

United Utilities Nominees Limited

Company No. 2380261

Registered Office: Haweswater House, Lingley Green Business Park, Lingley Green Avenue,
Great Sankey, Warrington WA5 3LP

Circulation date: 22 December 2009

The undersigned, being all the members of the Company eligible to vote on the proposal at the time and date of circulation, hereby pass the following special resolution under section 288 of the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act"):

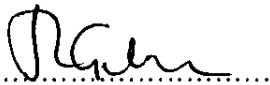
Special Resolution

That the articles of association of the Company (Articles) contained in the printed document attached to this written resolution and for the purposes of identification marked 'A' be and are hereby approved and adopted as the Articles of the company in substitution for and to the exclusion of the existing Articles.

For and on behalf of

UU DIRECTORATE LIMITED

Corporate Director



For and on behalf of

United Utilities Holdings Trustee Limited

Date: 22 December 2009

Note:

1. Members may signify their agreement to the resolution by returning a hard copy of the resolution signed on their behalf to the Company at the Registered Office address shown above.
2. The proposed resolution will lapse if not passed within the period of 28 days beginning with the circulation date shown above.

THURSDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

'A'

Registered no. 2380261

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

COMPANY HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL

**MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF UNITED UTILITIES NOMINEES
LIMITED as amended by the Companies Act 2006**

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	NO. OF SHARES TAKEN
1. North West Electricity PLC Talbot Road, Manchester M16 0HQ	One
2. Norweb Electricity PLC Talbot Road, Manchester M16 0HQ	One
TOTAL SHARES TAKEN	Two

Dated 1999

Witness to the above signatures:- Julian Carter
2 Radfield Road, Radcliffe,
Manchester M26 0LZ



THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF UNITED UTILITIES NOMINEES LIMITED

(Adopted on the 22 December 2009)

PART 1

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Preamble

The following articles shall be adopted as the articles of association of the company and any other articles, namely the regulations contained in Schedule 1 of The Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 (SI2008/3229) or any former articles of association shall not apply.

Defined terms

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

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

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

“chairman” has the meaning given in article 17;

“chairman of the meeting” has the meaning given in article 41;

“Companies Acts” means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006), in so far as they apply to the company;

“Conflict” has the meaning given in article 20;

“director” means a director of the company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called;

“distribution recipient” means the holder of the shares;

“document” includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;

“electronic form” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;

“fully paid” in relation to a share, means that the nominal value and any premium to be paid to the company in respect of that share have been paid to the company;

“hard copy form” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;

“holder” in relation to shares means the person whose name is entered in the register of

members as the holder of the shares;

“instrument” means a document in hard copy form;

“ordinary resolution” has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act 2006;

“paid” means paid or credited as paid;

“participate”, in relation to a directors’ meeting, has the meaning given in article 14;

“proxy notice” has the meaning given in article 46;

“shareholder” means a person who is the holder of a share;

“shares” means shares in the company;

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

“subsidiary” has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006;

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

“wholly owned subsidiary” has the meaning given in section 1159 and section 1160 of the Companies Act 2006

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

Liability of members

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

Company name

3. The name of the company shall be United Utilities Nominees Limited*.

* On incorporation on 5 May 1989 the name of the company was Norweb Microfilm Services Limited. The name of the company was changed: on 19 May 1992 to Norweb Nominees Limited and on 22 April 1996 to United Utilities Nominees Limited.

4. The directors shall be authorised to change the name of the company by board resolution.

Registered office

5. The registered office of the company is situated in England and Wales.

Corporate Capacity

6. For the avoidance of doubt the company is a general commercial company and there shall be no restrictions on the objects of the company.

PART 2

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Directors' general authority

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

Shareholders' reserve power

8.—(1) The shareholders may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.

(2) No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

(3) No alteration of the articles invalidates anything which the directors have done before the alteration was made.

Directors may delegate

9.—(1) Subject to the articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles—

- (a) to such person or committee;
- (b) by such means (including by power of attorney);
- (c) to such an extent;
- (d) in relation to such matters or territories; and
- (e) on such terms and conditions;

as they think fit.

(2) If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.

(3) Where a provision in the articles refers to the exercise of a power, authority or discretion by the directors and that power, authority or discretion has been delegated

by the directors to a committee, the provision shall be construed as permitting the exercise of the power, authority or discretion by the committee.

(4) The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.

