

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985, 1989 AND 2006

PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

AMATI AIM VCT PLC

(ADOPTED BY SPECIAL RESOLUTION PASSED ON 9 JUNE 2021)

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THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985, 1989 AND 2006

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

AMATI AIM VCT PLC

1. EXCLUSION OF OTHER REGULATIONS

This document comprises the Articles of Association of the Company and no regulations or model articles contained in any statute or statutory instrument concerning companies shall apply as Articles of Association of the Company.

2. INTERPRETATION

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

"2006 Act" means the Companies Act 2006;

"address" includes any number or address (including, in the case of any Uncertificated Proxy Instruction permitted in accordance with these Articles, an identification number of a participant in the relevant system concerned) used for the purpose of sending or receiving notices, documentation or information by electronic means;

"these Articles" means these articles of association of the Company as altered from time to time and the expression **"Article"** will be construed accordingly;

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

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

"clear days" means in relation to the period of a notice, that period calculated in accordance with section 360 of the 2006 Act;

"the Common Reporting Standard" means the OECD Common Reporting Standard, or any similar or successor information standard or legislation or any information standard or legislation developed or made by any other jurisdiction in connection with it, including, without limitation, the UK International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015 and any orders, regulations or other subordinate legislation made thereunder;

"the Company" means Amati AIM VCT plc or such other name by which the company may for the time being be registered in accordance with the Statutes;

"the Company's website" means the website operated or controlled by the Company, which contains information about the Company in accordance with the Statutes;

"competent authority" means the designated competent authority for the purposes of Part VI of the FSMA;

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

"elected" means elected or re-elected;

"electronic communication" has the same meaning as in section 15 of the Electronic Communications Act and includes communication by website;

"Electronic Communications Act" means the Electronic Communications Act 2000 (as amended from time to time);

"electronic form" has the same meaning as in the Statutes;

"electronic means" has the same meaning as in the Statutes;

"FATCA" means sections 1471 to 1474 of the US Tax Code, known as the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (together with any regulations, rules and guidance implementing such sections and any applicable intergovernmental agreement or information exchange agreement and related statutes, regulations, rules and guidance thereunder);

"FCA" means the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom, including any replacement or substitute thereof, and any regulatory body or person succeeding, in whole or in part, to the functions thereof;

"FSMA" means the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended from time to time);

"the group" means the Company and its subsidiary undertakings for the time being;

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

"Information Rights" has the meaning given to such expression in section 146(3) of the 2006 Act;

"the London Stock Exchange" means London Stock Exchange plc;

"member" means a member of the Company;

"month" means calendar month;

"Nomination Notice" means a notice given by a member to the Company that another person is entitled to enjoy Information Rights and to receive Shareholder Information which that member is entitled to enjoy or to receive;

"the office" means the registered office for the time being of the Company;

"Operator" means a person approved under the Regulations as Operator of a relevant system;

"ordinary resolution" has the meaning given in section 282 of the 2006 Act;

"Ordinary Shares" means Ordinary Shares in the capital of the Company having the rights set out in these Articles;

"paid up" means paid up or credited as paid up;

"Qualifying Period" means, for the purposes of Article 41, the period of 12 years immediately preceding the date of sending of the notice referred to in Article 41.1.2;

"recognised person" means a recognised clearing house acting in relation to a recognised investment exchange or a nominee of a recognised clearing house acting in that way, or a nominee of a recognised investment exchange;

"the Register" means the register of members of the Company to be kept pursuant to section 113 of the 2006 Act and shall, so long as the Regulations so permit or require, include so far as relevant a related Operator register of members;

"Regulations" means the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 (SI 2001 No 2001/3755) (as amended from time to time);

"relevant system" means a computer-based system which allows units of securities without written instruments to be transferred and endorsed pursuant to the Regulations;

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

"Shareholder Information" means notices, documents or information which the Company wishes or is required to communicate to shareholders including, without limitation, annual reports and accounts, interim financial statements, summary financial statements, notices of meetings and proxy forms;

"special resolution" has the meaning given in section 283 of the 2006 Act;

"Statutes" means the Companies Act 1985, the Companies Act 1989, the 2006 Act and every other statute (including any orders, regulations or other subordinate legislation made under them) for the time being in force concerning companies and affecting the Company (including, without limitation, the Electronic Communications Act);

"Uncertificated Proxy Instruction" means a properly authenticated dematerialised instruction, and/or other instruction or notification, which is sent by means of the relevant system acting on behalf of the Company as the Directors may prescribe, in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Directors (subject always to the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned);

"the United Kingdom" means Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

"the United States" or **"US"** means the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any state of the United States of America and the District of Columbia; and

"US Tax Code" means the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;

"website communication" means the publication of a notice or other Shareholder Information on the Company's website in accordance with Part 4 of Schedule 5 to the 2006 Act; and

"year" means calendar year.

- 2.2. References to **"writing"** include references to printing, typewriting, lithography, photography and any other mode or modes of representing or reproducing words in a legible and non-transitory form, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or made available on a website or otherwise.
- 2.3. Words importing one gender shall (where appropriate) include any other gender and words importing the singular shall (where appropriate) include the plural and vice versa.
- 2.4. Any words or expressions defined in the 2006 Act, the Electronic Communications Act or the Regulations shall, if not inconsistent with the subject or context and unless otherwise expressly defined in these Articles, bear the same meaning in these Articles save that the word "company" shall include any body corporate.
- 2.5. References to:
 - 2.5.1. any statute, regulation or any section or provision of any statute or regulation, if consistent with the subject or context, shall include any corresponding or substituted statute, regulation or section or provision of any amending, consolidating or replacement statute or regulation;
 - 2.5.2. **"executed"** or **"signed"** includes any mode of execution including any mode of authentication of documents or communications in electronic form;
 - 2.5.3. an Article by number are to the particular Article of these Articles;
 - 2.5.4. a person includes references to a body corporate and to an unincorporated body of persons;

- 2.5.5. a share (or to a holding of shares) being in uncertificated form or in certificated form are references respectively to that share being an uncertificated unit of a security or a certificated unit of a security;
 - 2.5.6. "**cash memorandum account**" are to an account so designated by the Operator of the relevant system concerned; and
 - 2.5.7. the auditors certifying any matter shall be construed to mean certification of their opinion as to such matter, whether qualified or not.
- 2.6. References to a "**meeting**":
- 2.6.1. mean a meeting convened and held in any manner permitted by these Articles, including without limitation a general meeting (including an annual general meeting) or separate general meeting of the holders of a particular class of shares of the Company at which any or all persons entitled to be present attend and participate by means of an electronic platform and/or attend and participate at a Satellite Location, and such persons shall be deemed to be "**present**" at that meeting for all purposes of the Statutes and these Articles and "**attend**", "**attending**", "**attendance**", "**participate**", "**participating**" and "**participation**" shall be construed accordingly; and
 - 2.6.2. shall not be taken as requiring more than one person to be present if any quorum requirement can be satisfied by one person.
- 2.7. In the context of attendance at a meeting at a physical location used to host the meeting, the word "**present**" shall be construed as being physically present at the meeting at that meeting location.
- 2.8. References to an "**electronic meeting**" mean a general meeting (including an annual general meeting), or a separate general meeting of the holders of a particular class of shares, hosted on an electronic platform, whether that meeting is physically hosted at a specific location simultaneously or not.
- 2.9. References to an "**electronic platform**" mean a device, system, procedure, method or other facility providing an electronic means of attendance at and/or participation in a meeting as determined by the Board under these Articles, including, without limitation, online platforms, application technology and conference call systems.
- 2.10. References to a "**show of hands**" shall include the use of any such electronic means as the Board, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate for the purposes of indicating that a member, duly appointed proxy or corporate representative is voting in favour or against a resolution.
- 2.11. Nothing in these Articles shall preclude the holding and conducting of a meeting in such a way that persons who are not present together at the same place may by the use of an electronic platform or platforms or by other electronic means attend and participate at it.

3. OBJECTS AND SHARE CAPITAL

- 3.1. The liability of the members is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by them.
- 3.2. The objects for which the Company is established are to carry on the business of a holding company, venture capital trust company and the business of an investment company and to do all lawful acts and things whatever that are necessary or convenient in carrying on the business of a holding company, venture capital trust company or an investment company or any of them; and in particular but without limiting the generality of the foregoing to acquire by purchase, lease, concession, grant, licence or otherwise such business, options, rights and privileges, lands, buildings, leases, underleases, stocks, shares, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, notes, obligations, securities, reversionary interests, annuities, policies of assurance and other property and rights and interests in property as the Company shall deem fit and generally to hold, manage, develop, lease, sell or dispose of the same; and to vary any of the investments of the Company, to act as trustees of any deeds constituting or securing any debenture stock or other securities or obligations; to enter into, assist, or participate in financial, commercial, mercantile, industrial and other transactions, undertakings and business of every description and to establish, carry on, develop and extend the same or sell, dispose of or otherwise turn the same to account and to co-ordinate the policy and administration of any companies of which this Company is a member or which are in any manner controlled by or connected with the Company and to carry on all or any of the businesses of trustees, financiers, financial agents, company promoters, bill discounters, insurance brokers and agents, mortgage brokers, rent and debt collectors, stock and share brokers and dealers, and commission and general agents, merchants and traders; and to manufacture, buy, sell, take on lease or in exchange, hire, maintain, repair and deal in plant, machinery, tools, articles and things of all kinds capable of being used for the purposes of the above-mentioned businesses or any of them, or likely to be required by customers of or persons having dealings with the Company.
- 3.3. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and without prejudice to the rights attaching to any existing shares or class of shares, any share may be issued with such preferred, deferred, or other special rights or such restrictions as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine or, if the Company has not so determined, as the Directors may determine (but so that no shares shall be issued by the Company carrying any right to be redeemed or a preferential right to assets on a winding-up or dividends (in respect of the latter, where the right to the dividend is cumulative or, where the amount or dates of payments of the dividend may be varied by the Company, a shareholder or any other persons) or any other rights which would or might make any Ordinary Shares then in issue, or which might in the future be issued, ineligible for subscribers therefor to obtain tax reliefs pursuant to Part 6 of the Income Tax Act 2007 and/or Section 151A, 151B and Schedule 5C of the Taxes and Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (as amended or varied from time to time)).
- 3.4. Subject to the provisions of these Articles and to the Statutes new shares in the capital of the Company forming part of any increased capital and all (if any) shares in the Company

held by or on behalf of it shall be at the disposal of the Board, which may offer, allot (with or without a right of renunciation), issue or grant options over such shares to such persons, at such time and for such consideration and upon such terms and conditions as the Board may determine.

- 3.5. The Company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Statutes. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, 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. The Company may also on any issue of shares pay such brokerage as may be lawful. The Company may give financial assistance for the acquisition of shares in the Company to the extent that it is not restricted or otherwise permitted by the Statutes.
- 3.6. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and to any rights conferred on the holders of any other shares, shares may be issued on terms that they are, or at the option of the Company or a member are liable, to be redeemed and the Board may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares.
- 3.7. Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and (except as otherwise provided by these Articles or by law) the Company shall not be bound by or compelled in any way to recognise any interest in any share, except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the holder.

