

Company No. 3438255

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 AND 2006
PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

WRITTEN RESOLUTION

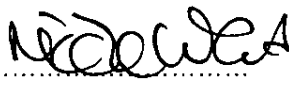
OF

MAYBRIDGE CHEMICAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

On *12 November* 2008 the following special resolution was duly passed by the Company pursuant to section 288 of the Companies Act 2006 (CA 2006):

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

That the regulations contained in the document attached to this written resolution, and for the purposes of identification marked "A", be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of association of the Company in substitution for and to the entire exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.


.....
Director/Secretary

THURSDAY



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11/12/2008

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Company No. 3438255

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 AND 2006

Private Company Limited by Shares

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

**MAYBRIDGE CHEMICAL HOLDINGS
LIMITED**

Adopted by written resolution passed on 12 November 2008

ADDLESHAW GODDARD

Contents

Clause	Page
Preliminary.....	1
Interpretation	1
Share Capital.....	2
Registration of Shares	2
Allotment of Shares	2
Share Certificates	3
Lien Over Shares.....	4
Calls on Shares and Forfeiture.....	4
Transfer of Shares.....	5
Transmission of Shares	6
Alteration of Share Capital	7
General Meetings	7
Notice of General Meetings	7
Proceedings at General Meetings	8
Votes of Members	9
Number of Directors	11
Appointment of Directors	11
Disqualification and Removal of Directors.....	12
Alternate Director.....	12
Powers of Directors	12
Delegation of Directors' Powers	13
Proceedings of Directors	13
Remuneration of Directors	14
Directors' Expenses.....	15
Directors' Appointments and Interests	15
Directors' power to authorise conflict situations	16
Directors' Gratuities and Pensions	17
Secretary	18
Minutes	18
Company Seal.....	18
Dividends.....	18
Accounts	19
Capitalisation of Profits.....	19
Notices	19
Winding Up	20
Indemnity	21

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 AND 2006

Private Company Limited by Shares

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

MAYBRIDGE CHEMICAL HOLDINGS
LIMITED

PRELIMINARY

- 1 No model articles or other regulations set out in any statute or in any statutory instrument or other subordinate legislation concerning companies shall apply to the Company, but the following shall be the Articles.

INTERPRETATION

- 2 In these Articles:

1985 Act means the Companies Act 1985

2006 Act means the Companies Act 2006

Acts means the 1985 Act and 2006 Act to the extent to which the provisions of the same are for the time being in force and includes any modification or re-enactment of the same for the time being in force

Articles means the Articles of Association of the Company

clear days means in relation to the period of a notice means that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect

communication means the same as in the Electronic Communications Act 2000

electronic communication means the same as in the Electronic Communications Act 2000

executed includes any mode of execution

holder means in relation to shares means the member whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares

office means the registered office of the Company

seal means the common seal of the Company

secretary means the secretary of the Company or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the Company, including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary

United Kingdom means Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these Articles shall bear the same meaning as in the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts .

SHARE CAPITAL

- 3 Subject to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares, any share may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine.
- 4
- (a) Subject to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts the Company shall have power to issue shares which are to be redeemed or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder on such terms as may be provided by resolution of the Company creating such redeemable shares.
 - (b) Subject to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts the Company may purchase any of its own shares including any redeemable shares.
 - (c) Subject to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts, the Company may make a payment in respect of any redemption or purchase of any of its own shares otherwise than out of distributable profits of the Company or the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares.
- 5 The Company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Acts. Subject to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts, any such commission 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.
- 6 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 the Articles or by law) the Company shall not be bound by or recognise any interest in any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the holder.

REGISTRATION OF SHARES

- 7 The Company shall keep a register of its members in accordance with the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts. If the number of members of the Company falls to one there shall upon the occurrence of that event be entered in the Company's register of members, with the name and address of the sole member, a statement that the Company has only one member together with the date on which the Company became a company having only one member.