Committees

10.—(1) Committees to which the directors delegate any of their powers must follow procedures which are based as far as they are applicable on those provisions of the articles which govern the taking of decisions by directors.

(2) The directors may make rules of procedure for all or any committees, which prevail over rules derived from the articles if they are not consistent with them.

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

Directors to take decisions collectively

11.—(1) The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with article 12.

(2) If—

(a) the company only has one director, and

(b) no provision of the articles requires it to have more than one director, the general rule does not apply, and the sole director may take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of the articles relating to directors' decision-making.

(3) If only one director is eligible to vote on any authorisation required under article 20, the general rule does not apply, and the eligible director may take decisions in relation to the relevant matter without regard to any of the provisions of the articles relating to directors' decision-making.

Unanimous decisions and resolutions in writing

12.—(1) A decision of the directors is taken in accordance with this article when all eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter.

(2) Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, copies of which have been signed by each eligible director or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.

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

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

Calling a directors' meeting

13.—(1) Any director may call a directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the directors or by authorising the company secretary (if any) to give such notice.

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

(a) the proposed date and time;

- (b) where it is to take place; and
 - (c) if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.
- (3) Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.
- (4) Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the company either before or after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.

Participation in directors' meetings

14.—(1) Subject to the articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when—

- (a) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles, and
 - (b) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.
- (2) In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other.
- (3) If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is and if they do not so decide, the meeting will be deemed to take place where the chairman is.

Quorum for directors' meetings and minimum number of directors

15. The quorum for directors' meetings where there is a sole director shall be one. If there is more than one director appointed the quorum for directors' meetings shall be two directors. Unless a quorum is present no proposal is to be voted upon, except a proposal to call another meeting

16. The minimum number of directors of the company shall be one.

Chairing of directors' meetings

- 17.—**(1) The directors shall appoint a director to chair their meetings.
- (2) The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman.
 - (3) The directors may terminate the chairman's appointment at any time.
 - (4) If the chairman is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.

Casting vote

18.—(1) If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting has a casting vote. Otherwise, a chairman has no additional or casting vote.

Transactions or arrangements with the company

19. - (1) Provided that he had disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of any interest of his, in accordance with and to the extent required by the Companies Acts, a director not withstanding his office;

- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any contract with the company or in which the company is otherwise interested; and
- (b) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any contract with, or otherwise interested in, any group company or in any body corporate promoted by the company or any group company or in which the company or any group company is interested, known as a "Permitted Situation".

(2) For the purposes of this article:

- (a) a director shall be deemed to have disclosed the nature and extent of an interest which consists of him being a director, officer or employee of any group company; and
- (b) a general notice give to the directors that a director is to be regarded as having an interest of the nature and extent specified in the notice in any contract 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 contract of the nature and extent so specified.

(3) Where a director is a director or other office of, or employed by, a group company, he:

- (a) may in exercising his independent judgment take into account the success of other group companies as well as the success of the company; and
- (b) shall in the exercise of his duties, where that other group company is a parent company, have a duty of confidentiality to the parent company in relation to confidential information of the parent company, but he shall not be restricted by any duty of confidentiality to the company from providing information to any parent company.

Conflicts of interest requiring board authorisation

20.—(1) The directors may exercise the powers, subject to the quorum and voting requirements set out in the articles, conferred by section 175(5)(a) of the Companies Act 2006 to authorise any matter which would otherwise involve a director breaching his duty to avoid conflicts of interest under the Companies Acts ("Conflict").

(2) Any director (including the relevant director) may propose that the relevant director be authorised in relation to any matter the subject of a Conflict. Such proposal and any authority given by the directors shall be effected in the same way that any other matter may be proposed to and decided upon by the directors under the provisions of the articles save that the relevant director shall not count towards the quorum nor vote on any resolution giving such authority and save further that if there are insufficient directors eligible to vote and therefore to form a quorum, article 11(3) will apply.

(3) Where the directors give authority in relation to a Conflict:

- a. the terms of the authority shall be recorded in writing (but the authority shall be effective whether or not the terms are so recorded); and
- b. the directors may revoke or vary such authority at any time but this will not affect anything done by the relevant director prior to such revocation in accordance with the terms of such authority.