4. VARIATION OF RIGHTS

- 4.1. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, whenever the capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) be varied or abrogated, whether or not the Company is being wound up, either with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-quarters in nominal amount of the issued shares of the affected class (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares), or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of shares of that class (but not otherwise).
- 4.2. All the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to every such separate general meeting, except that:
 - 4.2.1. the necessary quorum at any such meeting other than an adjourned meeting shall be two persons together holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal amount of the issued shares of the class in question (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares) and at an adjourned meeting, one person holding shares of the class in question (other than treasury shares) or his proxy;
 - 4.2.2. any holder of shares of the class in question present in person or by proxy may demand a poll; and
 - 4.2.3. the holder of shares of the class in question shall, on a poll, have one vote in respect of every share of such class held by him.

4.3. Subject to the terms on which any shares may be issued, the rights or privileges attached to any class of shares in the capital of the Company shall be deemed not to be varied or abrogated by the creation or issue of any new shares ranking *pari passu* in all respects (save as to the date from which such new shares shall rank for dividend) with or subsequent to those already issued or by anything done by the Company pursuant to Article 13.1.

4.4. The provisions of Articles 4.1 to 4.3 shall apply to the variation or abrogation of the special rights attached to some only of the shares of any class as if such group of shares of the class differently treated formed a separate class.

5. SHARES IN UNCERTIFICATED FORM

5.1. The Directors shall have power to implement such arrangements as they may, in their absolute discretion, think fit in order for any class of share to be a participating security (subject always to the Regulations and the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned). Where they do so, Articles 5.2 and 5.3 shall commence to have effect immediately prior to the time at which the Operator of the relevant system concerned permits the class of share concerned to be a participating security.

5.2. In relation to any class of share which is, for the time being, a participating security, and for so long as such class remains a participating security, no provision of these Articles shall apply or have effect to the extent that it is in any respect inconsistent with:

5.2.1. the holding of shares of that class in uncertificated form;

5.2.2. the transfer of title to shares of that class by means of a relevant system; or

5.2.3. the Regulations.

and without prejudice to the generality of this Article, no provision of these Articles shall apply or have effect to the extent that it is in any respect inconsistent with the maintenance, keeping or entering up by the Operator, so long as that is permitted or required by the Regulations, of an Operator register of securities in respect of shares of that class in uncertificated form.

5.3. Without prejudice to the generality of Article 5.2 and notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, where any class of share is, for the time being, a participating security (such class being referred to hereinafter as the "Relevant Class"):

5.3.1. the Register relating to the Relevant Class shall be maintained at all times in the United Kingdom;

5.3.2. shares of the Relevant Class may be issued in uncertificated form in accordance with and subject as provided in the Regulations;

- 5.3.3. unless the Directors otherwise determine, shares of the Relevant Class held by the same holder or joint holder in certificated form and uncertificated form shall be treated as separate holdings;
- 5.3.4. shares of the Relevant Class may be changed from uncertificated to certificated form, and from certificated to uncertificated form, in accordance with and subject as provided in the Regulations;
- 5.3.5. title to shares of the Relevant Class which are recorded on the Register as being held in uncertificated form may be transferred by means of the relevant system concerned and accordingly (and in particular) Articles 10.1, 10.2, 10.3 and 10.4 shall not apply in respect of such shares to the extent that those Articles require or contemplate the effecting of a transfer by an instrument in writing and the production of a certificate for the shares to be transferred;
- 5.3.6. the Company shall comply with the provisions of Regulations 21 and 22 in relation to the Relevant Class;
- 5.3.7. the provisions of these Articles with respect to meetings of or including holders of the Relevant Class, including notices of such meeting, shall have effect subject to the provisions of Regulation 34;
- 5.3.8. Article 6 shall not apply so as to require the Company to issue a certificate to any person holding shares of the Relevant Class in uncertificated form;
- 5.3.9. references in these Articles to a requirement on any person to execute or deliver an instrument of transfer or certificate or other document which shall not be appropriate in the case of uncertificated shares shall, in the case of uncertificated shares be treated as references to a requirement to comply with any relevant requirements of the relevant system and any relevant arrangements or regulations which the Board may make from time to time pursuant to Article 5.3.16 below;
- 5.3.10. the Company shall enter on the Register the number of shares which are held by each member in uncertificated form and in certificated form and shall maintain the Register in each case as is required by the Regulations and the relevant system and, unless the Board otherwise determines, holdings of the same holder or joint holders in certificated form and uncertificated form shall be treated as separate holdings;
- 5.3.11. a class of share shall not be treated as two classes by virtue only of that class comprising both certificated shares and uncertificated shares or as a result of any provision of these Articles or the Regulations which applies only in respect of certified shares or uncertificated shares;
- 5.3.12. references in Article 42 to instruments of transfer shall include, in relation to uncertificated shares, instructions and/or notifications made in accordance with the relevant system relating to the transfer of such shares;

- 5.3.13. for the purposes referred to in Article 12.2, the Board may in respect of uncertificated shares authorise some person to transfer and/or require the holder to transfer the relevant shares in accordance with the facilities and requirements of the relevant system;
 - 5.3.14. for the purposes referred to in Articles 20.5 to 20.10, the Board may determine to treat shares of a member in certificated and uncertificated form as separate holdings and apply the sanctions only to the former;
 - 5.3.15. subject to the Statutes, the Board may issue shares as certificated shares or as uncertificated shares in its absolute discretion and Article 3.3 shall be construed accordingly;
 - 5.3.16. the Board may make such arrangements or regulations (if any) as it may from time to time in its absolute discretion think fit in relation to the evidencing and transfer of uncertificated shares and otherwise for the purpose of implementing and/or supplementing the provisions of this Article 5 and the Regulations and the facilities and requirements of the relevant system and such arrangements and regulations (as the case may be) shall have the same effect as if set out in this Article 5;
 - 5.3.17. the Board may utilise the relevant system to the fullest extent available from time to time in the exercise of the Company's powers or functions under the Statutes or these Articles or otherwise in effecting any actions; and
 - 5.3.18. the Board may resolve that a class of shares is to become a participating security and may at any time determine that a class of shares shall cease to be a participating security.
- 5.4. Where any class of shares in the capital of the Company is a participating security and the Company is entitled under any provisions of the Statutes or the rules made and practices instituted by the Operator of any relevant system or under these Articles to dispose of, forfeit, enforce a lien or sell or otherwise procure the sale of any shares which are held in uncertificated form, such entitlement (to the extent permitted by the Regulations and the rules made and practices instituted by the Operator of the relevant system) shall include the right to:
- 5.4.1. request or require the deletion of any computer-based entries in the relevant system relating to the holding of such shares in uncertificated form; and/or
 - 5.4.2. require any holder of any uncertificated shares which are the subject of any exercise by the Company of any such entitlement, by notice in writing to the holder concerned, to change his holding of such uncertificated shares into certificated form within such period as may be specified in the notice, prior to completion of any disposal, sale or transfer of such shares, or direct the holder to take such steps, by instructions given by means of a relevant system or otherwise, as may be necessary to sell or transfer such shares; and/or

- 5.4.3. appoint any person to take such other steps, by instruction given by means of a relevant system or otherwise, in the name of the holder of such shares as may be required to effect a transfer of such shares and such steps shall be as effective as if they had been taken by the registered holder of the uncertificated shares concerned and/or
 - 5.4.4. transfer any uncertificated shares which are the subject of any exercise by the Company of any such entitlement by entering the name of the transferee in the Register in respect of that share as a transferred share; and/or
 - 5.4.5. otherwise rectify or change the Register in respect of that share in such manner as may be appropriate; and/or
 - 5.4.6. take such other action as may be necessary to enable those shares to be registered in the name of the person to whom the shares have been sold or disposed of or as directed by him.
- 5.5. The Company shall be entitled to assume that the entries on any record of securities maintained by it or on its behalf in accordance with the Regulations and regularly reconciled with the relevant Operator register of securities are a complete and accurate reproduction of the particulars entered in the Operator register of securities and shall accordingly not be liable in respect of any act or thing done or omitted to be done by or on behalf of the Company in reliance upon such assumption, in particular, any provision of these Articles which requires or envisages that action will be taken in reliance on information contained in the Register shall be construed to permit that action to be taken in reliance on information contained in any relevant record of securities (as so maintained and reconciled).

6. SHARE CERTIFICATES

- 6.1. Subject to these Articles and the provisions of the Regulations, every person (except a person in respect of whom the Company is not by law required to complete and have ready for delivery a certificate) whose name is entered as a holder of any share in the Register shall be entitled without payment to receive one certificate in respect of each class of shares held by him or, with the consent of the Board and upon payment of such reasonable out-of-pocket expenses for every certificate after the first as the Board shall determine, to several certificates, each for one or more of his shares.
- 6.2. Shares of different classes may not be included in the same certificate.
- 6.3. Where a holder of any share (except a recognised person) has transferred a part of the shares comprised in his holding he shall be entitled to a certificate for the balance without charge.
- 6.4. Any two or more certificates representing shares of any one class held by any member may at his request be cancelled and a single new certificate for such shares issued in lieu without charge.

- 6.5. 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 the joint holder who is first named in the Register shall be a sufficient delivery to all joint holders.
- 6.6. In the case of shares held jointly by several persons any such request mentioned in this Article may only be made by the joint holder who is first named in the Register.
- 6.7. Every certificate shall be executed by the Company in such manner as the Board, having regard to the Statutes and the listing requirements of the FCA, may authorise. Every certificate shall specify the number, class and distinguishing number (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount paid up thereon.
- 6.8. The Board may by resolution decide, either generally or in any particular case or cases, that any signatures on any certificates for shares or any other form of security at any time issued by the Company need not be autographic but may be applied to the certificate by some mechanical means or may be printed on them or that the certificates need not be signed by any person.
- 6.9. If a share certificate is worn out, defaced, lost or destroyed, it may be replaced without charge (other than exceptional out of pocket expenses) and otherwise on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity (with or without security) as the Board may require. In the case of loss or destruction the person to whom the new certificate is issued shall pay to the Company any exceptional out-of-pocket expenses incidental to the investigation of evidence of loss or destruction and the preparation of the requisite form of indemnity. In the case where the certificate is worn out or defaced, it may be renewed only upon delivery of the certificate to the Company.

7. LIEN

- 7.1. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all money (whether presently due or not) payable in respect of that share. The Board may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Article.
- 7.2. The Company may sell, in such manner as the Board decides, 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 in writing has been given to the holder of the shares in question, or the person entitled to such shares by reason of death or bankruptcy of the holder, or otherwise by operation of law, demanding payment of the sum presently payable and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold.
- 7.3. To give effect to any such sale the Board may authorise such person as it directs to execute any 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 relating to the sale, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money.

- 7.4. The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs of such sale, shall be applied in or towards satisfaction of the liability in respect of which the lien exists so far as the same is presently payable, and any residue shall (upon surrender to the Company for cancellation of the certificate for the shares sold (where applicable) and subject to a like lien for any moneys not presently payable or any liability or engagement not likely to be presently fulfilled or discharged as existed upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the holder of (or person entitled by transmission to) the shares immediately before the sale.

