set opposite them respectively in the second column.

The Act

The Companies Act 1985 including any
modification or re-enactment thereof for the
time being in force.

NOTE

1. By a special resolution passed on 2 April 1991 the name of the Company was changed from Credit Suisse Buckmaster & Moore Limited to Credit Suisse Asset Management Limited. A Certificate of Change of Name was issued by the Registrar of Companies on 2 April 1991.

By a Special Resolution passed on 18 November 1996 the name of the Company was changed from Credit Suisse Asset Management Limited to Credit Suisse UK Limited. A Certificate of Change of Name was issued by the Registrar of Companies on 31st December 1996.

These Articles	These articles of association as altered from time to time by special resolution.
The auditors	The auditors for the time being of the Company.
The board	The directors or any of them acting as the board of directors of the Company.
Clear days	The period excluding the day when a notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect.
The Companies Acts	The meaning ascribed thereto by section 744 of the Act and any enactment passed after those Acts which may, by virtue of that or any other such enactment, be cited together with those Acts as the "Companies Acts" (with or without the addition of an indication of the date of any such enactment).
Director	A director of the Company.
Dividend	Dividend or bonus.
The holder	In relation to any shares means the member whose name is entered in the register as the holder of such shares.
Member	A member of the Company.
The Memorandum	The memorandum of association of the Company as amended from time to time.
The office	The registered office of the Company.
Paid	Paid or credited as paid.
The register	The register of members of the Company.
The seal	The common seal of the Company and includes any official seal kept by the Company by virtue of sections 39 or 40 of

the Act.

The secretary	The secretary of the Company and includes a joint, assistant, deputy or temporary secretary and any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary.
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The Stock Exchange	The International Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and The Republic of Ireland Limited.
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The United Kingdom	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
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References to a document being executed include references to its being executed under hand or as a deed or under seal or by any other method.

References to writing include references to any visible substitute for writing and to anything partly in one form and partly in another form.

Words denoting the singular number include the plural number and vice versa; words denoting the masculine gender include the feminine gender; and words denoting persons include corporations.

Save as aforesaid any words or expressions defined in the Act (but excluding any statutory modification thereof not in force at the date of adoption of these Articles) shall, if not inconsistent with the subject or context, bear the same meaning in these Articles.

Subject to the preceding paragraph, references to any provision of any enactment or of any subordinate legislation (as defined by section 21 (1) of the Interpretation Act 1978) include any modification or re-enactment of that provision for the time being in force.

Headings and sidelines are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the construction of these Articles.

(2) In these Articles,

- (a) powers of delegation shall not be restrictively construed but the widest interpretation shall be given thereto;
- (b) the word "board" in the context of the exercise of any power contained in these Articles includes any committee consisting of one or more directors, any director holding executive office and any local or divisional board, manager or agent of the Company to which or, as the case may be, to whom the power in question has been delegated;
- (c) no power of delegation shall be limited by the existence or, except where expressly provided by the terms of delegation, the exercise of that or any other power of delegation; and

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

SHARE CAPITAL

3. *Share Capital*

The share capital of the Company is £100,000,000 divided into 100,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each ("Ordinary Shares").²

Shares with special rights

4. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares or class of shares, any share may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine or, subject to and in default of such determination, as the board shall determine.

Allotment

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts relating to authority, pre-emption rights or otherwise and of any resolution of the Company in general meeting passed pursuant thereto, all unissued shares for the time being in the capital of the Company shall be at the disposal of the board, and the board may (subject as aforesaid) allot (with or without conferring a right of renunciation), grant options over, or otherwise dispose of them to such persons, on such terms and conditions, and at such times as it thinks fit. This power shall not apply to redeemable shares, which shall be governed by the provisions of Article 6.
- (1) The Company may elect by elective resolution that the provisions of section 80A of the Act shall apply instead of the provisions of Section 80 (4) and (5) in relation to the giving or renewal of an authority under that section.

Redeemable shares

6. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares or class of shares, shares may be issued which are to be redeemed or are to be liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by these Articles.

NOTE

2. On 6th April 1990 the "A" and "B" shares were redesignated as one class of ordinary shares and the share capital is £20,000,000 divided into 9,800,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 10,200,000 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares £1 each.

On 18th December 2001 the authorised share capital of the Company was increased from £20,000,000 (divided into 10,200,000 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each and 9,800,000 ordinary shares of £1 each) to £28,000,000 by the creation of a further 8,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each to rank pari passu with the existing ordinary shares.

On 8th July 2002 the authorised share capital of the Company was increased from £28,000,000 (divided into 10,200,000 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each and 17,800,000 ordinary shares of £1 each) to £50,000,000 by the creation of a further 22,000,000 ordinary shares to rank pari passu with the existing ordinary share capital. At the same date the preference shares were converted into ordinary shares of £1 each ranking pari passu with the existing ordinary shares.

On 26th January 2005 the authorised share capital of the Company was increased from £50,000,000 to £100,000,000 by the creation of a further 50,000,000 ordinary shares to rank pari passu with the existing ordinary share capital.

Commissions

7. The Company may exercise all powers of paying commissions or 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 or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other.

Trusts not recognised

8. Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust and (except as otherwise provided by these Articles or by law) the Company shall not be bound by or recognise any interest in any share (or in any fractional part of a share) except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the holder.

Pre-emption rights

9. Sections 89 (1) and 90 (1) to (6) of the Act shall not apply to any allotment of equity securities by the Company.

CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS

- 10.² Any amounts received by the Company which are unconditional and absolute gifts by way of contributions to the company for which no shares of the Company have been or are to be issued and for which no liability is to be recorded shall be credited to a reserve called "Capital Contributions Reserve".
- 11.³ The Company shall not distribute or reclassify any amount which has been credited to the Capital Contribution Reserve unless the Company has:-
- (i) given to its Regulatory Body (as defined below) at least six months' written notice or shorter period if agreed with its Regulatory Body of the intended distribution or reclassification; and
 - (ii) received written consent from its Regulatory Body.

The Regulatory Body for the purposes of this Article is The Securities and Futures Authority Limited or any successor body regulating the Company's investment business under the Financial Services Act 1986.

NOTE

2. Articles 10 and 11 were inserted by a Special Resolution passed on 18 December 1997 and the remaining clauses were renumbered.
3. Article 11 was amended and replaced with the above article by a Special Resolution passed on 19 January 1998.

VARIATION OF RIGHTS

12. *Method of varying rights*

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, if at any time the capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) be varied or abrogated, whether or not the Company is being wound up, either with the consent in writing of the holders of three-quarters in nominal value of the issued shares of the class or with the sanction of an extraordinary or written resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of the class (but not otherwise). All the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings of the Company shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to every such meeting, except that:-

- (a) the necessary quorum shall be two persons holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the class or, at any adjourned meeting of such holders, one holder present in person or by proxy, whatever the amount of his holding, who shall be deemed to constitute a meeting; and
- (b) any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll; and
- (c) each holder of shares of the class shall, on a poll, have one vote in respect of every share of the class held by him.