If the membership of the Company increases from one to two or more members there shall upon the occurrence of that event be entered in the Company's register of members, with the name and the address of the person who was formerly the sole member, a statement that the Company has ceased to have only one member together with the date on which that event occurred.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES

- 8

- (a) Shares which are comprised in the authorised share capital of the Company at the date of adoption of these Articles shall be under the control of the directors who may (subject to Sections 80 and 80A of the 1985 Act and to paragraph (d) below) allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of the same, to such persons, on such terms and in such manner as they think fit.
- (b) All shares which are not comprised in the authorised share capital of the Company at the date of adoption of these Articles and which the directors propose to issue shall first be offered to the members in proportion as nearly as may be to the number of the existing shares held by them respectively unless the Company in general meeting shall by special resolution otherwise direct. The offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares offered, and limiting a period (not being less than fourteen days) within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined. After the expiration of that period, those shares so deemed to be declined shall be offered in the proportion aforesaid to the persons who have, within the said period, accepted all the shares offered to them; such further offer shall be made in like terms in the same manner and limited by a like period as the original offer. Any shares not accepted pursuant to such offer or further offer as aforesaid or not capable of being offered as aforesaid except by way of fractions and any shares released from the provisions of this Article by any such special resolution as aforesaid shall be under the control of the directors, who may allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of the same to such persons, on such terms, and in such manner as they think fit, provided that, in the case of shares not accepted as aforesaid, such shares shall not be disposed of on terms which are more favourable to the subscribers therefor than the terms on which they were offered to the members. The foregoing provisions of this paragraph (b) shall have effect subject to Sections 80 and 80A of the 1985 Act.
- (c) In accordance with Section 91(1) of the 1985 Act, Sections 89(1) and 90(1) to (6) (inclusive) of the 1985 Act shall not apply to the Company.
- (d) The directors are generally and unconditionally authorised for the purposes of Section 80 of the 1985 Act, to exercise any power of the Company to allot and grant rights to subscribe for or convert securities into shares of the Company up to the amount of the authorised but unissued share capital of the Company at the date of adoption of these Articles at any time or times during the period of five years from the date of adoption of these Articles and the directors may, after that period, allot any shares or grant any such rights under this authority in pursuance of an offer or agreement so to do made by the Company within that period. The authority hereby given may at any time (subject to Sections 80 and 80A of the 1985 Act) be renewed, revoked or varied by ordinary resolution of the Company in general meeting.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

- 9 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 directors may determine. If and so long as the Company has a seal every certificate shall be sealed with that seal 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.
- 10 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 and payment of the expenses reasonably incurred by the Company in investigating evidence as the directors may determine but otherwise free of charge, and (in the case of defacement or wearing-out) on delivery up of the old certificate.

LIEN OVER SHARES

- 11 The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (whether or not a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) payable at a fixed time or called in respect of that share and the Company shall also have a first and paramount lien on all shares, whether fully paid or not, standing registered in the name of any person indebted or under liability to the Company, whether he shall be the sole registered holder thereof or shall be one of two or more joint holders, for all moneys presently payable by him or his estate to the Company. The directors may at any time 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 payable in respect of it.
- 12 The Company may sell in such manner as the directors determine any shares 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, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold.
- 13 To give effect to a sale the directors 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 title of the transferee to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.
- 14 The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in payment of so much of the sum for 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 AND FORFEITURE

- 15 Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may 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, before receipt by the Company of any sum due thereunder, be revoked in whole or part and payment of a call may be postponed in whole or part. 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.
- 16 A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed.
- 17 The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.
- 18 If a call remains unpaid 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 applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts) but the directors may waive payment of the interest wholly or in part.
- 19 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 and if it is not paid the provisions of the Articles shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call.