8. CALLS ON SHARES

- 8.1. Subject to the terms of allotment of any shares, the Board may make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of the nominal value of the shares or by way of premium), provided that (subject as aforesaid) no call on any share shall be payable within one month from the date fixed for the payment of the last preceding call and that at least fourteen clear days' notice shall be given of every call specifying the time or times, place of payment and the amount called on the members' shares. A call may be revoked in whole or in part or the time fixed for its payment postponed in whole or in part by the Board at any time before receipt by the Company of the sum due thereunder.
- 8.2. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising the call was passed and may be made payable by instalments.
- 8.3. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of the share.
- 8.4. Each member shall pay to the Company, at the time and place of payment specified in the notice of the call, the amount called on his shares. A person on whom a call is made will remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made.
- 8.5. If a sum called in respect of a share shall not be paid before or on the day appointed for payment, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest on the sum from the day fixed for payment to the time of actual payment at such rate, not exceeding 15 per cent per annum, as the Board may decide, together with all expenses that may have been incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment, but the Board may waive payment of interest and such expenses wholly or in part. No dividend or other payment or distribution in respect of any such share shall be paid or distributed and no other rights which would otherwise normally be exercisable in accordance with these Articles may be exercised by a holder of any such share so long as any such sum or any interest or expenses payable in accordance with this Article in relation thereto remains due.
- 8.6. Any sum which becomes payable by the terms of allotment of a share whether on allotment or on any other fixed date, or as an instalment of a call and whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium, shall for the purposes of these Articles be deemed to be a call duly made, notified and payable on the date on which, by the terms of allotment or in the notice of the call, it becomes payable. In the case of non-

payment, all the provisions of these Articles relating to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture and otherwise shall apply as if such sum had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

- 8.7. The Board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member willing to advance it all or any part of the money (whether on account of the nominal value of the shares or by way of premium) uncalled and unpaid upon any shares held by him, and may pay upon all or any part of the money so advanced (until it would but for the advance become presently payable) interest at such rate (if any) not exceeding 15 per cent per annum, as the Board may decide. No sum paid in advance of calls shall entitle the holder of a share in respect thereof to any portion of a dividend or other payment or distribution subsequently declared in respect of any period prior to the date upon which such sum would, but for such payment, become presently payable.
- 8.8. The Board may on the allotment of shares differentiate between the allottees or holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.
- 8.9. Whenever any law for the time being of any country, state or place imposes or purports to impose any immediate or future or possible liability on the Company to make any payment, or empowers any government or taxing authority or government official to require the Company to make any payment, in respect of any share held either jointly or solely by a member or in respect of any dividends or other monies due or payable or which may become due or payable to such members by the Company or in respect of any such shares or for or on account or in respect of any members, and whether in consequence of
- 8.9.1. the death of such member,
 - 8.9.2. the non-payment of any income tax or other tax by such members,
 - 8.9.3. the non-payment of any estate, probate, succession, death, stamp or other duty by the executor or administrator of such member or by or out of his estate, or
 - 8.9.4. any other act or thing,

the Company in every such case:

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

Nothing contained in this Article 8.9 shall prejudice or affect any right or remedy which any law may confer or purport to confer on the Company and as between the Company and every such member as aforesaid, his executor, administrator, and estate wherever

constituted or situated, any right or remedy which such law shall confer or purport to confer on the Company shall be enforceable by the Company.

9. FORFEITURE

- 9.1. If a member fails to pay the whole or any part of any call or instalment of a call on the day fixed for payment, the Board may, at any time thereafter during such time as any part of such call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any accrued interest and any costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of the non-payment.
- 9.2. The notice shall fix a further day (not being less than seven clear days from the date of the notice) on or before which, and the place where, the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall state that, in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place specified, the shares on which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited. The Board may accept the surrender of any share liable to be forfeited upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed and, subject to any such terms and conditions, a surrendered share shall be treated as if it had been forfeited.
- 9.3. If the requirements of the notice are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may, at any time before the payments required by the notice have been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect. Every forfeiture shall include all dividends and other payments or distributions declared in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid or distributed before forfeiture. Forfeiture shall be deemed to occur at the time of the passing of the said resolution of the Board.
- 9.4. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, a forfeited share shall be deemed to be the property of the Company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of upon such terms and in such manner as the Board decides, 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 Board decides. The Company shall not exercise any voting rights in respect of such a share. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person the Board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share. The proceeds of sale will be forfeited and will belong to the Company and the Company will not be liable in any respect to the person who would have been entitled to the shares by law for the proceeds of sale. The Company can use the proceeds of sale for any purpose as the Board may from time to time decide.
- 9.5. When any share has been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be served upon the person who was before forfeiture the holder, or the person entitled to the share by transmission, and an entry of the forfeiture, with the date of the forfeiture, shall be entered in the Register, but no forfeiture shall be invalidated by any failure to give such notice or make such entry.
- 9.6. A person, any of whose shares have been forfeited, shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation any certificate

for the shares forfeited, but shall, notwithstanding the forfeiture, remain liable to pay to the Company all money which at the date of forfeiture was then payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares, with interest on such money at such rate, not exceeding 15 per cent per annum, as the Board may decide from the date of forfeiture until payment. The Board may, if it thinks fit, waive the payment of all or part of such money and/or the interest payable thereon.

- 9.7. A statutory declaration by a Director or the secretary that a share has been duly forfeited or surrendered on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. The statutory 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 or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, surrender, sale, re-allotment or disposal of the share.

10. TRANSFER OF SHARES

- 10.1. The instrument of transfer of a share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the Board may approve.
- 10.2. The instrument of transfer of a share shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and (in the case of a partly paid share) by or on behalf of the transferee. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register.
- 10.3. Subject to the Statutes, the Board may, in its absolute discretion refuse to register any transfer of shares all or any of which are not fully paid provided that, where any such shares are admitted to the Official List of the FCA, such discretion may not be exercised in such a way as to prevent dealings in the shares of that class from taking place on an open and proper basis. The Board may also decline to register any transfer of a share (not being a fully paid share) on which the Company has a lien.
- 10.4. The Board may also refuse to register any transfer of shares, unless:
- 10.4.1. the instrument of transfer is lodged (duly stamped if the Statutes so require) at the office or at such other place as the Board may appoint, accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence (if any) as the Board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer (and if the instrument of transfer is executed by some other person on his behalf, the authority of that person to do so) provided that in the case of a transfer by a recognised person where a certificate has not been issued in respect of the share, the lodgement of share certificates shall not be necessary;
 - 10.4.2. the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share; and
 - 10.4.3. in the case of a transfer to joint holders, they do not exceed four in number.

- 10.5. The Company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the Board refuses to register (except in the case of suspected or actual fraud) shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.
- 10.6. If the Board refuses to register a transfer, it shall within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged with the Company (or in the case of uncertificated shares when the Operator instruction is received) send to the transferee notice of the refusal.
- 10.7. If the Board refuses to register a transfer, it shall provide the transferee with such further information about the reasons for the refusal as the transferee may reasonably request.
- 10.8. No fee shall be payable to the Company for the registration of any transfer or any other document relating to or affecting the title to any share or for making any entry in the Register affecting the title to any share.
- 10.9. Nothing in these Articles shall preclude the Directors from recognising a renunciation of the allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person.

11. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

- 11.1. If a member dies, the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, or his personal representatives or administrators where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only person(s) recognised by the Company as having any title to his shares but nothing contained in these Articles shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share held by him solely or jointly with other persons.
- 11.2. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or by operation of law may, upon such evidence as to his title being produced as may be reasonably required by the Board and subject to these Articles, elect either to be registered as the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the holder. If the person elects to become the holder he shall give notice in writing to the Company to that effect. If the person elects to have another person registered, he shall transfer title to the share to that person. All the provisions of these Articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer (if any) as if the death or bankruptcy of the member or other event giving rise to the transmission had not occurred and the notice or instrument of transfer (if any) were an instrument of transfer executed by the member.
- 11.3. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or by operation of law shall, subject to the requirements of these Articles and to the provisions of this Article, be entitled to receive, and may give a good discharge for, all dividends and other money payable in respect of the share, but he shall not be entitled to receive notice of or to attend or vote at meetings of the Company or at any separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or to any of the rights or privileges of a member until he shall have become a holder in respect of the share in question. The Board

may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered or to transfer the share and if the notice is not complied with within sixty days the Board may withhold payment of all dividends and other distributions and payments declared in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

12. ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

12.1. The Company may by ordinary resolution:

12.1.1. consolidate all or any of its share capital into shares of a larger amount than its existing shares; and

12.1.2. subject to the provisions of the Statutes, sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of a smaller amount (provided that the proportion between the amount paid and the amount (if any) unpaid on each reduced share shall be the same as it was in the case of the share from which the reduced share is derived) and the resolution may determine that as between the holders of the shares resulting from the sub-division any of them may have any preference or advantage or be subject to any restriction as compared with the others.

12.2. Whenever as a result of a consolidation of shares any members would become entitled to fractions of a share the Board may deal with the fractions as it thinks fit and in particular 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 provisions of the Statutes, the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale (subject to retention by the Company of amounts not exceeding £3, the cost of distribution of which would be disproportionate to the amounts involved) in due proportion among those members, and the Board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings relating to the sale.

12.3. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve, any share premium account and/or any other non-distributable reserve in any way.

13. PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES

13.1. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and to the rights attaching to any class of shares, the Company may purchase or may enter into a contract under which it will or may purchase all or any of its own shares of any class (including any redeemable shares) at any price, whether equal to or above or below the nominal value of the shares. Every contract providing for the purchase by the Company of shares in the Company or under which the Company may (subject to any conditions) become entitled or obliged to purchase shares in the Company shall be authorised by such resolution of the Company as may be required by the Statutes.

- 13.2. Neither the Company nor the Board shall be required to select the shares to be purchased rateably or in any other manner as between the holders of shares of the same class or as between them and the holders of shares of any other class or in accordance with the rights as to dividends or capital conferred by any class of shares.

14. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS

The Board shall convene and the Company shall hold general meetings as annual general meetings in accordance with the requirements of the Statutes. The provisions of these Articles that relate to a general meeting shall also apply to an annual general meeting where applicable.

15. CONVENING OF AND PARTICIPATING IN GENERAL MEETINGS

- 15.1. Any meeting of the Company other than an annual general meeting shall be called a general meeting. The Board may call a general meeting whenever and at such times and places and/or electronic platforms as it shall determine. If there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient Directors to call a general meeting, any Director or, if there is no Director within the United Kingdom, any member of the Company may call a general meeting.
- 15.2. The Board shall determine in relation to each general meeting (including a postponed or adjourned meeting) the means of attendance at and participation in the meeting, including whether persons entitled to attend and participate in the meeting shall be enabled to do so:
- 15.2.1. by means of an electronic platform or platforms pursuant to Article 17 (but for the avoidance of doubt, the Board shall be under no obligation to offer or provide such platform, whatever the circumstances); and/or
- 15.2.2. by attendance and participation at one or more physical locations (including at any Satellite Location pursuant to Article 18).
- 15.3. The Board may make whatever arrangements it considers fit to allow those entitled to do so to attend and participate in any general meeting. In this respect, the Board may authorise the use of or require any voting application, system or facility for electronic meetings as the Board considers appropriate.
- 15.4. Unless the notice of meeting says otherwise or the chairman of the meeting decides otherwise, a general meeting shall be treated as taking place where the chairman of the meeting is at the time of the meeting.
- 15.5. Two or more persons who may not be in the same place as each other attend and participate in a general meeting if they are able to exercise their rights to speak and vote at that meeting. A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting if the chairman of the meeting is satisfied that arrangements are in place so as to enable that person to communicate to all those attending the meeting while the meeting is taking place (which communication may be by means of the submission of written communication through an electronic platform). A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general

meeting if that person can vote on resolutions put to the meeting (or, in relation to a poll, can vote within the required time frame) and that person's vote can be taken into account in deciding whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of others attending the meeting.

16. NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

16.1. An annual general meeting and any other general meeting shall be called by at least such minimum period of notice as is prescribed under the Statutes.

16.2. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, and notwithstanding that it is convened by shorter notice than that specified in this Article 16, a meeting of the Company shall be deemed to have been duly convened if it is so agreed:

16.2.1. in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting; and

16.2.2. in the case of any other general meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together holding not less than 95 per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

16.3. The notice of any general meeting or annual general meeting shall specify:

16.3.1. whether the meeting is convened as a general meeting or an annual general meeting;

16.3.2. the day, time and place and/or electronic platform of the meeting;

16.3.3. the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting;

16.3.4. if the meeting is convened to consider the passing of a special resolution, the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution;

16.3.5. any procedures on attendance and voting at the meeting; and

16.3.6. with reasonable prominence, that a member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint one or (provided each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by the member) more proxies to attend, to speak and to vote instead of him and that a proxy need not also be a member,

and the Company may specify in the notice convening a general meeting or an annual general meeting that the right to vote at the meetings shall be determined by reference to the Register at a time that is not more than 48 hours before the time fixed for holding of the meeting (and in calculating this period no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day).

16.4. If the Board determines that a general meeting shall be held (wholly or partly) as an electronic meeting, the notice of meeting or associated communications shall specify any

access, identification, security or other arrangements determined by the Board or shall state where details of such arrangements will be made available by the Company prior to the meeting.

- 16.5. Subject to the provisions of these Articles, to the rights attaching to any class of shares and to any restriction imposed on any holder, notice of any general meeting shall be given to all members, the Directors and the auditors or to any other person who may be entitled to receive it.
- 16.6. The accidental omission to give notice of any meeting, or any relevant accompanying document to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting, or any relevant accompanying document by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting (even if the Company becomes aware of such omission or non-receipt).
- 16.7. A member present in person or by proxy at a meeting (which shall include by means of an electronic platform and/or at a Satellite Location, if relevant) shall be deemed to have received proper notice of that meeting and, where applicable, of the purpose of that meeting.

17. ELECTRONIC MEETINGS

- 17.1. The Board may decide to enable persons entitled to attend a general meeting or annual general meeting to do so by simultaneous attendance by means of an electronic platform with no persons necessarily in physical attendance together at the meeting. Members present in person, by proxy or by duly authorised corporate representative by means of such electronic platform shall be counted in the quorum for, and entitled to vote at, the meeting in question. That meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid if the chair of the meeting is satisfied that adequate facilities are available throughout the meeting to enable all members and their proxies and duly authorised corporate representatives attending the meeting by whatever means to:

- 17.1.1. participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened; and

- 17.1.2. hear all persons who speak at the meeting,

but under no circumstances shall the inability of one or more attendees to access, or continue to access, the electronic platform for participation in the meeting despite adequate facilities being made available by the Company affect the validity of the meeting or any business conducted at the meeting.

- 17.2. If it appears to the chair of the meeting that the electronic platform, facilities or security at the electronic meeting have become inadequate for the purposes of holding the meeting then the chair may, without the consent of the meeting, interrupt or adjourn the meeting. All business conducted at the meeting up to the time of that adjournment shall be valid and the provisions of Articles 19.11 and 19.12 shall apply to that adjournment.
- 17.3. If at any meeting at which persons are entitled to participate by means of an electronic platform, any document is required to be on display or available for inspection at the

meeting (whether prior to or for the duration of the meeting or both), the Company shall ensure that the relevant document is available in electronic form to persons entitled to inspect it for at least the required period of time, and this will be deemed to satisfy any such requirement.

17.4. When deciding whether a person is attending or participating in a meeting other than at a physical location, it is immaterial where that person is or how that person is able to communicate with others who are attending and participating.

17.5. Nothing in these Articles authorises or allows a general meeting to be held exclusively on an electronic basis, unless Government restrictions, advice or guidelines mean that it is either not possible or not advisable for the Company to hold a physical meeting.

18. GENERAL MEETING HELD AT MORE THAN ONE PHYSICAL LOCATION

18.1. A general meeting may be held at more than one physical location if:

18.1.1. the notice convening the meeting specifies that it shall be held at more than one location; or

18.1.2. the Board resolves, after the notice convening the meeting has been given, that the meeting shall be held at more than one location; or

18.1.3. it appears to the chair of the meeting that the location of the meeting specified in the notice convening the meeting is inadequate to accommodate all persons entitled and wishing to attend.

18.2. If the Board or the chair of the meeting decide that a general meeting shall be held at more than one physical location, the Board or the chair of the meeting shall direct that the meeting shall take place at the location at which the chair of the meeting shall preside (the "**Principal Place**") and shall make arrangements, either before or during the meeting, for simultaneous attendance and participation in the meeting by persons (being entitled to do so) attending the meeting at one or more other physical locations (whether within the same premises or not as the Principal Place) (each a "**Satellite Location**"). Such arrangements may include arrangements for controlling or regulating the level of attendance, and the safety and security of attendees, at any of such locations in the manner set out in Article 19.8.

18.3. The members present in person or by proxy or by duly authorised corporate representative at each Satellite Location shall be counted in the quorum for, and entitled to vote at, the general meeting in question, and that general meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid if the chair of the meeting is satisfied that adequate facilities are available throughout the meeting to enable all members and their proxies and duly authorised corporate representatives attending the meeting by whatever means to:

18.3.1. participate in the business for which the general meeting has been convened; and

- 18.3.2. hear all persons who speak at the general meeting.
- 18.4. A person (a "**Satellite Chair**") shall preside at each Satellite Location (if any). Each Satellite Chair shall be appointed by the Board or the chair of the meeting, or by some person to whom the Board or the chair of the meeting has delegated the task. Every Satellite Chair may take such action as he or she thinks necessary to maintain good order at the location where he or she is presiding and every Satellite Chair shall have all powers necessary or desirable for that purpose. Every Satellite Chair shall also carry out all requests made of them by, or on behalf of, the chairman of the meeting in relation to the conduct of the meeting and every Satellite Chair shall have all powers necessary or desirable for that purpose.
- 18.5. For the purposes of all other provisions of these Articles (unless the context requires otherwise), any general meeting which has a Principal Place and one or more Satellite Locations shall be treated as being held and taking place at the Principal Place and the powers of the chair of the meeting shall apply equally to the Satellite Locations, including the chair's power to adjourn the meeting under Article 19.3 or Article 19.11.
- 18.6. If it appears to the chair of the meeting that the facilities at the Principal Place or at any Satellite Location have become inadequate for the purposes of holding the meeting, then the chair may, without the consent of the general meeting, interrupt or adjourn the general meeting. All business conducted at the general meeting up to the time of that adjournment shall be valid and the provisions of Articles 19.11 and 19.12 shall apply to that adjournment.
- 18.7. Nothing in this Article shall limit or restrict the Board's right to enable persons to simultaneously attend and participate at a general meeting by means of an electronic platform in accordance with these Articles.

19. PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

- 19.1. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at a general meeting other than an annual general meeting, and also all business that is transacted at an annual general meeting with the exception of sanctioning or declaring dividends, the consideration of the accounts and balance sheet, the reports of the Directors and auditors and any other documents required to be annexed to the balance sheet, the appointment of Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation or otherwise, the appointment of auditors where special notice of such appointment is not required by the Statutes, and the fixing of, or the determining of the method of fixing, the remuneration of the auditors and the giving, variation or renewal of any authority of the Board for the purposes of section 551 of the 2006 Act or any power pursuant to section 570 of the 2006 Act.
- 19.2. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present but the absence of a quorum shall not preclude the choice or appointment of a chair in accordance with these Articles (which shall not be treated as part of the business of the meeting). Subject to Article 19.3, two members present in person or by representative (in

the case of a corporate member) or by proxy and entitled to vote shall be a quorum for all purposes.

- 19.3. If within fifteen minutes from the time fixed for the meeting a quorum is not present or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of members, shall be dissolved and in any other case it shall stand adjourned to such day and to such time and place and/or electronic platform (being not less than ten clear days after the date of the original meeting) as may be fixed by the chairman of the meeting. At such adjourned meeting a quorum shall be two members present in person or by representative (in the case of a corporate member) or by proxy and entitled to vote. If a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes from the time fixed for holding the adjourned meeting or if during the adjourned meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the adjourned meeting shall be dissolved. The Company shall give at least seven clear days' notice (in any manner in which notice of a meeting may lawfully be given from time to time) of any meeting adjourned through lack of a quorum and such notice shall state the quorum requirement.
- 19.4. The Chairman of the Board or in his absence the deputy chairman shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the Company. If there is no such Chairman or deputy chairman, or if at any meeting neither the Chairman of the Board nor the deputy chairman is present within fifteen minutes after the time fixed for holding the meeting or if neither is willing to act as chairman of the meeting, the Directors present shall choose one of themselves or if no Director is present, or if all the Directors present decline to take the chair, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of themselves to be chairman of the meeting.
- 19.5. 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. The Chairman may invite any person to attend and speak at any general meeting of the Company where he considers that this will assist in the deliberations of the meeting.
- 19.6. All persons seeking to attend and participate in a general meeting by way of an electronic platform shall be responsible for maintaining adequate facilities to enable them to do so. Subject to the right of the chairman of the meeting to adjourn a general meeting under these Articles, any inability of a person to attend or participate in a general meeting by means of an electronic platform shall not invalidate the proceedings of that meeting.
- 19.7. If the Board, in its absolute discretion, considers that it is impractical, undesirable or unreasonable for any reason to hold a general meeting on the date or at the time or place and/or by means of the electronic platform specified in the notice calling the general meeting, the Board may postpone or move the general meeting to another date, time, place and/or electronic platform. The Board shall take reasonable steps to ensure that notice of the date, time, place and/or electronic platform of the rearranged meeting is given to any member trying to attend the meeting at the original time and place and/or electronic platform. Notice of the business to be transacted at such rearranged meeting shall not be required. If a meeting is rearranged in this way, the appointment of a proxy will be valid if it is received as required by these Articles not less than 48 hours before the time appointed

for holding the rearranged meeting. The Directors may also postpone or move the rearranged meeting under this Article.