When rights deemed to be varied

13. Unless otherwise expressly provided by the rights attached to any shares or class of shares, those rights shall be deemed to be varied by the reduction of the capital paid up on those shares otherwise than by a purchase or redemption by the Company of its own shares and by the allotment of other shares ranking in priority for payment of a dividend or in respect of capital or which confer on the holders voting rights more favourable than those conferred by such first mentioned shares, but shall not otherwise be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of other shares ranking *pari passu* with, or subsequent to, such first mentioned shares or by the purchase or redemption by the Company of any of its own shares.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

Members' rights to certificates

14. Every member, upon becoming the holder of any shares shall be entitled, without payment, to one certificate for all the shares of each class held by him (and, upon transferring a part of his holding of shares of any class, to a certificate for the balance of such holding) or several certificates each for one or more of his shares upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable sum as the board may from time to time determine. Every certificate shall be sealed with the seal or executed in accordance with Article 120 and shall specify the number, class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up thereon. The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for shares held jointly by several persons and delivery of a certificate to one joint holder shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them. Shares of different classes may not be included in the same certificate.

Replacement certificates

15. If a share certificate is defaced, worn out, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity (with or without security) and payment of any exceptional out of pocket expenses reasonably incurred by the Company in investigating evidence and preparing the requisite form of indemnity as the board may determine but otherwise free of charge, and (in the case of defacement or wearing out) on delivery up of the old certificate.

LIEN

Company to have lien on shares

16. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys payable to the Company (whether presently or not) in respect of that share. The board may at any time (generally or in particular cases) waive any lien or declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Article. The Company's lien on a share shall extend to any amount (including dividends) payable in respect of it.

Enforcement of lien by sale

17. The Company may sell, in such manner as the board determines, any share on which the Company has a lien if a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and is not paid within fourteen clear days after notice has been given to the holder of the share or to the person entitled to it in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder or otherwise by operation of law, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold.

Giving effect to sale

18. To give effect to any such sale the board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. 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 relation to the sale.

Application of proceeds

19. The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in or towards payment or satisfaction of so much of the sum in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, and any residue shall (upon 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 as existed upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale.

CALLS ON SHARES

Power to make calls

20. Subject to the terms of allotment, the board may from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) and each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the Company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be required to be paid by instalments. A call may be revoked in whole or part

and the time fixed for payment of a call may be postponed in whole or part as the board may determine. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect whereof the call was made.

Time when call made

21. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the board authorising the call was passed.

Liability of joint holders

22. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.

Interest payable

23. If a call or any instalment of a call remains unpaid in whole or in part after it has become due and payable the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day it became due and payable until it is paid at the rate fixed by the terms of allotment of the share or in the notice of the call or, if no rate is fixed, at the appropriate rate (as defined by the Act), as may be determined by the board, but the board may waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.

Deemed calls

24. An amount payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date, whether in respect of nominal value or premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call duly made and notified and payable on the date so fixed or in accordance with the terms of the allotment, and if it is not paid the provisions of these Articles shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

Differentiation on calls

25. Subject to the terms of allotment, the board may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the allottees and/or holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.

Payment of calls in advance

26. 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 upon any shares held by him and such payment in advance of calls shall extinguish *pro tanto* the liability upon the shares in respect of which it is made, and may pay upon all or any of the moneys so advanced (until the same would but for such advance become presently payable) interest at such rate not exceeding (unless the Company by ordinary resolution may otherwise direct) 15 per cent. Per annum or, if higher, the appropriate rate (as defined in the Act) as may be agreed upon between the board and such member.

FORFEITURE AND SURRENDER

Notice requiring payment of call

27. If a call or any instalment of a call remains unpaid in whole or in part after it has become due and payable, the board may give to the person from whom it is due not less than fourteen clear days' notice in writing requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued and any costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment. The notice shall name the place where payment is to be made and shall state that if the notice is not complied with the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

Forfeiture for non-compliance

28. If any such notice 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 and the forfeiture shall include all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture. When any share has been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be served upon the person who was before the forfeiture the holder of the share, and an entry of such notice having been given and if the forfeiture with the date thereof shall forthwith be made in the register opposite to the entry of the share; but no forfeiture shall be invalidated by any omission or neglect to give such notice or to make such entry.

Sale of forfeited shares

29. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, a forfeited share shall be deemed to belong to the Company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the board determines, either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder or to any other person, and at any time before sale, re-allotment or any other disposal, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the board thinks fit. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person the board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. The Company may receive the consideration given for the share on its disposal and may register the transferee as holder of the share.

Liability following forfeiture

30. A person any of whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of them and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation the certificate for the shares forfeited but shall remain liable to the Company for all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of those shares with interest thereon at the rate at which interest was payable on those moneys before the forfeiture or, if no interest was so payable, at such rate, not exceeding 15 per cent. Per annum or, if higher, the appropriate rate (as defined in the Act) as the board may determine, from the date of forfeiture until payment, but the board may waive payment wholly or in part or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.

Surrender

31. (1) The board may accept the surrender of any share which it is in a position to forfeit upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed and, subject to any such terms and conditions, a surrendered share shall be treated as if it had been forfeited.

Extinction of rights

- (2) The forfeiture of a share shall involve the extinction at the time of forfeiture of all interest in and all claims and demands against the Company in respect of the share and all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share as between the person whose share is forfeited and the Company, except only 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.

Evidence of forfeiture

32. A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that a share has been duly forfeited or surrendered on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share and the declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer if necessary) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in, or invalidity of, the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, surrender, sale, re-allotment or disposal of the share.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

Form and execution of transfer

33. The instrument of transfer of a share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the board may approve and shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor and, unless the share is fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee. An instrument of transfer need not be under seal or executed as a deed.

Restriction on transfers

34. The board may, in its absolute discretion and without giving any reason, refuse to register the transfer of a share which is not fully paid.

Invalid transfers

35. The board may also refuse to register the transfer of a share unless the instrument of transfer:-
- (a) is lodged, duly stamped, at the office or at such other place as the board may appoint accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
 - (b) is in respect of only one class of shares; and
 - (c) is in favour of not more than four transferees.

Notice of refusal to register

36. If the board refuses to register the transfer, it shall within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged with the Company send to the transferee notice of the refusal.

Suspension of registration

37. The registration of transfers of shares or of transfers of any class of shares may be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding thirty days in any year) as the board may determine.

No fee payable on registration

38. No fee shall be charged for the registration of any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.

Retention of transfers

39. The Company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the board refuses to register shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

Transmission

40. If a member dies the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, and his personal representatives where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest; but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased member (whether a sole or joint holder) from any liability in respect of any share held by him.

Elections permitted/required

41. (1) A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or otherwise by operation of law may, upon such evidence being produced as the board may properly require as to his entitlement, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee. If he elects to become the holder he shall give notice to the Company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered, he shall execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. All the provisions of these Articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to any such notice or instrument of transfer as if it were an instrument of transfer executed by the member and the death or bankruptcy of the member or other event giving rise to the transmission had not occurred.
- (2) The board may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share and if the notice is not complied with within sixty days the board may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

Rights of persons entitled by transmission

42. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or otherwise by operation of law shall, upon such evidence being produced as the board may properly require as to his entitlement and subject to the requirements of Article 39, have the same rights in relation to the share as he would have had if he were the holder of the share, and may give a discharge for all dividends and other moneys payable in respect of the share, but he shall not, before being registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in respect of it to receive notice of or to attend or vote at any meeting of the Company or to receive notice of or to attend or vote at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company.

ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

Alterations permitted by ordinary resolution

43. The Company may by ordinary resolution:-

Increase of capital

- (a) increase its share capital by such sum to be divided into shares of such amount as the resolution prescribes;

Consolidation and division

- (b) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;

Sub-division

- (c) subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, sub-divide its shares, or any of them, whether or not into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the Memorandum and the resolution may determine that, as between the shares resulting from the sub-division, any of them may have any preference or advantage as compared with the others; and

Cancellation

- (d) cancel 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.

Fractions arising

44. Whenever as a result of a consolidation or sub-division of shares any fractions arise, the board may settle the matter in any manner it deems fit and in particular may sell shares representing fractions to which any members would otherwise become entitled to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members, and 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. The transferee 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 in or invalidity of the proceedings in relation to the sale.

Power to reduce capital

45. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve and any share premium account in any way.

PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES

Power to purchase own shares

46. Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Acts and without prejudice to any relevant special rights attached to any class of shares, the Company may purchase any of its own shares of any class (including redeemable shares) and, if it is a private company, make a payment in respect of the redemption or purchase of its own shares otherwise than out of distributable profits of the Company or the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares at any price (whether at par or above or below par), and so that any shares to be so purchased may be selected in any manner whatsoever. Every contract for the purchase of, or under which the Company may become entitled or obliged to purchase, shares in the Company shall be authorised by such resolution of the Company as may be required by the Companies Acts and by an extraordinary or written resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of each class of shares (if any) which, at the date on which the contract is authorised by the Company in general meeting, entitle them, either immediately or at any time later on, to convert all or any of the shares of that class held by them into equity share capital of the Company. The provisions of Article 10 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to any such meeting.

GENERAL MEETINGS

Types of general meeting

47. All general meetings of the Company other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.

Annual general meetings

48. The board shall convene and the Company shall hold general meetings as annual general meetings in accordance with the requirements of the Act. Subject to any election of the Company to dispense with annual general meetings subject to the provisions of section 366A of the Act.

Convening general meetings

49. Subject to the provisions of Article 46, the board may call general meetings whenever and at such times and places as it shall determine and, on the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Act, shall forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts. If there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient directors to call a general meeting, any director of the Company may call a general meeting.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Period of notice

50. (1) An annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution or a resolution appointing a person as a director shall be called by at least twenty-one clear days' notice.

All other extraordinary general meetings shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice.

- (2) A general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed:-

- (a) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat;
 - (b) in the case of any other meeting by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote being a majority together holding not less than 95% in nominal value of the shares giving that right.
- (3) Subject to the provisions of these Articles and to any restrictions imposed on any shares, the notice shall be given to all the members, to each of the directors and to the auditors for the time being of the Company.

Contents of notice

51. Subject to the Act and to the provisions of these Articles, the notice shall specify the time and place of the meeting and, in the case of special business, the general nature of such business. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary general meeting and also all business that is transacted at an annual general meeting with the exception of:-
- (a) the declaration of dividends;
 - (b) the consideration and adoption of the accounts and balance sheet and the reports of the directors and auditors and other documents required to be annexed to the accounts;
 - (c) the appointment and re-appointment of directors;
 - (d) the appointment of auditors where special notice of the resolution for such appointment is not required by the Companies Acts; and
 - (e) the fixing of, or the determining of the method of fixing, the remuneration of the directors and/or auditors.

The notice shall, in the case of an annual general meeting, specify the meeting as such, and, in the case of a meeting to pass a written, elective, special or extraordinary resolution, specify the intention to propose the said resolution as the case may be.

General meetings at more than one place

52. (1) The provisions of this Article shall apply if any general meeting is convened at or adjourned to more than one place.
- (2) The Notice shall specify the time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted and, in the case of an annual general meeting, shall specify the meeting as such.
- (3) Subject to the provisions of the Articles and to any restrictions imposed on any shares, the notice shall be given to all the members, to all persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member and to the directors and auditors.

Adjournment to more than one place

- (4) if a meeting is adjourned to more than one place, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles.

Accidental omission to give notice

53. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting, or to send a form of proxy with a notice where required by these Articles, to any person entitled to receive the same, or the non-receipt of a notice of meeting or form of proxy by any such person, shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

Quorum

54. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present, but the absence of a quorum shall not preclude the choice or appointment of a chairman, which shall not be treated as part of the business of the meeting. Save as otherwise provided by these Articles, two persons present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted shall be a quorum

If quorum not present

55. If such a quorum is not present within five minutes from the time appointed for the meeting, or if during a meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of members, shall be dissolved, and in any other case shall stand adjourned to such time and place as the chairman of the meeting may determine. If at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the meeting shall be dissolved.

Chairman

56. The chairman, if any of the board or, in his absence, any deputy chairman of the Company or, in his absence, some other director nominated by the board, shall preside as chairman of the meeting, but if neither the chairman, deputy chairman nor such other director (if any) is present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or is not willing to act as chairman, the directors present may elect one of their number to be chairman. If there is only one director present and willing to act, he shall be chairman. If no director is willing to act as chairman, or if no director is present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote may choose one of their number to be chairman.

Directors entitled to speak

57. A director shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company.

Adjournments

58. The chairman may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place. In addition, the chairman may adjourn the meeting to another time and place without such consent if it appears to him that it is likely to be impracticable to hold or continue that meeting because of the number of members wishing to attend who are not present. When a meeting is adjourned for thirty days or more or for an indefinite period, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Otherwise it shall not be

necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

Amendments to resolutions.

59. 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, the proceedings on the substantive resolution shall not be invalidated by any error in such ruling. With the consent of the chairman of the meeting, an amendment may be withdrawn by its proposer before it is voted upon. In the case of a resolution duly proposed as a special or extraordinary resolution, no amendment thereto (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error) may in any event be considered or voted upon.

Methods of voting

60. A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless, before or on the declaration of the result of a vote on the show of hands or on the withdrawal of any other demand for a poll, a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, a poll may be demanded by:-
- (a) the chairman of the meeting; or
 - (b) at least two members present in person or by proxy having the right to vote at the meeting; or
 - (c) any member or members present in person or by proxy representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
 - (d) any member or members present in person or by proxy holding shares conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right, and a demand by a person as proxy for a member shall be the same as a demand by the member.

Declaration of result

61. Unless a poll is duly demanded a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

Withdrawal of demand for poll

62. The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made. If the demand for a poll is withdrawn, the chairman or any other member entitled may demand a poll.

Conduct of poll

63. A poll shall be taken as the chairman directs and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a time and place for declaring the result of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

Chairman's casting vote

64. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.

When poll to be taken

65. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either forthwith or at such time and place as the chairman directs not being more than thirty days after the poll is demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.