- 20 Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.
- 21 If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the directors may give to the person from whom it is due not less than fourteen clear days' notice requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued and all expenses that may have been 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.
- 22 If the notice is not complied with any share in respect of which it was given may, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors and the forfeiture shall include all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture.
- 23 Subject to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts, a forfeited share may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors determine 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 other disposition, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person.
- 24 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 at the rate at which interest was payable on those moneys before the forfeiture or, if no interest was so payable, at the appropriate rate (as defined in the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts) from the date of forfeiture until payment but the directors 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.
- 25 A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that a share has been forfeited 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 consideration, 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 or disposal of the share.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

- 26 The instrument of transfer of a share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and, unless the share is fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee.
- 27 Whenever the Company shall be a subsidiary within the meaning of Section 736 of the 1985 Act of another body corporate (treating for this purpose only the word "company" in that Section as if it included any person and any corporation or any partnership (limited or otherwise) formed in any jurisdiction) (in this Article referred to as "the holding company"), if the holding company shall deliver to the Company a notice purporting to be signed by the chief executive officer or secretary or assistant secretary of the holding company and stating that any share of the Company is held by the registered holder thereof as the nominee of the holding company (or, in the case of a share registered in the name of a deceased or bankrupt holder, was so held at the time of his death or bankruptcy) and naming some other person as having been authorised by the holding company:

- (a) to sign transfers in the place of the holder or the deceased or bankrupt holder, the directors shall be entitled and bound to give effect to any instrument of transfer of the share signed by the person so named as transferor in all respects as if the instrument were signed by the registered holder of the share or by his personal representative or trustee in bankruptcy;
- (b) to execute a resolution in writing on behalf of the holder or the deceased or bankrupt holder, the directors shall, subject to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts, be entitled and bound to give effect to any such resolution in writing executed by the person so named as if the resolution were executed by the registered holder of the share or by his personal representative or trustee in bankruptcy and the resolution shall be as valid and effective as if it had been passed at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held,

and the registered holder of the share or his personal representative or trustee in bankruptcy shall be deemed irrevocably to have appointed the person so named to be his attorney, in his name and on his behalf to sign or execute any documents and to take any other steps necessary or requisite to give effect to or in connection with any such instrument of transfer or resolution in writing, as the case may be.

- 28 Subject to the provisions of the immediately preceding Article and subject to giving reasons to the proposed transferee, the directors may, in their absolute discretion, decline to register any transfer of shares.
- 29 If the directors refuse to register a transfer of a share, they shall, as soon as practicable and in any event within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company, send to the transferee notice of, and the reasons for, the refusal.
- 30 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 directors may determine.
- 31 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.
- 32 The Company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the directors refuse to register shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

- 33 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 from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him.
- 34 A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member may, upon such evidence being produced as the directors may properly require, 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 Articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the 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 had not occurred.
- 35 A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member shall have the rights to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in

respect of it to attend or vote at any meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company.

ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

- 36 The Company may by ordinary resolution:
- (a) increase its share capital by new shares of such amount as the resolution prescribes;
 - (b) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;
 - (c) subject to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts, sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount 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
 - (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.
- 37 Whenever as a result of a consolidation of shares any members would become entitled to fractions of a share, the directors may, on behalf of those members, sell the shares representing the fractions for the best price reasonably obtainable to any person (including, subject to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts, the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members, and the directors 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 money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.
- 38 Subject to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve and any share premium account in any way.

GENERAL MEETINGS

- 39 The directors may call general meetings and, on the requisition of members pursuant to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts, shall forthwith proceed to convene a general meeting in accordance with the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

- 40 General meetings shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote being a majority together holding not less than ninety per cent in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

The notice shall specify the time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted.

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.