- 19.8. The Directors or the chairman of the meeting may direct that any person wishing to attend any general meeting should submit to and comply with such searches or other security, access or safety arrangements or restrictions (including, without limitation, requiring evidence of identity to be produced before entering or accessing the meeting, placing restrictions on the items of personal property which may be taken into the meeting and implementing restrictions in order to control the level of attendance at the meeting) as the Board or the chairman of the meeting shall consider appropriate in the circumstances and shall be entitled in its or their absolute discretion to, or to authorise some one or more persons who may include a Director or the Secretary or the chairman of the meeting to, refuse (physical or electronic) entry to, or to eject (physically or electronically) from, such general meeting any person who refuses or fails to submit to such searches or otherwise to comply with such security, access or safety arrangements or restrictions.
- 19.9. In relation to an electronic meeting, the Board or the chair of the general meeting may make any arrangement and impose any requirement or restriction as the Board or the chair shall consider appropriate to ensure the identification of those accessing or participating in the meeting, the security of the electronic platform and any electronic communications, and the orderly conduct of the meeting.
- 19.10. The chairman of each general meeting of the Company may take such action as he considers appropriate to permit the orderly conduct of the business of the meeting as set out in the notice of the meeting and the chairman's decision on points of order, matters of procedure or arising incidentally from the business of the meeting shall be final as shall be his determination as to whether any point or matter is of such a nature.
- 19.11. Without prejudice to any other power of adjournment which he may have under these Articles or at common law, the chairman of a meeting at which a quorum is present may, with the consent of the meeting, (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting from time to time (or indefinitely) and from place to place and/or from electronic platform to electronic platform. In addition, the chairman of the meeting may at any time without the consent of the meeting adjourn any meeting to another time and/or place and/or electronic platform if it appears to him that:
- 19.11.1. the number of persons wishing to attend cannot be conveniently accommodated in the place(s) and/or on the electronic platform appointed for the meeting; or
 - 19.11.2. the facilities or security at the place of the meeting or the electronic platform provided for the meeting have become inadequate, compromised or are otherwise not sufficient or able to allow the meeting to be conducted as intended; or
 - 19.11.3. the unruly conduct of persons attending the general meeting prevents or is likely to prevent the orderly continuation of its business; or

- 19.11.4. the health, safety or wellbeing of those entitled to attend would be put at risk by their attendance at the meeting; or
- 19.11.5. an adjournment is otherwise necessary so that the business of the meeting may be properly conducted.
- 19.12. No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting except business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. Where a meeting is adjourned for an indefinite period, the time and place and/or electronic platform for the adjourned meeting shall be fixed by the Board. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more or for an indefinite period, seven clear days' notice at the least, specifying the place and/or electronic platform, the day and the time of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted shall be given in any manner in which notice of a meeting may lawfully be given from time to time. If a general meeting is adjourned to more than one place or if a general meeting which was originally specified as a physical meeting only in the notice is adjourned to an electronic meeting, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles. Save as provided in these Articles it shall not otherwise be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.
- 19.13. If it appears to the chairman of the meeting that the meeting place and/or electronic platform specified in the notice convening the meeting is inadequate to accommodate all members entitled and wishing to attend, the meeting shall nevertheless be duly constituted and its proceedings valid provided that the chairman is satisfied that adequate facilities are available to ensure that any member who is unable to be accommodated is nonetheless able to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened and to hear all persons present who speak (whether by the use of microphones, loud-speakers, audio-visual communications equipment or otherwise), whether in the meeting place and/or electronic platform or elsewhere, and to be heard by all other persons so present in the same manner.
- 19.14. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands or on the withdrawal of any other due demand for a poll, a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, a poll may be demanded:
- 19.14.1. by the chairman of the meeting; or
- 19.14.2. by at least five members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the meeting; or
- 19.14.3. by any member or members present in person or by proxy and representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- 19.14.4. by a member or members present in person or by proxy holding shares in the Company conferring a right to vote at the meeting, being shares on which an

aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right.

- 19.15. Unless a poll is so demanded and the demand is not withdrawn, a declaration by the chairman of the meeting that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the minute book, 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.
- 19.16. If a poll as duly demanded, it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman of the meeting may direct. The chairman may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a time and place for declaring the result of the poll. The result of a poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- 19.17. A poll demanded as respects the election of the chairman of a meeting or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time and place and/or electronic platform as the chairman of the meeting directs, but in any case not more than twenty-eight days after the meeting at which the poll was demanded. Any business other than that upon which a poll has been demanded may be proceeded with pending the completion of the poll. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn at any time before the poll is taken. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is subsequently duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made. No notice need be given of a poll not taken forthwith if the time and place and/or electronic platform 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 (in any manner in which notice of a meeting may lawfully be given from time to time) specifying the time and place and/or electronic platform at which the poll is to be taken.
- 19.18. All the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to every separate meeting of the holders of any class of share in the Company, except as provided in Article 4.1 when the provisions of Article 4.2 shall apply.
- 19.19. 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.

20. VOTES OF MEMBERS

- 20.1: Subject to any terms as to voting upon which any shares may be issued or may for the time being be held and to the provisions of these Articles, every member who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative, and every proxy for any member (regardless of the number of members for whom he is a proxy), shall have one vote on a show of hands. If a proxy or corporate representative is himself a member entitled to vote, he shall not be entitled to more than one vote. On a poll every member present in person or by proxy or by representative (in the case of a corporate member) shall have one vote for each share of which he is the

holder, proxy or representative. On a poll a member entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

- 20.2. In the case of joint holders of a share the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register in respect of the joint holding.
- 20.3. A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court or official having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) that he is incapable of running his affairs may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his guardian, receiver, curator or other person authorised for that purpose and appointed by the court, and any such guardian, receiver, curator bonis or other person may vote by proxy provided that evidence to the satisfaction of the Board of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be deposited at the office, or at such other place as is specified in accordance with these Articles for the deposit of instruments of proxy, not less than forty eight 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.
- 20.4. No member shall, unless the Board otherwise determines, be entitled to vote at any general meeting or at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the Company have been paid.
- 20.5. Where, in respect of any shares of the Company, any holder or any other person appearing to be interested in such shares held by a member has been issued with a notice pursuant to section 793 of the 2006 Act (a "**statutory notice**") and has failed in relation to any shares ("**the default shares**") to comply with the statutory notice and to give the Company the information required by such notice within the prescribed period from the date of the statutory notice, then the Board may serve on the holder of such default shares a notice (a "**disenfranchisement notice**") whereupon the following sanctions shall apply:
- 20.5.1. such holder shall not with effect from the service of the disenfranchisement notice be entitled in respect of the default shares to be present or to vote (either in person or by representative or by proxy) either at any general meeting or at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares or on any poll or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to any such meeting or poll; and
- 20.5.2. where such shares represent not less than 0.25 per cent of the nominal value of the issued shares of their class:
- (a) any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of the default shares shall be withheld by the Company which shall not be under any obligation to pay interest on it and the holder shall not be entitled under Article 37.16 to elect to receive shares instead of that dividend; and

(b) no transfer, other than an excepted transfer (as defined in Article 20.10.5), of any shares in certificated form held by the holder shall be registered unless:

(i) the holder is not himself in default as regards supplying the information required; and

(ii) the holder proves to the satisfaction of the Board that no person in default as regards supplying such information is interested in any of the shares the subject of the transfer and, for the purpose of ensuring this Article 20.5.2 can apply to all shares held by the holder, the Company may, in accordance with the Regulations, issue a written notification to the Operator requiring the conversion into certificated form of any shares held by the holder in uncertificated form).

20.6. Any new shares in the Company issued in respect of default shares shall be subject to the same sanctions as apply to the default shares provided that any sanctions applying to, or to a right to, new shares by virtue of this Article shall cease to have effect when the sanctions applying to the related default shares cease to have effect (and shall be suspended or cancelled if and to the extent that the sanctions applying to the related default shares are suspended or cancelled) and provided further that Article 20.5 shall apply to the exclusion of this Article if the Company gives a separate notice under section 793 of the 2006 Act in relation to the new shares.

20.7. The Company may at any time withdraw a disenfranchisement notice by serving on the holder of the default shares a notice in writing to that effect (a "withdrawal notice"), and a disenfranchisement notice shall be deemed to have been withdrawn at the end of the period of 7 days (or such shorter period as the Directors may determine) following receipt by the Company of the information required by the statutory notice in respect of all the shares to which the disenfranchisement notice related.

20.8. Unless and until a withdrawal notice is duly served in relation thereto or a disenfranchisement notice in relation thereto is deemed to have been withdrawn or the shares to which a disenfranchisement notice relates are transferred by means of an excepted transfer, the sanctions referred to in Articles 20.5 and 20.6 shall continue to apply.

20.9. Where, on the basis of information obtained from a holder in respect of any share held by him, the Company issues a notice pursuant to section 793 of the 2006 Act to any other person and such person fails to give the Company the information thereby required within the prescribed period and the Board serves a disenfranchisement notice upon such person, it shall at the same time send a copy of the disenfranchisement notice to the holder of such share, but the accidental omission to do so, or the non-receipt by the holder of the copy, shall not invalidate or otherwise affect the application of Articles 20.5 and 20.6.

20.10. For the purpose of Articles 20.5 to 20.10:

20.10.1. a person other than the holder of a share shall be treated as appearing to be interested in that share if the holder has informed the Company that the person is, or may be, so interested or if (after taking into account the said notification and any other relevant notification pursuant to section 793 of the 2006 Act) the Company knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person in question is or may be interested in the share;

20.10.2. "interested" shall be construed as it is for the purpose of section 793 of the 2006 Act,

20.10.3. reference to a person having failed to give the Company the information required by a notice, or being in default as regards supplying such information, includes:

- (a) reference to his having failed or refused to give all or any part of it; and
- (b) reference to his having given information which he knows to be false in a material particular or having recklessly given information which is false in a material particular,

20.10.4. the "prescribed period" means:

- (a) in a case where the default shares represent at least 0.25 per cent of their class, fourteen days; and
- (b) in any other case, twenty-eight days,

20.10.5. an "excepted transfer" means, in relation to any share held by a holder:

- (a) a transfer pursuant to acceptance of an offer made to all the holders (or all the holders other than the person making the offer and his nominees) of the shares in the Company to acquire those shares or a specified proportion of them, or to all the holders (or all the holders other than the person making the offer and his nominees) of a particular class of those shares to acquire the shares of that class or a specified proportion of them;
- (b) a transfer in consequence of a sale made through a recognised investment exchange (as defined in the FSMA) or any other stock exchange outside the United Kingdom on which the Company's shares are normally traded; or
- (c) a transfer which is shown to the satisfaction of the Board to be made in consequence of a bona fide sale of the whole of the beneficial interest in the share to a person who is unconnected with the holder and with any other person appearing to be interested in the share.

20.11. Nothing contained in these Articles shall prejudice or affect the right of the Company to apply to the court for an order under section 794 of the 2006 Act and in connection with

such an application or intended application or otherwise to require information on shorter notice than the prescribed period.

- 20.12. If any objection shall be raised as to the qualification of any voter or if any votes have been counted which should not have been counted or it shall be alleged that any votes have not been counted which ought to have been counted the objection or allegation shall not vitiate the decision on any resolution unless the same is raised or pointed out at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered or at which the alleged error occurs. Any objection or allegation made in due time shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting, and shall only vitiate the decision of the meeting on any resolution if the chairman decides that the objection or allegation is justified and that the decision of the meeting may have been affected. The decision of the chairman shall be final and conclusive.
- 20.13. If an amendment shall be proposed to any resolution under consideration but shall in good faith be ruled out of order by the chairman of the meeting the proceedings on the substantive resolution shall not be invalidated by any error in such ruling. In the case of a resolution duly proposed as a special resolution, no amendment to it (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error) may in any event be considered or voted upon and in the case of a resolution duly proposed as an ordinary resolution, no amendment thereto (other than an amendment to correct a patent error) may be considered or voted on, unless either at least 48 hours (without taking into account any part of a day that is not a working day) prior to the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which such ordinary resolution is to be proposed, notice in writing of the terms of the amendment and intention to move the same has been lodged at the Office or the chairman of the meeting in his absolute discretion decides that it may be considered or voted on. The chairman of the meeting can agree to the withdrawal of any proposed amendment before it is voted on at the meeting.
- 20.14. Invitations to appoint a proxy (whether in writing, in electronic form or by website communication) shall be in any usual form or in such other form as the Board may approve. Invitations to appoint a proxy shall be sent or made available by the Company to all persons entitled to notice of and to attend and vote at any meeting, and shall provide for voting both for and against all resolutions to be proposed at that meeting other than resolutions relating to the procedure of the meeting. The accidental omission to send or make available an invitation to appoint a proxy or the non-receipt thereof by any member entitled to attend and vote at a meeting shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting. The appointment of a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand, or concur in demanding, a poll and to vote on any amendment of a resolution put to the meeting for which it is given or any procedural resolution as the proxy thinks fit. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. The Company shall not be bound to enquire whether any proxy or corporate representative votes in accordance with the instructions given to him by the member he represents and if a proxy or corporate representative does not vote in accordance with the instructions of the member he represents the vote or votes cast shall nevertheless be valid for all purposes. If the chairman of a general meeting has been appointed as proxy by more than one member and has received conflicting

instructions on how to vote in respect of any particular resolution, he may exercise his discretion not to vote on a show of hands in respect of that particular resolution.