Notice of poll

66. No notice need be given of a poll not taken forthwith 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.

Written resolutions

67. A resolution in writing signed or approved by letter, telex, facsimile transmission or cable by all members of the Company who would have been entitled to vote upon it if it had been duly proposed at a general meeting or at a meeting of any class of members of the Company, or by their duly appointed attorneys, shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a general meeting or at such a class meeting of the Company (as the case may be) duly convened and held save that a resolution to remove a director before the expiration of his period of office or to remove an auditor before the expiration of his term of office may only be passed at a general meeting duly convened and held. Any such resolution may consist of several documents in the like form, each signed by one or more of the members or their attorneys or, in the case of a member which is a body corporate, by a director thereof or by a duly appointed representative.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

Right to vote

68. Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a show of hands every member who is present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative, not being himself a member entitled to vote, shall have one vote and on a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.

Votes of joint holders

69. In the case of joint holders of a share the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register.

Member under incapacity

70. A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court or official having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his receiver, curator bonis or other person authorised in that behalf appointed by that court or official, and any such receiver, curator bonis or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy. 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 at such other place as is specified in accordance with these Articles for the deposit of instruments 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.

Calls in arrears

71. No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all moneys presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.

Supplementary provisions on voting

72. (1) On a poll votes may be given either personally 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.
- (2) If any votes are counted which ought not to have been counted, or might have been rejected, the error shall not vitiate the result of voting unless it is pointed out at the same meeting, or at any adjournment thereof, and it is in the opinion of the chairman of the meeting of sufficient magnitude to vitiate the result of the voting.

PROXIES AND CORPORATE REPRESENTATIVES

Appointment of proxy

73. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or his attorney or, if the appointor is a corporation, either under its common seal or executed as a deed or the hand of a duly authorised officer, attorney or other person authorised to sign it.

Form of proxy

74. Instruments of proxy shall be in any usual form or in any other form which the board may approve (which shall include provision for two-way voting) and the board may, if it thinks fit, but subject to the provisions of the Act, at the Company's expense send out with the notice of any meeting forms of instrument of proxy for use at the meeting. Delivery of an instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or poll concerned. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.

Delivery of form of proxy

75. The instrument appointing a proxy and any authority under which it is executed or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the directors may:-
- (a) 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 for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or

(b) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be deposited 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

(c) where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman or to the secretary or to any director;

and an instrument of proxy which is not deposited or delivered in a manner so permitted shall be invalid.

Validity of form of proxy

76. The instrument of proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to vote on any amendment of a resolution put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit. The instrument of proxy shall, unless the contrary is stated therein, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates.

Corporate representatives

77. Any corporation or corporation sole which is a member of the Company may (in the case of a corporation, by resolution of its directors or other governing body or by authority to be given under seal or under the hand of an officer duly authorised by it) authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class or shares. A person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same power on behalf of the grantor of the authority as the grantor could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company and the grantor shall for the purposes of these Articles be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting if a person so authorised is present at it.

Revocation of authority

78. A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the persons voting or demanding a poll unless notice of the determination was received by the Company at the office or at such other place at which the instrument of proxy was duly deposited at any time before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote is given or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll.

NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

Limits on number of directors

79. Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the number of directors (other than alternate directors) shall be not less than 2 but shall not be subject to any maximum in number.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

- (1) The immediate holding company for the time being of the Company may appoint any person to be a director or remove any director from office. Every such appointment or removal shall be in writing and signed by or on behalf of the said holding company and shall take effect upon receipt of such written appointment or removal at the registered office of the Company or by the secretary.
- (2) The directors shall have power to appoint any person to be a director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing directors, subject to any maximum for the time being in force, and any director so appointed shall hold office until he is removed or resigns.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

Power to appoint alternates

80. Any director (other than an alternate director) may appoint any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the board and willing to act, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him.

Alternates entitled to receive notice

81. An alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of the board and of all meetings of committees of the board of which his appointor is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which his appointor is not personally present, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor (except as regards power to appoint an alternate) as a director in his absence. It shall be necessary to give notice of such a meeting to an alternate director who is absent from the United Kingdom.

Alternates representing more than one director

82. A director or any other person may act as alternate director to represent more than one director, and an alternate director shall be entitled at meetings of the board or any committee of the board to one vote for every director whom he represents (and who is not present) in addition to his own vote (if any) as a director, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.

Alternates may be paid expenses, but not remuneration

83. An alternate director may be repaid by the Company such expenses as might properly have been repaid to him if he had been a director but shall not in respect of his services as an alternate director be entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company except such part (if any) of the remuneration otherwise payable to his appointor as such appointor may be notice in writing to the company from time to time direct. An alternate director shall be entitled to be indemnified by the Company to the same extent as if he were a director.

Termination of appointment

84. An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director:-
 - (a) if his appointor ceases to be a director;

- (b) on the happening of any event which, if he were a director, would cause him to vacate his office as director; or
- (c) if he resigns his office by notice to the Company.

Method of appointment and revocation

- 85. Any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be by notice to the Company signed by the director making or revoking the appointment and shall take effect in accordance with the terms of the notice (subject to any approval required by Article 79) upon receipt of such notice at the office.

Alternate not an agent of appointor

- 86. Save as otherwise expressly provided in these Articles, an alternate director shall be deemed for all purposes to be a director and shall alone be responsible for his own acts and defaults and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him.

POWERS OF THE BOARD

Business to be managed by board

- 87. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Memorandum and these Articles and to any directions given by special resolution, the business of the Company shall be managed by the board which may exercise all the powers of the Company. No alteration of the Memorandum or Articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the board which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. The powers given by this Article shall not be limited by any special power given to the board by these Articles and a meeting of the board at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the board.

DELEGATION OF POWERS OF THE BOARD

Committees of the board

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

Local boards, etc.

89. The board may establish local or divisional boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company, either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and may appoint any persons to be members of the local or divisional boards, or any managers or agents, and may fix their remuneration. The board may delegate to any local or divisional board, manager or agent any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in or exercisable by the board, with power to sub-delegate, and may authorise the members of any local or divisional board, or any of them, to fill any vacancies and to act notwithstanding vacancies. Any appointment or delegation made pursuant to this Article may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the board may decide and the board may remove any person so appointed and may revoke or vary the delegation but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of the revocation or variation shall be affected by it.

Agents

90. The board may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person or persons to be the agent or agents of the Company for such purposes with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in the board) and on such conditions as the board determines, including authority for the agent or agents to delegate all or any of his or their powers, authorities and discretions, and may revoke or vary such delegation.

Offices including the title "director"

91. The Directors may from time to time and at any time pursuant to this Article appoint any person or persons to any post with such descriptive title including that of director (whether as divisional, departmental, deputy, assistant, associate, local, regional, technical, marketing, advisory directory or otherwise) as the directors may determine and may define, limit, vary and restrict the powers, authorities and discretions of any person or persons so appointed and may fix and determine their remuneration and duties and subject to any contract between him and the Company and may remove from such post any person so appointed. A person so appointed shall not in such capacity be a director of the Company for any of the purposes of these Articles or of the Act and accordingly shall not in such capacity be a member of the board of directors or of any committee thereof nor shall he be entitled in such capacity to be present at any meeting of the directors or of any such committee, except at the request of the directors or of such committee, except at the request of the directors or of such committee, and if present at such request he shall not be entitled to vote there at. The expression "director" or "directors" where used in these Articles shall not include any person or persons appointed pursuant to this Article.