- 41 The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

- 42 No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. If and so long as the Company has more than one member two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation, shall be a quorum. If and so long as the Company has only one member, one member present in person, by a duly appointed representative of a corporation or by proxy shall be a quorum.
- 43 If within half an hour of the time appointed for a general meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of members made in accordance with the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts, shall be dissolved; in any other case it shall stand adjourned to such day and at such time and place as the directors may determine, and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the members present shall be a quorum.
- 44 The chairman, if any, of the board of directors or in his absence some other director nominated by the directors shall preside as chairman of the meeting, but if neither the chairman nor such other director (if any) be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting and willing to act, the directors present shall elect one of their number to be chairman and, if there is only one director present and willing to act, he shall be chairman.
- 45 If no director is willing to act as chairman, or if no director is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chairman.
- 46 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.
- 47 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. When a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, 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 such notice.
- 48 At every general meeting a chairman shall be appointed. Any resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) duly demanded by the chairman or any member present in person or by proxy. Unless a poll is duly demanded a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost or not carried by a particular majority, and entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.
- 49 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.
- 50 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.
- 51 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

demand. 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.

- 52 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.
- 53 Members, the duly appointed proxies of members or the duly authorised representatives of corporate members may validly participate in any general meeting through the medium of conference telephone or videophone or other communications equipment whereby all persons participating in the meeting may hear each other and be heard sufficiently to permit contemporaneous exchange and debate. Subject mutatis mutandis to the notice and quorum provision of these Articles being observed each such meeting of members, the duly appointed proxies of members or the duly authorised representatives of corporate members shall be deemed to constitute a general meeting of the Company and participation in a meeting in such manner shall be deemed to constitute presence in person or by proxy as appropriate at such meeting. The location of the meeting shall be as specified in the notice convening the meeting notwithstanding that a majority of the participants in such meeting are present in person or by proxy in another location. Voting at any such meeting shall be by way of poll taken orally.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

- 54 Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative or by proxy, unless the proxy (in either case) or the representative is himself a member entitled to vote, shall have one vote and on a poll every member shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.
- 55 In the case of joint holders 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 seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register of members.
- 56 A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court 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, and any such receiver, curator bonis or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the directors 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 the 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.
- 57 No member shall 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.
- 58 No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting shall be valid. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman whose decision shall be final and conclusive.
- 59 On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.

- 60 An instrument appointing a proxy shall be executed by or on behalf of the appointor and shall be in the following form (or in a form as near thereto as circumstances allow or in any other form which is usual or which the directors may approve):

" Limited

I/We , of being a member/members of the above-named Company, hereby appoint of or failing him, of , as my/our proxy to vote in my/our name[s] and on my/our behalf at the general meeting of the Company to be held on 20 , and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed on 20 ."

- 61 Where it is desired to afford members an opportunity of instructing the proxy how he shall act the instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form (or in a form as near thereto as circumstances allow or in any other form which is usual or which the directors may approve):

" Limited

I/We of being a member/members of the above-named Company, hereby appoint of , or failing him, of as my/our proxy to vote in my/our name[s] and on my/our behalf at the general meeting of the Company to be held on 20 , and at any adjournment thereof.

This form is to be used in respect of the resolutions mentioned below as follows:

Resolution No 1 *for *against

Resolution No 2 *for *against

*Strike out whichever is not desired.

Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy may vote as he thinks fit or abstain from voting.

Signed this day of 20 ."

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

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

- (c) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be deposited or received as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or
- (d) 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, delivered or received in a manner so permitted shall be invalid. In this Article and the next, "address", in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address used for the purposes of such communications.

- 63 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 person 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 or, where the appointment of proxy was contained in an electronic communication, at the address at which such appointment was duly received 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

- 64 Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution of the Company there shall be no maximum number of directors and the minimum number of directors shall be one.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

65

- (a) The Company may by ordinary resolution in general meeting appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director.
- (b) The directors may appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director, provided that the appointment does not cause the number of directors to exceed any maximum number of directors set from time to time.