(4) Where the directors give authority in relation to a Conflict or where any of the situations referred to in article 19(1) ("Permitted Situation") applies:

- a. the directors may (whether at the relevant time or subsequently) (i) require that the relevant director is excluded from the receipt of information, the participation in discussion and/or the making of decisions (whether at meetings of the directors or otherwise) related to the Conflict or Permitted Situation; and (ii) impose upon the relevant director such other terms for the purpose of dealing with the Conflict as it may determine;
- b. the relevant director will be obliged to conduct himself in accordance with any terms imposed by the board in relation to the Conflict or Permitted Situation; and
- c. the directors may provide that where the relevant director obtains (otherwise than through his position as a director of the company) information that is confidential to a third party, the director will not be obliged to disclose that information to the company, or to use or apply the information in relation to the company's affairs, where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence.

(5) A director shall not, by reason of his office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established, be liable to account to the company or the members for any remuneration, profit or other benefit realised by reason of his having any type of interest in a Conflict authorised under this article or in any Permitted Situation and no contract shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of a director having any such interest.

21. Directors May Vote When Interested

(1) Subject where applicable to disclosure in accordance with the Companies Acts or the articles and subject to any terms imposed by the directors in relation to any Conflict or Permitted Situation, a director shall be entitled to vote in respect of any matter in which he is interested directly or indirectly and if he shall do so his vote shall be counted and, whether or not he does, his presence at the meeting he shall be taken into account in ascertaining whether a quorum is present.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), if a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman whose ruling in relation to any director other than the chairman is to be final and conclusive.

(3) If any question as to the right to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) should arise in respect of the chairman, the question is to be decided by a decision of the directors at that meeting, for which purpose the chairman is not to be counted as participating in the meeting (or that part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes.

22. If a director is in any way directly or indirectly, interested in a proposed transaction or arrangement of the company, he must declare the nature and extent of

that interest to the other directors before the company enters into the transaction or arrangement. Such a declaration must be either given in writing to all the directors or made before a meeting of the directors.

Records of decisions to be kept

23. The directors must ensure that the company keeps a record, in writing, for at least 10 years from the date of the decision recorded, of every unanimous or majority decision taken by the directors. Decisions of a sole director must be recorded in the same way as required for majority or unanimous decisions.

Directors' discretion to make further rules

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

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

Methods of appointing directors

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

- (a) by ordinary resolution of the company;
- (b) by a decision of the directors; or
- (c) by the shareholder holding a majority in nominal value of the issued ordinary share capital at that point in time by notice in writing to the company at its registered office.

Termination of director's appointment

26. A person ceases to be a director as soon as—

- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;
- (b) an ordinary resolution is passed to remove that person as a director;
- (c) a decision of the directors to remove that person as a director is made; or
- (d) notification of removal of that person as a director is received in writing to the company at its registered office from the shareholder holding a majority in nominal value of the issued ordinary share capital at that point in time; or
- (e) that person resigns as director by notice in writing delivered to the company at its registered office.

Directors remuneration and expenses

27. The directors shall not be entitled to any remuneration or expenses arising from their position as a director of the company.

Company secretary

28. The directors may appoint a company secretary from time to time who shall have the same powers as detailed in section 44 of the Companies Act 2006. In the absence of a company secretary, the directors shall be responsible for statutory filings, minutes and maintenance of company records.

PART 3

SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

SHARES

All shares to be fully paid up

- 29.—(1) After the date of adoption of these articles, no share shall be issued for less than the aggregate of its nominal value and any premium to be paid to the company in consideration for its issue.
- (2) This does not apply to shares taken on the formation of the company by the subscribers to the company's memorandum.

30. There shall be no restrictions on the number of shares that may be issued by the company. At the date of adoption of these articles the nominal value of each ordinary share was £1.00.

Exclusion of pre-emption rights

31. In accordance with section 567, of Companies Act 2006, pre-emption rights shall be excluded by the company in relation to the allotment of equity securities.

Powers to issue different classes of shares

- 32.—(1) Subject to the articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any existing share, the company may issue shares with such rights or restrictions as may be determined by ordinary resolution.
- (2) The company may issue shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the holder, and the directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares.

Company not bound by less than absolute interests

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

Share transfers

34.—(1) Shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in any usual form or any other form approved by the directors, which is executed by or on behalf of the transferor.

(2) No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.

(3) The company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.

(4) The transferor remains the holder of a share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as holder of it.

(5) The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share, and if they do so, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent.

Share certificates

35. Share certificates shall be issued to any holder of shares.

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

Procedure for declaring dividends

36.—(1) The company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends.