BORROWING POWERS

Power to borrow

92. (1) subject to the provisions of the Act, the board may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, and to mortgage or charge all or any part of its undertaking, property, assets (in each case, present and future) and uncalled capital, and to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or as obligation of the Company or of any third party.

DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

Disqualification

93. The office of a director shall be vacated if:-

- (a) he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provisions of the Companies Acts or these Articles or he becomes prohibited by law from being a director; or
- (b) he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally or shall apply to the court for an interim order under section 253 of the Insolvency Act 1986 in connection with a voluntary arrangement under that Act; or
- (c) he is, or may be, suffering from mental disorder and either:-
 - (i) he is admitted to hospital in pursuance of any application for admission for treatment under the Mental Health Act 1983 or, in Scotland, an application for admission under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960; or
 - (ii) an order is made by a court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a receiver, curator bonis or other person to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs; or
- (d) (not being a director holding office as such for fixed term) he resigns his office by notice to the Company; or
- (e) he shall for more than six consecutive months have been absent without permission of the board from meetings of the board held during that period and his alternate director (if any) shall not during such period have attended in his stead and the board resolves that his office be vacated.

Power of Company to remove director

94. The Company may, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Act, by ordinary resolution of which special notice has been given remove any director from office (notwithstanding any provision of these Articles or of any agreement between the Company and such director, but without prejudice to any claim he may have for damages for breach of any such agreement) and appoint another person in place of a director so removed from office. In default of such appointment the vacancy arising upon the removal of a director from office may be filled as a casual vacancy.

REMUNERATION OF NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Ordinary remuneration

95. (1) The ordinary remuneration of the directors who do not hold executive office for their services (excluding amounts payable under any other provision of these Articles) shall not exceed such amount as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine. Subject thereto, each such director shall be paid a fee (which shall be deemed to accrue from day to day) at such rate as may from time to time be determined by the board.

Additional remuneration for special services

96. (2) Any director who does not hold executive office and who serves on any committee of the directors, by the request of the board goes or resides abroad for any purpose of the Company or otherwise performs special services which in the opinion of the directors are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director, may (without prejudice to the provisions of Article 94 (1)) be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, commission or otherwise as the board may determine.

DIRECTOR'S EXPENSES

Directors may be paid expenses

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

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Appointment to executive office

98. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the board may appoint one or more of its body to be the holder of any executive office (except that of auditor) under the Company and may enter into an agreement or arrangement with any director for his employment by the Company or for the provision by him of any services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director. Any such appointment, agreement or arrangement may be made upon such terms, including terms as to remuneration, as the board determines, and any remuneration which is so determined may be in addition to or in lieu of any ordinary remuneration as a director. The board may revoke or vary any such appointment but without prejudice to any rights or claims which the person whose appointment is revoked or varied may have against the Company by reason of such revocation.

Termination of appointment to executive office

99. Any appointment of a director to an executive office shall not ipso facto terminate if he ceases to be a director but any such termination shall be determined by the terms of such office and shall in any case be without prejudice to any rights or claims which he may have against the Company by reason of such cessation. A director appointed to an executive office shall not ipso facto cease to be a director if his appointment to such executive office terminates.

Emoluments to be determined by the board

100. The emoluments of any director holding executive office for his services as such shall be determined by the board, and may be of any description and (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) may include admission to or continuance of membership of any scheme (including any share acquisition scheme) or fund instituted or established or financed or contributed to by the Company for the provision of pensions, life assurance or other benefits for employees or their dependants, or the payment of a pension or other benefits to him or his dependants on or after retirement or death, apart from membership of any such scheme or fund.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

Directors may contract with the Company

101. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, and provided that he has disclosed to the board the nature extent of any material interest of his, a director notwithstanding his office:-
- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested;
 - (b) may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a director;
 - (c) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate promoted by the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested; and
 - (d) shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit.

Notification of interests

102. (a) a general notice given to the board that a director is to be regarded as having an interest of the nature and extent specified in the notice in any transaction or arrangement in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a disclosure that the director has an interest in any such transaction of the nature and extent so specified; and
- (b) an interest of which a director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his.

Exercise by Company of voting rights

103. The board may exercise the voting power conferred by the shares in any body corporate held or owned by the Company in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit (including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing its members or any of them directors of such body corporate, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the directors of such body corporate).

GRATUITIES, PENSIONS AND INSURANCE

Gratuities and pensions

104. (1) The board may (by establishment of or maintenance of schemes or otherwise) provide benefits, whether by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or otherwise, for any past or present director or employee of the Company or any of its subsidiaries or any body corporate associated with, or any business acquired by, any of them, and for any member of his family (including a spouse and a former spouse) or any person who is or was dependent on him, and may (as well before as after he ceases to hold such office or employment) contribute to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such benefit.

Insurance

105. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 147, the board shall have the power to purchase and maintain insurance for or for the benefit of any persons who are or were at any time directors, officers, employees or auditors of the Company, or of any other company which is its holding company or in which the Company or such holding company has any interest whether direct or indirect or which is in any way allied to or associated with the Company, or of any subsidiary undertaking of the Company or any such other company, or who are or were at any time trustees of any pension fund in which employees of the Company or any such other company or subsidiary undertaking are interested, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) insurance against any liability incurred by such persons in respect of any act or omission in the actual or purported execution or discharge of their duties or in the exercise or purported exercise of their powers or otherwise in relation to their duties, powers or offices in relation to the Company or any such other company, subsidiary undertaking or pension fund.

Directors not liable to account

106. (3) No director or former director shall be accountable to the Company or the members for any benefit provided pursuant to this Article and the receipt of any such benefit shall not disqualify any person from being or becoming a director of the Company.

Section 719 of the Act

107. Pursuant to section 719 of the Act, the board is hereby authorised to make such provision as may seem appropriate for the benefit of any persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries in connection with the cessation or the transfer of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or any subsidiary. Any such provision shall be made by a resolution of the board in accordance with the said section.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

Convening Meeting

108. Subject to the provisions of these Articles, the board may regulate its proceedings as it thinks fit. A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, call a meeting of the board. 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 this purpose. A director absent or intending to be absent from the United Kingdom shall receive notices of board meetings during his absence to be sent in writing to him at an address given by him to the Company for this purpose. Such notices shall be given at the same time as notices given to directors not so absent. Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. Any director may waive notice of a meeting and any such waiver may be retrospective.

Quorum

109. The quorum for the transaction of the business of the board may be fixed by the board and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two. A person who holds office only as an alternate director shall, if his appointor is not present, be counted in the quorum. Any director who ceases to be a director at a board meeting may continue to be present and to act as a director and be counted in the quorum until the termination of the board meeting if no director objects.

Powers of directors if number falls below minimum

110. The continuing directors or a sole continuing director may not act notwithstanding any vacancies in their number, but, if the number of directors is less than the number fixed as the quorum, the continuing directors or director may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or of calling a general meeting.