- 66 Without prejudice to the powers of the Company under Section 168 of the 2006 Act but by way of addition and alternative thereto any member or members for the time being holding a majority in nominal value of the issued share capital of the Company conferring the right to attend and vote at General Meetings of the Company may at any time or from time to time appoint any person as a director either as an additional director or to fill a vacancy and remove from office any director howsoever appointed. Any such appointment or removal shall be effected by notice to the Company signed by the member or members making the same or in the case of a corporate member signed by any director thereof or by any person so authorised by resolution of the directors or of any other governing body thereof. Any such appointment or removal shall take effect when the notice effecting the same is delivered to the registered office or to the secretary, or is produced at a meeting of directors. Any such removal shall be without prejudice to any claim which a director may have under any contract between him and the Company subject to the provisions of Section 188 of the 2006 Act.

DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

67 The office of a director shall be vacated if:

- (a) he ceases to be a director by virtue of any applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts 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
- (c) he becomes, in the reasonable opinion of not less than three fourths of the other directors, incapable by reason of mental disorder of discharging his duties as a director; or
- (d) he resigns his office by notice to the Company; or
- (e) if he is otherwise duly removed from office.

ALTERNATE DIRECTOR

68

- (a) Any director may in writing appoint any person, who is approved by a majority of directors, to be his alternate to act in his place at any meeting of the directors at which he is not present. Every such alternate shall be entitled to notice of meetings of the directors and to attend and vote thereat as a director when the person appointing him is not personally present, and where he is a director to have a separate vote on behalf of each director he is representing in addition to his own vote. A director may at any time in writing revoke the appointment of an alternate appointed by him. Any remuneration of such an alternate shall be payable out of the remuneration payable to the director appointing him and the proportion thereof shall be agreed between them. An alternate need not hold any share qualification. No person shall be counted as more than one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present irrespective of the number of votes he may have by reason of appointment(s) as alternate.
- (b) An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director if his appointor ceases to be a director, but, if a director retires by rotation or otherwise but is re-appointed or deemed to have been re-appointed at the meeting at which he retires, any appointment of an alternate director made by him which was in force immediately prior to his retirement shall continue after his re-appointment.
- (c) Save as otherwise provided in the 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 DIRECTORS

69 Subject to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts, the Memorandum and the Articles and to any directions given by special resolution, the business of the Company shall be managed by the directors who may exercise all the powers of the Company.

70 No alteration of the Memorandum or Articles and no direction by special resolution shall invalidate any prior act of the directors 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 and Article 69 shall not be limited by any special power given to the directors by the Articles and a meeting of the directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the directors.

- 71 The directors may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person to be the agent of the Company for such purposes and on such conditions as they determine, including authority for the agent to delegate all or any of his powers.
- 72 The directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money without limit as to amount and upon such terms and in such manner as they think fit, and subject (in the case of any security convertible into shares) to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts to grant any mortgage, charge or standard security over its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, or any part thereof, and to issue debentures, debenture stock, and other securities whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

DELEGATION OF DIRECTORS' POWERS

- 73 The directors may delegate any of their powers to any committee consisting of one or more directors. They may also delegate to any managing director or any director holding any other executive office such of their powers as they consider desirable to be exercised by him. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the directors may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and may be revoked or altered. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by the Articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

- 74 Subject to the provisions of the Articles, the directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit. A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, call a meeting of the directors. Notice of every meeting of directors shall be given to each director of the Company or his alternate director, including directors and alternate directors who may be resident outside the United Kingdom and have given to the Company their address outside the United Kingdom. Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. A director who is also an alternate director shall be entitled in the absence of his appointor to a separate vote on behalf of his appointor in addition to his own vote.
- 75 Any director or his alternate may validly participate in a meeting of the board or a committee of the board through the medium of conference telephone, video conferencing link or any other form of communications equipment, provided that all persons participating in the meeting are able to hear and speak to each other throughout such meeting. A person so participating by being present or being in telephone or video conferencing or any other form of communication with those in the meeting shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall accordingly be counted in a quorum and be entitled to vote. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no group which is larger than any other group, where the chairman of the meeting then is. A resolution passed at any meeting held in the above manner, and signed by the chairman of the meeting, shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the board (or committee, as the case may be) duly convened and held.
- 76 The quorum for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors 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.
- 77 The continuing directors or a sole continuing director may act notwithstanding any vacancies in their number, but, if the number of directors is less than the minimum number of directors permitted under these Articles and 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.
- 78 If, and in such case for so long as, the minimum number of directors permitted under these Articles is one, a sole director may exercise all the powers conferred on the directors by these

Articles, and shall do so by written resolution under his hand and, so long as there is such sole director the four immediately preceding Articles shall not apply to the Company. Written confirmation from the secretary for the time being to the effect that a director is a sole director shall be sufficient evidence to persons dealing bona fide with the Company that a director has such status.