(2) A dividend must not be declared unless the directors have made a recommendation as to its amount. Such a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

(3) No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with shareholders' respective rights.

(4) Unless the shareholders' resolution to declare or directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each shareholder's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.

(5) If the company's share capital is divided into different classes, no interim dividend may be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear.

(6) The directors may pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment.

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

Payment of dividends and other distributions

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

(a) transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;

(b) sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient by post to the distribution recipient at the distribution recipient's registered address (if the distribution recipient is a holder of the share), or (in any other case) to an address

- specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;
- (c) sending a cheque made payable to such person by post to such person at such address as the distribution recipient has specified either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide; or
- (d) any other means of payment as the directors agree with the distribution recipient either in writing or by such other means as the directors decide.

No interest on distributions

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

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums

- 39.—**(1) Subject to the articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution—
- (a) decide to capitalise any profits of the company (whether or not they are available for distribution) which are not required for paying a preferential dividend, or any sum standing to the credit of the company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve; and
- (b) appropriate any sum which they so decide to capitalise (a "capitalised sum") to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend (the "persons entitled") and in the same proportions.
- (2) Capitalised sums must be applied—
- (a) on behalf of the persons entitled, and
- (b) in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them.
- (3) Any capitalised sum may be applied in paying up new shares of a nominal amount equal to the capitalised sum which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.
- (4) A capitalised sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied in paying up new debentures of the company which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.
- (5) Subject to the articles the directors may—
- (a) apply capitalised sums in accordance with paragraphs (3) and (4) partly in one way and partly in another;
- (b) make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this article (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments); and
- (c) authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this article.

PART 4
DECISION-MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS
ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Quorum for general meetings

40. The quorum for general meetings shall be one.

Chairing general meetings

41.—(1) If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so, unless the shareholders resolve otherwise.

(2) If the directors have not appointed a chairman, or if the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start—

(a) the directors present, or

(b) (if no directors are present), the meeting,

must appoint a director or shareholder to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.

(3) The person chairing a general meeting in accordance with these articles is referred to as “the chairman of the meeting”.

42. Directors may attend and speak at general meetings.

Adjournment

43.—(1) If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the chairman of the meeting must adjourn it.

(2) The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if—

(a) the meeting consents to an adjournment, or

(b) it appears to the chairman of the meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.

(3) The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.

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

(a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors, and

(b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.

(5) If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the company must give at least 7 clear days’ notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given)—

(a) to the same persons to whom notice of the company’s general meetings is required to be given, and

- (b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.
- (6) No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place.

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

Voting: general

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

Poll votes

- 45.**—(1) A poll on a resolution may be demanded—
- (a) in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote, or
 - (b) at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared.
- (2) A poll may be demanded by—
- (a) the chairman of the meeting;
 - (b) the directors;
 - (c) two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or
 - (d) a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the shareholders having the right to vote on the resolution.
- (3) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if—
- (a) the poll has not yet been taken, and
 - (b) the chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.
- (4) Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

Content of proxy notices

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

Delivery of proxy notices

47.—(1) A person who is entitled to attend, speak or vote (either on a show of hands or on a poll) at a general meeting remains so entitled in respect of that meeting or any adjournment of it, even though a valid proxy notice has been delivered to the company by or on behalf of that person.

(2) An appointment under a proxy notice may be revoked by delivering to the company a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the proxy notice was given.

(3) A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.

(4) If a proxy notice is not executed by the person appointing the proxy, it must be accompanied by written evidence of the authority of the person who executed it to execute it on the appointer's behalf.

PART 5

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Means of communication to be used

48.—(1) Subject to the articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the company under the articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the company.

(2) Subject to the articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.

(3) A director may agree with the company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.

Company seals

49.—(1) The company may adopt a common seal by resolution of the board of directors. Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors.

(2) The directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used.

(3) Unless otherwise decided by the directors, if the company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature, or by any two authorised signatories.

(4) For the purposes of this article, an authorised person is—

(a) any director of the company;

(b) the company secretary (if any); or

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

Indemnity

50.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), a relevant director of the company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the company's assets against—

- (a) any liability incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company or an associated company,
- (b) any liability incurred by that director in connection with the activities of the company or an associated company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Companies Act 2006),
- (c) any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the company or an associated company.

(2) This article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law.

(3) In this article—

- (a) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate, and
- (b) a “relevant director” means any director or former director of the company or an associated company.