Chairman and deputy chairman

111. The board may appoint one of their number to be the chairman, and one of their number to be the deputy chairman, of the board and may at any time remove either of them from such office. Unless he is unwilling to do so, the director appointed as chairman, or in his stead the director appointed as deputy chairman, shall preside at every meeting of the board at which he is present. If there is no director holding either of those offices, or if neither the chairman nor the deputy chairman is willing to preside or neither of them is present within five minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the directors present may appoint one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

Validity of acts of the board

112. All acts done by a meeting of the board, or of a committee of the board, or by a person acting as a director or alternate director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any director or any member of the committee or alternate director or that any of them were disqualified from holding office, or had vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director or, as the case may be, an alternate director and had been entitled to vote.

Resolutions in writing

113. (1) A resolution in writing signed by all the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the board or of a committee of the board (not being less than the number of directors required to form a quorum of the board) shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the board or (as the case may be) a committee of the board duly convened and held and for this purpose:
- (a) a resolution may consist of several documents to the same effect each signed by one or more directors;
 - (b) a resolution signed by an alternate director need not also be signed by his appointor; and
 - (c) a resolution signed by a director who has appointed an alternate director need not also be signed by the alternate director in that capacity.
 - (d) a resolution may be agreed by a director by electronic means.

Meetings by telephone, etc.

114. Without prejudice to the first sentence of Article 113, a meeting of the board or of a committee of the board may consist of a conference between directors who are not all in one place, but of whom each is able (directly or by telephonic communication) to speak to each of the others, and to be heard by each of the others simultaneously. A director taking part in such a conference shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall be entitled to vote or be counted in a quorum accordingly. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating in the conference is assembled, or if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting then is. The word "meeting" in these articles shall be construed accordingly.

Directors' power to vote on contracts in which they are interested

115. A director may, notwithstanding his interest, vote in respect of any contract or arrangement with the Company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly, and be taken into account for the purpose of a quorum and may retain for his own absolute use and benefit all profits and advantages accruing to him.

Exclusion of director from quorum

116. A director shall not be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to a resolution on which he is not entitled to vote.

Amendment of restrictions on voting

117. The Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax to any extent, either generally or in respect of any particular matter, any provision of these Articles prohibiting a director from voting at a meeting of the board or of a committee of the board, or ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of any such provision.

Division of proposals

118. Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of appointment) of two or more directors to offices or employment with the Company or any body corporate in which the Company is interested, the proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each director separately and in such cases each of the directors concerned shall be

entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

Decision of chairman final and conclusive

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

SECRETARY

Appointment and removal of secretary

120. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the secretary shall be appointed by the board for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as it may think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by the board.

MINUTES

Minutes required to be kept

121. The board shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose:-
- (a) of all appointments of officers made by the board; and
 - (b) of all proceedings at meetings of the Company, of the holders of any class of shares in the company, of the board, and of committees of the board, including the names of the directors present at each such meeting.
 - (c) Of all elective or written resolutions.

Any such minutes, if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting to which they relate or of the meeting at which they are read, shall be sufficient evidence without any further proof of the facts therein stated.

THE SEAL

Authority required for use of seal

122. The seal shall only be used by the authority of a resolution of the board or of a committee of the board. The board may determine who shall sign any instrument to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by at least one director and the secretary or by at least two directors.

Certificates for shares and debentures

123. The board may by resolution determine either generally or in any particular case that any certificates for shares or debentures or representing any other form of security to which the seal is affixed may have signatures affixed to them by some mechanical means, or printed thereon or that such certificates need not bear any signature.

Official seal for use abroad

124. The Company may exercise the powers conferred by section 39 of the Act with regard to having an official seal for use abroad.

Execution by Company under hand

125. Where the Act so permits, any instrument signed by one director and the secretary or by two directors and expressed to be executed by the Company shall have the same effect as if executed under the seal, provided that no instrument which makes it clear on its face that it is intended by the persons making it to have effect as a deed shall be signed without the authority of the board.

Delivery of deeds

126. A 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.

REGISTER

Overseas and local registers

127. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Company may keep an overseas or local or other register in any place, and the board may make, amend and revoke any such regulations as it may think fit respecting the keeping of the register.

Certified copies

128. 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 holders of any class of shares of the Company or the board or any committee of 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. A document purporting to be a copy of a resolution, or the minutes of or an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Company or the holders of any class of shares of the Company or of the board or any committee of the board that is certified as aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company upon the faith thereof that such resolution has been duly passed or, as the case may be, that such minutes are or such extract is a true and accurate record proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.

DIVIDENDS

Declaration of dividends

129. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the board.

Interim Dividends

130. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the board may declare and pay interim dividends if it appears to the board that they are justified by the profits of the Company available for distribution. If the share capital is divided into different classes, the board may declare and pay interim dividends on share which confer deferred or non-preferred rights with regard to dividend as well as on shares which confer preferential rights with regard to dividend, but no interim dividend shall be declared or paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of declaration or payment, any preferential dividend is in arrears. The board may also declare and pay at intervals settled by it any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to the board that the profits available for distribution justify the payment. Provided the board acts in good faith it shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the declaration or lawful payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred on or non-preferred rights.

Apportionment of dividends

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

Dividends specie

128. (1) A general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the board, by ordinary resolution direct that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets, and in particular of paid up shares or debentures of any other body corporate, and, where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, the board may settle the same as it thinks fit and in particular may issue fractional certificates or authorise any person to sell and transfer any fractions or disregard fractions altogether, and may fix the value for distribution of any assets and may determine that cash shall be paid to any member upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of members and may vest any assets in trustees.
- (2) The directors may, if authorised by an ordinary resolution of the Company, offer any holders of ordinary shares the right to elect to receive ordinary shares, credited as fully paid, instead of cash in respect of the whole (or some part, to be determined by the directors) of any dividend specified by the ordinary resolution on such terms as the ordinary resolution or Minutes may determine.

Permitted deductions

129. The board may deduct from any dividend or other moneys payable to any member in respect of a share any moneys presently payable by him to the Company in respect of that share.

Procedure for payment

130. Any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share may be paid by cheque or warrant sent by post to the registered address of the holder or person entitled or, if two or more persons are the holders of the share or are jointly entitled to it by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the holder or otherwise by operation of law, to the registered address of that one of those persons who is first named in the register or to such person and to such address as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct. Every such cheque or warrant 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 in writing direct and shall be sent at the risk of the person entitled, and payment of the cheque shall be a good discharge to the Company. Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to a share as aforesaid may give receipts for any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of the share. Any such dividend or other money may also be paid by any other method (including direct debit, bank transfer and dividend warrant) which the board consider appropriate.

Interest not payable

131. No dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share shall bear interest against the Company unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share.