- 79 The directors may appoint one of their number to be the chairman of the board of directors and may at any time remove him from that office. Unless he is unwilling to do so, the director so appointed shall preside at every meeting of directors at which he is present but shall not have a second or casting vote at such meetings. But if there is no director holding that office, or if the director holding it is unwilling to preside or is not 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.
- 80 All acts done by a meeting of directors, or of a committee of directors, or by a person acting as a director shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any 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 and had been entitled to vote.
- 81 A resolution in writing signed by all the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of directors or (as the case may be) a committee of directors duly convened and held and may consist of several documents in the like form each signed by one or more directors; but a resolution signed by an alternate director need not also be signed by his appointor and, if it is signed by a director who has appointed an alternate director, it need not be signed by the alternate director in that capacity. The date of any resolution passed pursuant to this Article shall be when such resolution is signed by the last director required to do so.
- 82 Notwithstanding having an interest in accordance with Article 89, a director shall be entitled to vote at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors on any resolution concerning a matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest or duty which is material and which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the Company, and, having made such disclosure, shall be counted in the quorum at any meeting at which any such matter is considered.
- 83 The Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax to any extent, either generally or in respect of any particular matter, any provision of the Articles prohibiting a director from voting at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors.
- 84 Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment of two or more directors to offices or employments with the Company or any body corporate in which the Company is interested the proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each director separately and (provided he is not for another reason precluded from voting) 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.
- 85 If a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to vote, 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.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

- 86 The directors shall be entitled to such remuneration as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine and, unless the resolution provides otherwise, the remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day and such remuneration shall be divided between the directors in such proportion and manner as the directors may unanimously determine or in

default of such determination equally, except that any director holding office for less than a year or other period for which remuneration is paid shall rank in such division in proportion to the fraction of such year or other period during which he has held office. Any director who, at the request of the directors, performs special services or goes or resides abroad for any purpose of the Company may receive such extra remuneration by way of salary, commission or participation in profits, or partly in one way and partly in another, as the directors may determine.

DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

- 87 The directors may be paid all travelling, hotel, and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of directors or committees of directors 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.

DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENTS AND INTERESTS

- 88 Subject to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts, the directors may appoint one or more of their number to the office of managing director or to any other executive office 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 as the directors determine and they may remunerate any such director for his services as they think fit. Any appointment of a director to an executive office shall terminate if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any claim to damages for breach of the contract of service between the director and the Company.
- 89 Subject to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts, and provided that he has disclosed to the directors the nature and 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 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
 - (c) 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.
- 90 For the purposes of the immediately preceding Article and to the extent permitted by any applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts:
- (a) a general notice given 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 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.