20.14.1. The appointment of a proxy shall, if made by instrument in writing, be executed by or on behalf of the appointor. A body corporate may execute an instrument of proxy either under seal or under the hand of two directors or a director and the secretary or other duly authorised officer.

20.14.2. If the Directors from time to time so permit, a proxy may be appointed by electronic communication to such address as may be notified by or on behalf of the Company for that purpose, or by any other lawful means from time to time authorised by the Directors. Any means of appointing a proxy which is authorised by or under this Article shall be subject to any terms, limitations, conditions or restrictions that the Directors may from time to time prescribe. Without limiting the foregoing, in relation to any shares which are held in uncertificated form, the Directors may from time to time permit appointments of a proxy to be made by means of an electronic communication in the form of an Uncertificated Proxy Instruction, and received by such participant in the relevant system concerned acting on behalf of the Company as the Directors may prescribe, in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Directors (subject always to the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned), and may in a similar manner permit supplements to, or amendments or revocations of, any such Uncertificated Proxy instruction to be made by like means. The Directors may in addition prescribe the method of determining the time at which any such properly authenticated dematerialised instruction (and/or other instruction or notification) is to be treated as received by the Company or such participant. The Directors may treat any such Uncertificated Proxy Instruction which purports to be or is expressed to be sent on behalf of a holder of a share as sufficient evidence of the authority of the person sending that instruction to send it on behalf of that holder.

20.15. Any corporation which is a member of the Company may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or of any class of members of the Company, and (except as otherwise provided in these Articles) the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company. A certified copy of such a resolution shall be deposited at the office not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or first meeting at which the person so authorised is to act, or, in the case of a poll taken subsequent to the meeting or first meeting, not less than twenty-four hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, and unless such certified copy of such resolution is so deposited the authority granted by such resolution shall not be treated as valid. Where certified copies of two or more valid but differing resolutions authorising any person or persons to act as the representative of any corporation pursuant to this Article at the same meeting in relation to the same share are deposited at the office, the resolution, a certified copy of which as deposited with the Company (in accordance with this Article) last in time (regardless of the date of such

certified copy or of the date upon which the resolution set out there was passed), shall be treated as revoking and replacing all other such authorities as regards that share but if the Company is unable to determine which of any such two or more valid but differing resolutions was the one so deposited last in time, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share. The authority granted by any such resolution shall, unless the contrary is stated in the certified copy thereof deposited with the Company pursuant to this Article, be treated as valid for any adjournment of any meeting at which such authority may be used as well as at such meeting. A corporation which is a member of the Company may authorise more than one person to act as its representative pursuant to this Article in respect of any meeting or meetings and such a member who holds different classes of shares may so authorise one or more different persons for each class of share held.

20.16. The appointment of proxy and the power of attorney or other written authority (if any) under which it is signed, or a copy of any such power or written authority certified notarially or in any other manner approved by the Directors, shall:

20.16.1. in the case of an appointment otherwise than by electronic communication, be deposited at the office (or at such other place as shall be specified in the notice of meeting or in any instrument of proxy or other document accompanying the same); and

20.16.2. in the case of an appointment by electronic communication where an address has been specified for the purpose of receiving appointments by electronic communication (i) in the notice convening the meeting, (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 (without taking into account any part of a day that is not a working day) before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote or in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it was demanded, not less than 24 hours (without taking into account any part of a day that is not a working day) before the time appointed for taking the poll, and (save as otherwise provided in this Article) unless so deposited or received the appointment of proxy shall not be treated as valid. Where a poll is not taken forthwith but is taken less than 48 hours after it was demanded, the appointment of proxy together with any other documents required to be deposited or received pursuant to this Article 20.16 shall nevertheless be deemed to have been duly deposited if:

- (a) in the case of an appointment otherwise than by electronic communication, they are delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman or the secretary or to any Director; or
- (b) in the case of an appointment by electronic communication, they are received at the address notified by the Company for such purposes,

in each case, at any time prior to the commencement of such meeting and, if so delivered or received, the instrument of proxy shall be treated as valid. In calculating the periods mentioned in this Article the Directors may determine that no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

- 20.17. The deposit or delivery or receipt of an appointment of proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting at the meeting or at any adjourned meeting. When two or more valid but differing appointments of proxy are deposited or delivered or received in respect of the same share for the use at the same meeting, the one which is deposited or delivered or received with the Company (in accordance with the provisions of this Article) last in time (regardless of the date of its making or transmission) shall be treated as replacing and revoking any others as regards that share and if the Company is unable to determine which of any such two or more valid but differing instruments of proxy was so deposited or delivered last in time, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share. No appointment of proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date stated in it as the date of its mailing or transmission. The instrument of proxy shall, unless the contrary is stated, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates.
- 20.18. A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid, notwithstanding the previous termination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll, unless notice of the termination shall have been received by the Company at the office (or other place at which the appointment of proxy was duly deposited, delivered or received) before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the appointment of proxy is used 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.

21. POWERS OF THE BOARD

- 21.1. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, these Articles and any directions given by special resolution, the business of the Company shall be managed by the Board, which may exercise all the powers of the Company. No alteration of these Articles and no directions given by special resolution shall invalidate any prior act of the Board which would have been valid if such alteration had not been made or such direction had not been given. The general powers given by this Article shall not be limited or restricted by any special authority or power given to the Board by any other Article.
- 21.2. The Board may from time to time make such arrangements as it thinks fit for the management and transaction of the Company's affairs in the United Kingdom or elsewhere and may for that purpose appoint an investment manager and/or any local boards, managers, inspectors and agents and delegate to them any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the Board (other than the power to borrow and make calls) with power to sub-delegate and may authorise the members of any local board or any of them to fill any vacancies therein and to act notwithstanding such vacancies. Any such appointment or delegation may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board thinks fit. The Board may at any time remove any person so appointed and

may vary or annul such delegation but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of such removal, variation or annulment shall be affected by it.

- 21.3. The Board may from time to time by power of attorney appoint any company, firm or person, or any fluctuating body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Board, to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Board under these Articles) and for such period and subject to such conditions as it may think fit. Any such power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection or convenience of persons dealing with any such attorney as the Board may think fit and may also authorise any such attorney to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him. The Board may revoke or vary any such appointment but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of such revocation or variation shall be affected by it.
- 21.4. The Board may delegate any of its powers to any committee consisting of one or more Directors. It may also delegate to any managing Director or any Director holding any other executive office or any other Director such of its powers as it considers desirable to be exercised by him. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the Board may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of its own powers and may be revoked or altered but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of such revocation or variation shall be affected by it. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by these Articles regulating the proceedings of the Board so far as they are capable of applying. If any such committee determines to co-opt persons other than Directors on to such committee, the number of such co-opted persons shall be less than one half of the total number of members of the committee and no resolution of the committee shall be effective unless a majority of the members of the committee present at the meeting concerned are Directors.

22. BORROWING POWERS

- 22.1. Subject as hereinafter provided, the Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital, and, subject to the Statutes, to issue debentures and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security, for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.
- 22.2. The Board shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiary undertakings (if any) so as to secure (as regards subsidiary undertakings so far as by such exercise the Board can secure) that the aggregate amount for the time being outstanding of all borrowings by the group (excluding money owed by any member of the group to any other member of the group) shall not without the previous sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company exceed an amount equal to the adjusted capital and reserves. For the purpose of the above restriction the "adjusted capital and reserves" means the aggregate from time to time of:

- 22.3. the amount paid up on the issued share capital of the Company, and
- 22.4. the amount standing to the credit of the capital and revenue reserves of the Company (or, if the Company has subsidiary undertakings, the consolidated capital and revenue reserves of the group) including any share premium account, capital redemption reserve, revaluation reserve, merger reserve and credit balance on profit and loss account, all as shown in the latest audited balance sheet of the Company or (as the case may be) the latest audited consolidated balance sheet of the group:
- 22.4.1. after making appropriate adjustment for any variation on the amount paid up or credited as paid up on the issued share capital of the Company and in the share premium account, capital redemption reserve, revaluation reserve or merger reserve since the date of such balance sheet and so that for the purpose of making such adjustments, if any issue or proposed issue of shares by the Company for cash has been underwritten, then such shares shall be deemed to have been issued and the amount (including any premium) of the subscription moneys payable in respect thereof (not being moneys payable later than six months after the date of allotment) shall, to the extent so underwritten, be deemed to have been paid up on the date when the issue of such shares was underwritten (or, if such underwriting was conditional, on the date when it became unconditional);
- 22.4.2. after making appropriate adjustment for any distribution from such reserves (otherwise than to the Company or to a subsidiary undertaking) not provided for therein;
- 22.4.3. after excluding any sums set aside for future taxation (including deferred tax) and amounts attributable to outside shareholders in subsidiary undertakings;
- 22.4.4. after deducting any debit balance on profit and loss account as shown in such balance sheet;
- 22.4.5. after making appropriate adjustment for any company which has become or ceased to be a subsidiary undertaking since the date of such balance sheet and any variation in the interests of the Company in its subsidiary undertakings since the date of such balance sheet; and
- 22.4.6. after making appropriate adjustment for any sums attributable to outside interests in any subsidiary undertaking.
- 22.5. For the purpose of Article 22.2 "borrowings" shall be deemed to include not only borrowings but also the following except insofar as otherwise taken into account:
- 22.5.1. the nominal amount of any issued share capital and the principal amount of any debentures or borrowed money (together with any fixed or minimum premium payable on redemption or repayment) of any body, whether corporate or unincorporated, the redemption or repayment of which is the subject of a guarantee or indemnity by a member of the group but excluding any shares or

indebtedness the beneficial interest in which is for the time being owned by a member of the group;

- 22.5.2. the outstanding amount raised by acceptances by any bank or accepting house under any acceptance credit opened on behalf of and in favour of any member of the group;
- 22.5.3. the principal amount of any debenture (whether secured or unsecured) of a member of the group owned otherwise than by a member of the group;
- 22.5.4. the principal amount of any preference share capital of any subsidiary undertaking owned otherwise than by a member of the group;
- 22.5.5. any fixed or minimum premium payable on final redemption or repayment of any borrowing or deemed borrowing; and
- 22.5.6. the amounts which would be shown as outstanding in respect of any hire purchase commitments or finance lease obligations in an audited consolidated balance sheet for the group, if such a balance sheet had been prepared, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles,

but shall be deemed not to include:

- 22.5.7. borrowings incurred by any member of the group for the purpose of repaying the whole or any part of any borrowings by a member of the group for the time being outstanding within six months of being so borrowed, pending their application for that purpose within that period; and
 - 22.5.8. borrowings incurred by any member of the group for the purpose of financing any contract in respect of which any part of the price receivable by a member of the group as guaranteed or insured by the Export Credits Guarantee Department of the Department of Trade and Industry or by any other governmental department fulfilling a similar function, up to an amount not exceeding that part of the price receivable under the contract which is so guaranteed or insured.
- 22.6. When the aggregate amount of borrowings required to be taken into account for the purposes of these Articles on any particular day is being ascertained, any money denominated or repayable (or repayable at the option of any person other than any member of the group) in a currency other than sterling shall, if not subject to a contract or arrangement determining the rate of exchange, be converted for the purpose of calculating the sterling equivalent at the rate of exchange prevailing in London at the close of business on the last business day before that day or, if it would result in a lower sterling equivalent, at the rate of exchange prevailing in London six months before such day (and for this purpose the rate of exchange shall be taken as the middle market rate as at the close of business on the day in question or, if that is not a business day, on the last business day before the day in question).