Forfeiture of unclaimed dividends

132. Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for twelve years from the date when it became due for payment shall, if the board so resolves, be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the Company. The payment by the board of any unclaimed dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share into a separate account shall not constitute the Company a trustee thereof. The Company shall be entitled to cease sending dividend warrants and cheques by post or otherwise to a member if such instruments have been returned undelivered to, or left uncashed by, that member on at least two consecutive occasions. The entitlement conferred on the Company by this Article in respect of any member shall cease if such member claims a dividend or cashes a dividend warrant or cheque.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS AND RESERVES

Power to capitalise

133. The board may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company:-
- (a) subject as hereinafter provided, resolve to capitalise any undistributed profits of the Company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of any reserve or other fund, including the Company's share premium account and capital redemption reserve, if any;
 - (b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the members or any class of members on the record date specified in the relevant resolution who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions 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, debentures or other obligations of the Company of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot the shares, debentures or other obligations credited as fully paid to those members, or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other; but the share premium account, the capital redemption reserve, and any profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this Article, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to members credited as fully paid;

- (c) make such provision by authorising the sale and transfer to any person of fractions to which any members would become entitled or may issue fractional certificates or may resolve that the distribution be made as nearly as practicable in the correct proportion but not exactly so or may ignore fractions altogether or resolve that cash payments be made to any members in order to adjust the rights of all parties or otherwise as (in each case) the board determines where shares or debentures become, or would otherwise become, distributable under this Article in fractions;
- (d) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members concerned into an agreement with the Company providing for either:-
- (i) the allotment to such members respectively, credited as fully paid, of any shares, debentures or other obligations to which they are entitled upon such capitalisation; or
 - (ii) the payment up by the Company on behalf of such members (by the application thereto of their respective proportions of the profits resolved to be capitalised) of the amounts, or any part of the amounts, remaining unpaid on their existing shares;
- and any agreement made under such authority shall be binding on all such members; and
- (e) generally do all acts and things required to give effect to such resolution as aforesaid.

RECORD DATES

Record dates for dividends, etc.

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

ACCOUNTS

Rights to inspect records

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

Delivery of balance sheets and profit and loss accounts

136. (1) A copy of every balance sheet and profit and loss account (including any documents required by law to be annexed thereto) which is to be laid before the Company in general meeting and of the directors' and auditors' reports shall, at least twenty-one days previously to the meeting, be delivered or sent by post to every member and to every debenture holder of the Company of whose address the Company is aware, and to every other person who is entitled to receive notice of meetings from the Company under the provisions of the Companies Acts or of these Articles or, in the case of joint holders of any share or debenture, to one of the joint holders, provided that the requirements of this article shall be deemed satisfied in relation to any member by sending to such member, where permitted by the Companies Acts and instead of such copies, a summary financial statement derived from the Company's annual accounts and the report of the directors and prepared in the form and containing the information prescribed by the Companies Acts and any regulations made thereunder.

- (2) The Company may elect by elective resolution to dispense with the requirement to lay the report and accounts of the Company before the Company in annual general meeting.

NOTICES

When notice required to be in writing

137. Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to these Articles shall be in writing except that a notice calling a meeting of the board need not be in writing.

Method of giving notice

138. The Company may serve or deliver any notice or other document on or to a member either personally or by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address. In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices or other documents shall be served on or delivered to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register in respect of the joint holding and any notice or other document so served or delivered shall be deemed for all purposes sufficient service on or delivery to all the joint holders. A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the Company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be given to him shall be entitled to have notices given to him at that address.

Deemed receipt of notice

139. A member present, either in person or by proxy, at any meeting of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares in the Company shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which it was called.

Notice to persons entitled by transmission

140. A notice or other document may be served or delivered by the Company on or to the persons entitled by transmission to a share, whether in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or otherwise by sending or delivering it, in any manner authorised by these Articles for the service or delivery of a notice or other document on or to a member, addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt or by any like description at the address, if any, within the United Kingdom supplied for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been supplied, a notice or other document may be served or delivered in any manner in which it might have been served or delivered if the death or bankruptcy or other event giving rise to the transmission had not occurred.

Transferees etc. bound by prior notice

141. Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the register, has been duly given to a person from whom he derives his title.

When notices by post deemed served

142. Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice sent by post shall be deemed to be given:
- (a) if sent by first class post from an address in the United Kingdom or another country to another address in the United Kingdom or, as the case may be, that other country, on the day following that on which the envelope containing it was posted:

- (b) if sent by airmail from an address in the United Kingdom to an address outside the United Kingdom, on the day following that on which the envelope containing it was posted; and
- (c) in any other case, on the fifth day following that on which the envelope containing it was posted.

Notice during disruption of postal services

143. If at any time the Company is unable effectively to convene a general meeting by notices sent through the post in the United Kingdom as a result of the suspension or curtailment of postal services, notice of such general meeting may be sufficiently given by telex, facsimile transmission or cable to the members at such addresses as they may notify to the Company.

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

Power of Company to destroy documents

144. The Company shall be entitled to destroy all instruments of transfer of shares which have been registered, and all other documents on the basis of which any entry is made in the register, at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of registration thereof and all dividend mandates or variations or cancellations thereof and notifications of change of address at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of recording thereof and all share certificates which have been cancelled at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of the cancellation thereof and all paid dividend warrants and cheques at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of actual payment thereof and all instruments of proxy which have been used for the purpose of a poll at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of such use and all instruments of proxy which have not been used for the purpose of a poll at any time after one month from the end of the meeting to which the instrument of proxy relates and at which no poll was demanded. It shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that every entry in the register purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or other document so destroyed was duly and properly made, that every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered, that every share certificate so destroyed was a valid and effective certificate duly and properly cancelled and that every other document herein before mentioned so destroyed was a valid and effective document in accordance with the recorded particulars thereof in the books or records of the Company, provided always that
- (a) the provisions aforesaid shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties thereto) to which the document might be relevant;
 - (b) nothing herein contained shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document earlier than as aforesaid or in any other circumstances which would not attach to the Company in absence of this Article; and
 - (c) reference herein to the destruction of any document include references to the disposal thereof in any manner.

UNTRACED SHAREHOLDERS

Power to dispose of shares of untraced shareholders

145. (1) The Company shall be entitled to sell, at the best price reasonably obtainable, the shares of a member or the shares to which a person is entitled by virtue of transmission on death, bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law if and provided that:-
- (a) during the period of twelve years prior to the date of the publication of the advertisements referred to in paragraph (b) below (or, if published on different dates, the first thereof) at least the dividends in respect of the shares in question have been declared and all dividend warrants and cheques which have been sent in the manner authorised by these Articles in respect of the shares in question have remained uncashed; and
 - (b) the Company shall as soon as practicable after expiry of the said period of twelve years have inserted advertisements both in a national daily newspaper and in a newspaper circulating in the area of the last known address of such member or other person giving notice of its intention to sell the shares; and
 - (c) during the said period of twelve years and the period of three months following the publication of the said advertisements the Company shall have received no indication either of the whereabouts or of the existence of such member or person; and
 - (d) if the shares are listed on The Stock Exchange, notice shall have been given to the Quotations Department of The Stock Exchange of the Company's intention to make such sale prior to the publication of advertisements.

If during any twelve year period referred to in paragraph (a) above, further shares have been issued in right of those held at the beginning of such period or of any previously issued during such period and all the other requirements of this Article (other than the requirement that they be in issue for twelve years) have been satisfied in regard to the further shares, the Company may also sell the further shares.