DIRECTORS' POWER TO AUTHORISE CONFLICT SITUATIONS

91

- (a) For the purposes of section 175 of the 2006 Act, the directors shall have the power to authorise, on such terms (including as regards duration and revocation) and subject to such limits or conditions (if any) as they may determine (**Conflict Authorisation**), any matter proposed to them in accordance with these articles which would, or might, if not so authorised, constitute or give rise to a situation in which a director (a **Relevant Director**) has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest which conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company (a **Conflict Situation**). Any Conflict Authorisation shall extend to any actual or possible conflict of interest which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the Conflict Situation so authorised.
- (b) Where directors give a Conflict Authorisation:
 - (i) the terms of the Conflict Authorisation shall be recorded in writing (but the authorisation shall be effective whether or not the terms are so recorded);
 - (ii) the directors may revoke or vary such authorisation at any time but this will not affect anything done by the Relevant Director prior to such revocation or variation in accordance with the terms of such authorisation; and
 - (iii) the Relevant Director shall be obliged to act in accordance with any terms, limits or conditions to which such Conflict Authorisation is made subject.
- (c) Any terms to which a Conflict Authorisation is made subject (**Conflict Authorisation Terms**) may include (without limitation to article 91(a)) provision that:
 - (i) where the Relevant Director obtains (other than in his capacity as a director of the Company or as its employee or agent or, if the directors so decide, in any other capacity that would otherwise oblige him to disclose it to the Company) information that is confidential to a third party, he will not be obliged to disclose it to the Company or to use it directly or indirectly for the benefit of the Company or in performing his duties as a director of the Company in circumstances where to do so would amount to a breach of a duty of confidence owed to that third party;
 - (ii) the Relevant Director may (but shall be under no obligation to) absent himself from the discussion of, and/or the making of decisions relating to, the relevant matter (whether at any meeting of the directors or otherwise) and be excused from reviewing documents and information prepared by or for the directors to the extent that they relate to that matter; and
 - (iii) the Relevant Director be excluded from the receipt of documents and information, the participation in discussion and/or the making of decisions (whether at directors' meetings or otherwise) related to the relevant matter,and anything done (or omitted to be done) by the Relevant Director in accordance with any such provision (or otherwise in accordance with any Conflict Authorisation Terms given under article 91(a)) will not constitute a breach by him of his duties under sections 172 to 174 of the 2006 Act.
- (d) Subject to article 91(e) but without prejudice to article 91(a) to article 91(c), if and for so long as the Company shall be a member of the Relevant Group, authorisation is given by the members of the Company for the time being on the terms of these articles to each director in respect of any Conflict Situation that exists (as at the date on which these articles are adopted or that subsequently arises because the director is or becomes a shareholder, investor or other participant in, lender to, guarantor,

director, officer, manager or employee of, or otherwise in any other way interested or concerned in, any other member of the Relevant Group (**Group Conflict Authorisation**). The Conflict Authorisation Terms applicable to the Group Conflict Authorisation (**Group Conflict Authorisation Terms**) are automatically set by this article 91(d) so that the director concerned:

- (i) is not obliged to disclose to the Company information that is confidential to a third party obtained by him (other than in his capacity as a director of the Company or as its employee or agent or, if the directors so decide, in any other capacity that would otherwise oblige him to disclose it to the Company) in any situation to which the Group Conflict Authorisation applies, nor to use any such information directly or indirectly for the benefit of the Company or in performing his duties as a director of the Company, in circumstances where to do so would amount to a breach of a duty of confidence owed to that third party; and
- (ii) may (but shall be under no obligation to):
 - (A) absent himself from the discussions of, and/or the making of decisions;
 - (B) make arrangements not to receive documents and information, relating to the Conflict Situation concerned,

and the Company will not treat anything done (or omitted to be done) by the director concerned in accordance with the Group Conflict Authorisation Terms as a breach by him of his duties under sections 172 to 174 of the 2006 Act.

- (e) A Group Conflict Authorisation given or deemed given under article 91(d) may be revoked, varied or reduced in its scope or effect by special resolution.
- (f) In this article 91 **Relevant Group** comprises:
 - (i) the Company;
 - (ii) any body corporate which is for the time being a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;
 - (iii) any body corporate of which the Company is for the time being a wholly owned subsidiary (**Parent**); and
 - (iv) any body corporate (not falling within any preceding paragraph of this definition) which is for the time being a wholly owned subsidiary of the Parent.

DIRECTORS' GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS

- 92 The directors may provide benefits, whether by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or otherwise, for any director who has held but no longer holds any executive office or employment with the Company or with any body corporate which is or has been a subsidiary of the Company or a predecessor in business of the Company or of any such subsidiary, 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.

SECRETARY

- 93 Subject to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts, the secretary shall be appointed by the directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them. Nothing in these Articles shall be taken to be an obligation on the part of the Company to have a secretary except and to the extent the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts so require.

MINUTES

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

COMPANY SEAL

- 95 The seal (if any) shall only be used by the authority of the directors or of a committee of directors authorised by the directors. The directors may determine who shall sign any instrument to which any such seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by a director and by the secretary or by a second director.

DIVIDENDS

- 96 Subject to the applicable provisions for the time being of the 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 directors.
- 97 Subject to the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts, the directors may pay interim dividends if it appears to them that they are justified by the profits of the Company available for distribution. If the share capital is divided into different classes, the directors may pay interim dividends on shares 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 paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear. The directors may also pay at intervals settled by them any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment. Provided the directors act in good faith they shall 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 any shares having deferred or non-preferred rights.
- 98 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. All dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; but, if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date, that share shall rank for dividend accordingly.
- 99 A general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the directors, direct that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets and, where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, the directors may settle the same and in particular may issue fractional certificates and 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.

- 100 Any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share may be paid by cheque sent by post to the registered address of the 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, to the registered address of that one of those persons who is first named in the register of members or to such person and to such address as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct. Every cheque 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 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.
- 101 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.
- 102 Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for twelve years from the date when it became due for payment shall, if the directors so resolve, be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the Company.

ACCOUNTS

- 103 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 directors or by ordinary resolution of the Company.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

- 104 The directors may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company:
- (a) subject as hereinafter provided, resolve to capitalise any undivided profits of the Company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of the Company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve;
 - (b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the members 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 or debentures of the Company of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those 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 the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise as they determine in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable under this Article in fractions; and
 - (d) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members concerned into an agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid, of any shares or debentures to which they are entitled upon such capitalisation, any agreement made under such authority being binding on all such members.

NOTICES

- 105

- (a) Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the Articles (except a notice calling a meeting of the directors) shall be in writing or shall be given using electronic communications to an address for the time being notified for that purpose to the person giving the notice. In this Article, "address", in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address used for the purposes of such communications.
- (b) The Company may:
 - (i) give any notice to a member pursuant to these Articles personally or by sending it by first class post (by air mail in the case of a member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom) in a pre-paid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address; or
 - (ii) give or receive any notice pursuant to these Articles using electronic communications to an address (including any number or address used for the purposes of such electronic means of communication) for the time being notified for that purpose to the Company or other person giving the notice.
- (c) In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices shall be given to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register of members in respect of the joint holding and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. Proof that a notice in an electronic communication was sent in accordance with guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice shall be deemed to be given at the expiration of 24 hours after the envelope containing it was posted (or 72 hours in the case of a member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom) or, in the case of a notice contained in an electronic communication, at the expiration of 24 hours after the time it was sent.
- (f) A notice may be given by the Company to the persons entitled to share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending or delivering it, in any manner authorised by the Articles for the giving of notice 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, supplied for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been supplied, a notice may be given in any manner in which it might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

106 Every person who by operation of law, transfer or other means whatsoever shall become entitled to any share shall be bound by every notice in respect of such share which previously to his name and address being entered in the register of members shall be duly given to the person from whom he derives his title to such share.

WINDING UP

107 If the Company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of an special resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the applicable provisions for the time being of the Acts, 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.

INDEMNITY

- 108 Subject to the provisions of, and so far as may be consistent with, the applicable provisions of the Acts, but without prejudice to any other indemnity to which the person concerned may otherwise be entitled, every director, auditor, secretary or other officer 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 relation to the actual or purported execution and discharge of the duties of such office.
- 109 Subject to the provisions of, and so far as may be consistent with, the applicable provisions of the Acts, the Company may purchase and maintain for any officer of the Company or of any associated company (as defined in the 2006 Act) or any person (whether an officer or not) employed by the Company (or any associated company) as auditor insurance against any liability.