Transfer on sale

146. To give effect to any such sale, the board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser and an instrument of transfer executed by that person shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares. 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.

Proceeds of sale

147. The net proceeds of sale shall belong to the Company which shall be obliged to account to the former member or other person previously entitled as aforesaid for an amount equal to such proceeds and shall enter the name of such former member or other person in the books of the Company as a creditor for such amount. No trust shall be created in respect of the debt, no interest shall be payable in respect of the same and the Company shall not be required to account for any money earned on the net proceeds, which may be employed in the business of the Company or invested in such investments as the board from time to time thinks fit.

WINDING UP

Liquidator may distribute in specie

148. If the Company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Insolvency Act 1986, divide among the members in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and may, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the members as he with the like sanction determines but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets upon which there is a liability.

Disposal of assets by liquidator

149. Subject to Statute, the power of sale of a liquidator shall include a power to sell wholly or partially for shares, policies, debentures or other obligations of or interests in another body corporate, either then already constituted or about to be constituted for the purpose of carrying out the sale.

INDEMNITY

Indemnity to directors, officers, etc.

150. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a director may otherwise be entitled, every director or other officer or auditor of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by him in the execution or discharge of his duties or the exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation thereto, including (but without limitation) any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in his favour (or the proceedings are otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on his part) or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application in which relief is granted to him by the court from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the Company.

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, no director or other officer of the Company shall be liable for any loss, damage or liability which may accrue to or be incurred by the Company in the execution of or in relation to the duties of his office.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page Numbers</u>
PRELIMINARY	1
Table A	1
Interpretation	1
SHARE CAPITAL	4
Share capital	3
Shares with special rights	5
Allotment	5
Redeemable shares	5
Commissions	5
Trusts not recognised	6
Pre-emption rights	6
VARIATION OF RIGHTS	6
Method of varying rights	6
When rights deemed to be varied	7
SHARE CERTIFICATES	7
Members' rights to certificates	7
Replacement certificates	7
LIEN	8
Company to have lien on shares	8
Enforcement of lien by sale	8
Giving effect to sale	8
Application of proceeds	8
CALLS ON SHARES	8
Power to make calls	8
Time when call made	8
Liability of joint shareholders	9
Interest payable	9
Deemed calls	9
Differentiation on calls	9
Payment of calls in advance	9
FORFEITURE AND SURRENDER	9
Notice requiring payment of call	9
Forfeiture for non-compliance	10
Sale of forfeited shares	10

Liability following forfeiture	10
Surrender	10
Extinction of rights	10
Evidence of forfeiture	10
TRANSFER OF SHARES	11
Form and execution of transfer	11
Restriction on transfers	11
Invalid transfers	11
Notice of refusal to register	11
Suspension of registration	11
No fee payable on registration	11
Retention of transfers	11
TRANSMISSION OF SHARES	12
Transmission	12
Elections permitted/required	12
Rights of persons entitled by transmission	12
ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL	12
Alterations permitted by ordinary resolution	12
Fractions arising	13
Power to reduce capital	13
PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES	13
Power to purchase own shares	13
GENERAL MEETINGS	14
Types of general meeting	14
Annual general meetings	14
Convening general meetings	14
NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS	14
Period of notice	14
Contents of notice	15
General meetings at more than one place	15
Adjournment to more than one place	15
Accidental omission to give notice	15
PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS	16
Quorum	16
If quorum not present	16
Chairman	16
Directors entitled to speak	16
Adjournments	16
Amendments to resolutions	17

Methods of voting	17
Declaration of result	17
Withdrawal of demand for poll	17
Conduct of poll	17
Chairman's casting vote	17
When poll to be taken	18
Notice of poll	18
Written resolutions	18
VOTES OF MEMBERS	18
Right to vote	18
Votes of joint holders	18
Members under incapacity	18
Calls in arrears	19
Supplementary provisions on voting	19
PROXIES AND CORPORATE REPRESENTATIVES	19
Appointment of proxy	19
Form of proxy	19
Delivery of form of proxy	19
Validity of form of proxy	20
Corporate representatives	20
Revocation of authority	20
NUMBER OF DIRECTORS	20
Limits on number of directors	20
APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS	20
ALTERNATE DIRECTORS	21
Power to appoint alternates	21
Alternates entitled to received notice	21
Alternates representing more than one director	21
Alternates may be paid expenses, but not remuneration	21
Termination of appointment	21
Method of appointment and revocation	22
Alternate not an agent of appointer	22
POWERS OF THE BOARD	22
Business to be managed by board	22
DELEGATION OF POWERS OF THE BOARD	22
Committees of the board	22
Local boards, etc	22
Agents	23
Offices including the title 'director'	23

BORROWING POWERS	23
Power to borrow	23
DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS	
Disqualification	23
Power of Company to remove director	24
REMUNERATION OF NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS	24
Ordinary remuneration	24
Additional remuneration for special services	24
DIRECTORS' EXPENSES	25
Directors may be paid expenses	25
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS	
Appointment to executive office	25
Termination of appointment to executive office	25
Emoluments to be determined by the board	25
DIRECTORS' INTERESTS	25
Directors may contract with the Company	25
Notification of interests	26
Exercise by Company of voting rights	26
GRATUITIES, PENSIONS AND INSURANCE	26
Gratuities and pensions	26
Insurance	26
Directors not liable to account	27
Section 719 of the Act	27
PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS	27
Convening meetings	27
Quorum	27
Power of directors if number falls below minimum	27
Chairman and deputy chairman	27
Validity of acts of the board	27
Resolutions in writing	27
Meetings by telephone, etc.	28
Directors' power to vote on contracts in which they are interested	28
Exclusion of director from quorum	28
Amendment of restrictions on voting	28
Division of proposals	28
Decision of chairman final and conclusive	28
SECRETARY	29

Appointment and removal of secretary	29
MINUTES	29
Minutes required to be kept	29
THE SEAL	29
Authority required for use of seal	29
Certificates of shares and debentures	29
Official seal for use abroad	30
Execution by Company under hand	30
Delivery of deeds	30
REGISTERS	30
Overseas and local registers	30
Certified copies	30
DIVIDENDS	30
Declaration of dividends	30
Interim dividends	31
Apportionment of dividends	31
Dividends in specie	31
Permitted deductions	31
Procedure for payment	31
Interest not payable	32
Forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	32
CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS AND RESERVES	32
Power to capitalise	32
RECORD DATES	33
Record dates for dividends, etc.	33
ACCOUNTS	33
Rights to inspect records	33
Delivery of balance sheets and profit and loss accounts	33
NOTICES	34
When notice required to be in writing	34
Method of giving notice	34
Deemed receipt of notice	34
Notice to persons entitled by transmission	34
Transferees etc. bound by prior notice	35
When notices by post deemed served	35
Notice during disruption of postal services	35

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS	35
Power of Company to destroy documents	35
UNTRACED SHAREHOLDERS	36
Power to dispose of shares of untraced shareholders	36
Transfer of sale	36
Proceeds of sale	37
WINDING UP	37
Liquidator may distribute in specie	37
Disposal of assets by liquidator	37
INDEMNITY	37
Indemnity to directors, officers, etc.	37