- 22.7. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the Board may from time to time change the accounting conventions on which the audited balance sheet or audited consolidated balance sheet is prepared.
- 22.8. A certificate or report by the auditors as to the amount of the adjusted capital and reserves or the amount of any borrowings or to the effect that the limit imposed by these Articles has not been or will not be exceeded at any particular time or times shall be conclusive evidence of the amount or of that fact. For the purposes of their computation, the auditors may at their discretion make such further or other adjustments (if any) as they think fit. Nevertheless for the purposes of these Articles the Board may act in reliance on a bona fide estimate of the amount of the adjusted capital and reserves at any time and if in consequence such limit is inadvertently exceeded an amount of moneys borrowed equal to the excess may be disregarded until the expiration of sixty days after the day on which (by reason of a determination of the auditors or otherwise) the Board becomes aware that such a situation has or may have arisen.
- 22.9. Notwithstanding the foregoing no lender or other person dealing with the Company shall be concerned to see or inquire whether the limit imposed by Articles 22.2 to 22.8 is observed and no borrowing incurred or security given in excess of such limit shall be invalid or ineffectual except in the case of express notice to the lender or the recipient of the security at the time when the borrowing was incurred or security given that the limit had been or was thereby exceeded.

23. NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

- 23.1. Unless and until otherwise determined by ordinary resolution of the Company, the Directors (other than alternate Directors) shall be not less than two nor more than eight in number.
- 23.2. A Director shall not be required to hold any shares of the Company by way of qualification.
- 23.3. Without prejudice to Article 25, if the number of Directors is reduced below the minimum number fixed in accordance with these Articles, the Directors for the time being may act for the purpose of filling up vacancies in their number or of calling a general meeting of the Company, but not for any other purpose. If there are no Directors able or willing to act, then any two members may summon a general meeting for the purpose of appointing Directors.
- 23.4. No person other than a Director retiring (or, if appointed by the Board, vacating office) at the meeting shall, unless recommended by the Board, be eligible for election to the office of a Director at any general meeting, unless not less than seven nor more than 42 days before the day fixed for the meeting there shall have been left at the office addressed to the secretary notice in writing by a member entitled to be present and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given of his intention to propose such person for election, and also notice in writing signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be elected. The notice shall give the particulars in respect of that person which would (if he were elected) be required to be included in the Company's register of Directors.

24. ELECTION, APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT BY ROTATION

- 24.1. Subject to section 168 of the 2006 Act and to the provisions of Articles 23.1 to 23.4 and without prejudice to the power of the Board under Article 23.3 the Company may by ordinary resolution elect a person who is willing to act to be a Director either to fill a vacancy or as an additional Director, but so that the total number of Directors shall not at any time exceed the maximum number fixed by these Articles.
- 24.2. A resolution for the election of two or more persons as Directors by a single resolution shall not be moved at any general meeting unless a resolution that it shall be so moved has first been agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it, and any resolution moved in contravention of this provision shall be void. For the purposes of this Article a motion for approving a person's appointment or for nominating for appointment shall be treated as a motion for his appointment.
- 24.3. The Board shall have power to appoint any person to be a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Board but so that the total number of Directors shall not at any time exceed the maximum number fixed by these Articles. Any Director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting, and shall then be eligible for election (and shall not be taken into account in determining the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation at that meeting), and unless so elected shall vacate office at the conclusion of such meeting.
- 24.4. Each Director shall retire from office at the third annual general meeting after the annual general meeting or general meeting (as the case may be) at which he was previously elected. At each annual general meeting of the Company, one-third of the Directors who are subject to retirement by rotation or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to but not exceeding one-third, shall retire from office. If there are fewer than three Directors who are subject to retirement by rotation, one Director shall retire from office. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and of these Articles, the Directors to retire by rotation at each annual general meeting shall be, so far as necessary to obtain the number required, first, any Director who wishes to retire and not offer himself for re-election and secondly, those Directors who have been longest in office since their appointment or last re-appointment. As between two or more Directors who have been in office for an equal length of time, the Director to retire shall, in default of agreement between them, be determined by lot. The Directors to retire on each occasion (both as to number and identity) shall be determined by the composition of the Board at the start of business on the date of the notice convening the annual general meeting notwithstanding any change in the number or identity of the Directors after that time but before the close of the meeting.
- 24.5. Any non-executive Director who, at the date of the annual general meeting, has held office for nine years or more shall be subject to re-election at each annual general meeting.
- 24.6. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election. If he is not re-elected or deemed to be re-elected he shall hold office until the meeting elects someone in his place, or if it does not do so, until the end of the meeting.

- 24.7. At any general meeting or annual general meeting at which a Director retired under any provisions of these Articles, the Company may by ordinary resolution fill the vacancy by electing the retiring Director or some other person who is eligible for appointment and willing to act as a Director. If the Company does not do so, the retiring Director shall (if willing) be deemed to have been re-appointed except in the following circumstances:

24.7.1. it is expressly resolved not to fill the vacancy; or

24.7.2. a resolution for the re-appointment of the Director is put to the meeting and lost.

25. PROCEDURE IF INSUFFICIENT DIRECTORS APPOINTED

- 25.1. If:

25.1.1. at the annual general meeting in any year any resolution or resolutions for the appointment or re-appointment of persons eligible for appointment or re-appointment as Directors are put to the meeting and lost (such persons who are not so appointed or re-appointed being "**Retiring Directors**"); and

25.1.2. at the end of that meeting the number of Directors is fewer than any minimum number of Directors required under these Articles,

all Retiring Directors shall be deemed to have been re-appointed as Directors and shall remain in office but the Retiring Directors may only act for the purpose of filling vacancies, convening general meetings of the Company and performing such duties as are essential to maintain the Company as a going concern, and not for any other purpose.

- 25.2. The Directors shall convene a general meeting as soon as reasonably practicable following the meeting referred to in Article 25.1 and the Retiring Directors shall retire from office at that meeting. If at the end of any meeting convened under this Article the number of Directors is fewer than any minimum number of Directors required under these Articles, the provisions of this Article 25 shall also apply to that meeting.

26. RESIGNATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

- 26.1. A Director may resign his office by notice in writing submitted to the Board.

- 26.2. The Company may by ordinary resolution of which special notice has been given in accordance with section 312 of the 2006 Act remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between the Company and such Director. Such removal shall be without prejudice to any claim which such Director may have for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.

27. DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

- 27.1. Without prejudice to the other provisions of these Articles, the office of a Director shall be vacated if the Director:

- 27.1.1. becomes bankrupt or the subject of an interim receiving order or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally or applies to the court for an interim order under section 253 of the Insolvency Act 1986 (as amended) in connection with a voluntary arrangement under that Act;
 - 27.1.2. he becomes incapable by reason of illness or injury of managing and administering his property and affairs and the Directors resolve that his office be vacated;
 - 27.1.3. is absent from meetings of the Board for six consecutive months without permission of the Board and the Board resolves that his office be vacated;
 - 27.1.4. ceases to be a Director by virtue of any provision of the Statutes or becomes prohibited by law from being a Director,
 - 27.1.5. receives written notice signed by all the other Directors removing him from office without prejudice to any claim which such Director may have for damages for breach of any contract of service or letter of appointment between him and the Company, or
 - 27.1.6. in the case of a Director who holds any executive office, ceases to hold such office (whether because his appointment has terminated or expires) and the majority of the other Directors resolve that his office be vacated.
- 27.2. A resolution of the Board declaring a Director to have vacated office under the terms of Article 27.1 shall be conclusive as to the fact and grounds of vacation stated in the resolution.

28. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

- 28.1. The Directors of the Company (other than alternate Directors) shall be paid such remuneration (by way of fee) for their services as may be determined by the Board save that unless otherwise approved by ordinary resolution of the Company in general meeting the aggregate of the remuneration (by way of fee) of all of the Directors shall not exceed £150,000 per annum. Such remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day, shall be divided between the Directors as they shall agree, or, failing agreement, equally and shall be distinct from and additional to any remuneration or other benefits which may be paid or provided to any Director pursuant to any other provision of these Articles. The Directors shall also be entitled to be repaid all travelling, hotel and other expenses of travelling to and from Board meetings, committee meetings, general meetings or otherwise incurred while engaged on the business of the Company.
- 28.2. Any Director who by request of the Board performs special services or goes or resides abroad for any purposes of the Company may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, commission, percentage of profits or otherwise as the Board made decide.

29. ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

- 29.1. Any Director (other than an alternate Director) may appoint another Director or any other person approved by the Board and willing to act, to be an alternate Director and may at any time terminate that appointment.
- 29.2. An alternate Director shall (subject to his giving to the Company a postal address within the United Kingdom and, if applicable, an address in relation to which electronic communications may be received by him) be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of Directors and of all meetings of committees of Directors of which his appointor is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor as a Director in his absence, but it shall not be necessary to give notice of such a meeting to an alternate Director who is absent from the United Kingdom.
- 29.3. An alternate Director shall automatically cease to be an alternate Director if his appointor ceases to be a Director or dies, but, if a Director retires by rotation or otherwise vacates office but is elected or deemed to have been elected 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 election. The appointment of an alternate Director shall also automatically cease on the happening of any event which, if he was a Director, would cause him to vacate office.
- 29.4. Any appointment or removal of an alternate Director shall be by notice to the Company signed by the Director making or revoking the appointment or in any other manner approved by the Board.
- 29.5. Save as otherwise provided in these Articles, an alternate Director shall be deemed for all purposes to be a Director and shall alone be responsible for his own acts and defaults and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of the Director appointing him. An alternate Director may be repaid by the Company such expenses as might properly have been repaid to him if he had been a Director but shall not (unless the Company by ordinary resolution otherwise determines) in respect of his office of alternate Director be entitled to receive any remuneration or fee from the Company. An alternate Director shall be entitled to be indemnified by the Company to the same extent as if he were a Director.
- 29.6. An alternate Director shall not be required to hold any shares in the Company and shall not be counted in reckoning any maximum number of Directors permitted by these Articles.

30. PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

- 30.1. The Board may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit. Questions arising at any such meetings shall be determined by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote. 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 and an alternate Director who is appointed by two or more Directors shall be entitled to a separate vote on behalf of each of his appointors in

the appointor's absence. A Director may, and the secretary on the requisition of a Director shall, call a meeting of the Board and notice of such meeting shall be deemed to be duly given to each Director if it is given to him personally or by word of mouth or sent in writing to him at his last known address or any other address given by him to the Company for this purpose or sent by way of electronic communication to an address for the time being notified by him to the Company for this purpose. A Director may waive the requirement that notice be given to him of any Board meeting, either prospectively or retrospectively. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting of the Board to any Director absent from the United Kingdom.

30.2. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Board may be fixed by the Board, and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two. A Director or other person who is present at a meeting of the Board in more than one capacity (that is to say, as both Director and an alternate Director or as an alternate for more than one Director) shall not be counted as two or more for quorum purposes unless at least one other Director or alternate Director is also present.

30.3. Any Director or alternate Director may validly participate in a meeting of the Board or a committee of the Board through the medium of conference telephone or similar form of communication equipment (including video and web conferencing applications, and whether in use when these Articles were adopted or developed subsequently) or by a combination of such methods provided that each Director or alternate Director participating in the meeting is able:

- (a) to hear each of the other participating Directors or alternate Directors addressing the meeting; and
- (b) if he so wishes, to address each of the other participating Directors or alternate Directors simultaneously.

A person so participating shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall accordingly be counted in a quorum and be entitled to vote. Subject to the Statutes, all business transacted in such manner by the Board or a committee of the Board shall for the purpose of these Articles be deemed to be validly and effectively transacted at a meeting of the Board or a committee of the Board notwithstanding that fewer than two Directors or alternate Directors are physically present at the same place. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting then is.

30.4. The Directors may elect from their number, and remove, a chairman and a senior independent director of the Board of Directors. The Chairman, or in his absence the senior independent director, shall preside at all meetings of the Directors, but if there is no Chairman or senior independent director, or if at the meeting neither the Chairman nor the senior independent director is present within five minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, or if neither of them is willing to act as chairman of the meeting, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

- 30.5. A resolution in writing signed by all the Directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the Board (not being less than the number of Directors required to form a quorum of the Board) or by all the members of a committee of the Board for the time being shall be as valid and effective as a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board or committee duly convened and held. A resolution signed by an alternate Director need not be signed by his appointor and, if it is executed by a Director who has appointed an alternate Director, it need not also be executed by the alternate Director in that capacity. Such a resolution, to be effective, need not be authenticated by an alternate Director if it is authenticated by the Director who appointed him. The resolution may consist of one document or several documents in like form each signed by one or more Directors or alternate Directors and such documents may be facsimile copies of the signed resolution.
- 30.6. All acts done by any meeting of the Board, or of a committee of the Board, or by any person acting as a Director or by an alternate Director, shall as regards all persons dealing in good faith with the Company, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment or continuance in office of any Director, alternate Director or person so acting, or that they or any of them were disqualified, or had vacated office or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed or had duly continued an office and was qualified and had continued to be a Director or an alternate Director and had been entitled to vote.

31. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

- 31.1. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, and provided that he has disclosed to the Board the nature and extent of any material interest of his, a Director notwithstanding his office:
- 31.1.1. may be a party to or otherwise directly or indirectly interested in:
- (a) any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested, or
 - (b) a proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company,
- 31.1.2. may be or become a member or 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,
- 31.1.3. 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, and
- 31.1.4. may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director, save that a Director shall, subject to sub-section 177(6) of the 2006 Act, be required to disclose all interests

whether or not material in any transaction or arrangement referred to in Article 31.1.1 and the declaration of interest must (in the case of a transaction or arrangement referred to in Article 31.1.1(a)) and may, but need not, (in the case of a transaction or arrangement referred to in Article 31.1.1(b)) be made:

- (a) at a meeting of the Directors, or
- (b) by notice to the Directors in accordance with:
 - (i) Section 184 of the 2006 Act (notice in writing), or
 - (ii) Section 185 of the 2006 Act (general notice).

31.2. For the purposes of Section 175 of the 2006 Act, the Directors shall have the power to authorise any matter which would or might otherwise constitute or give rise to a breach of the duty of a Director under that Section to avoid a situation in which he has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company. For these purposes references to a conflict of interest includes a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties. This Article does not apply to a conflict of interest arising in relation to a transaction or arrangement with the Company.

31.3. Authorisation of a matter under this Article shall be effective only if:

31.3.1. the matter in question shall have been proposed in writing (giving full particulars of the relevant situation) for consideration at a meeting of the Directors, in accordance with the Board's normal procedures or in such other manner as the Directors may approve;

31.3.2. any requirement as to the quorum at the meeting of the Directors at which the matter is considered is met without counting the Director in question and any other interested Director (together the "Interested Directors"); and

31.3.3. the matter was agreed to without the Interested Directors voting or would have been agreed to if the votes of the Interested Directors had not been counted.

31.4. Any authorisation of a matter pursuant to this Article shall extend to any actual or potential conflict of interest which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the matter so authorised.

31.5. Any authorisation of a matter under this Article shall be subject to such terms as the Directors may determine, whether at the time such authorisation is given or subsequently, and may be terminated by the Directors at any time. Such terms may include, without limitation, terms that the relevant Directors:

31.5.1. will not be obliged to disclose to the Company or use for the benefit of the Company any confidential information received by him otherwise than by virtue of his position as a Director, if to do so would breach any duty of confidentiality to a third party;

- 31.5.2. may be required by the Company to maintain in the strictest confidence any confidential information relating to the Company which also relates to the situation as a result of which the conflict arises (the "conflict situation");
- 31.5.3. may be required by the Company not to attend any part of a meeting of the Directors at which any matter which may be relevant to the conflict situation is to be discussed, and not to view any board papers relating to such matters; and
- 31.5.4. shall not be obliged to account to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits received by him in consequence of the conflict situation.

A Director shall comply with any obligation imposed on him by the Directors pursuant to any such authorisation.

- 31.6. A Director shall not, save as otherwise agreed by him, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he (or a person connected with him) derives from any matter authorised by the Directors under this Article and any contract, transaction or arrangement relating thereto shall not be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such benefit.
- 31.7. Save as otherwise provided by these Articles, a Director shall not vote at a meeting of the Board or of a committee of the Board on any resolution concerning a matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest (other than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or in or otherwise through the Company) which is material or a duty which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the Company unless his interest or duty arises only because one of the following Articles applies (in which case he may vote and be counted in the quorum):
 - 31.7.1. the resolution relates to the giving to him or any other person of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of money lent to, or an obligation incurred by him or by any other person at the request of or for the benefit of, the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings;
 - 31.7.2. the resolution relates to the giving to a third party of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of an obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for which the Director has assumed responsibility in whole or part and whether alone or jointly with others under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
 - 31.7.3. his interest arises by virtue of his being, or intending to become, a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of an offer of any shares, debentures, or other securities by the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for subscription, purchase or exchange;
 - 31.7.4. the resolution relates to any proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise howsoever provided that he does not hold an interest in shares (as that term is used in Part 22 of the 2006 Act) representing one per cent or more of either any class of the equity share capital of such company or of the voting

rights available to members of such company (any such interest being deemed for the purpose of this Article to be a material interest in all circumstances);

31.7.5. the resolution relates in any way to any arrangement for the benefit of the employees of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings which does not accord to him any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the employees to whom such scheme or arrangement relates; and

31.7.6. the resolution relates to any proposal concerning any insurance which the Company is empowered to purchase and/or maintain for or for the benefit of any Directors of the Company or for persons who include Directors of the Company provided that for the purposes of this Article, "insurance" means only insurance against liability incurred by a Director in respect of any act or omission by him as is referred to in Article 46 or any other insurance which the Company is empowered to purchase and/or maintain for or for the benefit of any groups of persons consisting of or including Directors.

31.8. For the purposes of Articles 31.1 to 31.7:

31.8.1. an interest of a person who is, for any purpose of the 2006 Act (excluding any such modification thereof not in force when these Articles became binding on the Company), connected with a Director shall be treated as an interest of the Director and, in relation to an alternate Director, an interest of his appointor shall be treated as an interest of the alternate Director without prejudice to any interest which the alternate Director otherwise has;

31.8.2. a general notice given to the Board that a Director is to be regarded as having an interest of the nature and extent specified in the notice in any transaction or arrangement in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a disclosure that the Director has an interest in any such transaction of the nature and extent so specified; and

31.8.3. 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.

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

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

31.11. Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the fixing or varying of terms of 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

by the proviso to Article 31.7.4 or 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.

- 31.12. If a question arises at a meeting of the Board or of a committee of the Board 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 (or if the Director concerned is the chairman, to the other Directors at the meeting) and his ruling in relation to any Director (or, as the case may be, the ruling of the majority of the other Directors in relation to the chairman) shall be final and conclusive.

32. SECRETARY

- 32.1. Subject to the Statutes, the secretary shall be appointed by the Board for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as the Board may think fit, and any secretary appointed by the Board may at any time be removed by it.
- 32.2. Any provision of the Statutes or these Articles requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a Director and the secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as Director and as, or in place of, the secretary.

33. MINUTES

- 33.1. The Board shall cause minutes to be kept:
- 33.1.1. of all appointments of officers made by the Board;
 - 33.1.2. of the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Board and of any committee of the Board; and
 - 33.1.3. of all proceedings at meetings of the Company or the holders of any class of shares in the Company and of the Board and committees of the Board.
- 33.2. Any such minutes, if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting to which they relate or of the meeting at which they are read, shall be sufficient evidence without any further proof of the facts therein stated.
- 33.3. Any such minutes must be kept for the period specified by the 2006 Act.

34. ACCOUNTING RECORDS, BOOKS AND REGISTERS

- 34.1. The Directors shall cause accounting records to be kept and such other books and registers as are necessary to comply with the provisions of the Statutes and subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the Directors may exercise the powers conferred upon the Company by section 129 of the 2006 Act with regard to the keeping of an Overseas Branch Register, and the Directors may (subject to the provisions of section 129 of the 2006 Act) take and vary such directions as they may think fit respecting the keeping of the registers.

- 34.2. The accounting records shall be kept at the office or (subject to the provisions of the Statutes) at such other place in Great Britain as the Board thinks fit, and shall always be open to inspection by the Directors. No member of the Company (other than a Director) shall have any right of inspecting any accounting record or book or document except as conferred by law or authorised by the Board or by the Company in general meeting.
- 34.3. The Board shall in accordance with the Statutes cause to be prepared and to be laid before the Company in general meeting such profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and reports as are required by the Statutes. The Board shall in its report state the amount which it recommends to be paid by way of dividend.
- 34.4. A printed copy of every balance sheet (including every document required by law to be annexed thereto) which is to be laid before the Company in general meeting and of the Directors' and auditors' reports shall, at least twenty-one clear days previously to the meeting, be delivered or sent by post to every member and to every debenture holder of the Company of whose address the Company is aware, or, in the case of joint holders of any share or debenture, to the joint holder who is first named in the Register and to the auditors provided that if and to the extent that the Statutes so permit and without prejudice to Article 34.6 the Company need not send copies of the documents referred to above to members but may send such members summary financial statements or other documents authorized by the Statutes. Where permitted by the Statutes, the Company may, if the Board so determines in its absolute discretion, send any document or copy document referred to in this Article to the persons referred to in this Article or any of them by electronic communication.
- 34.5. Auditors of the Company shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with the Statutes.
- 34.6. The auditors' report to the members made pursuant to the statutory provisions as to audit shall be laid before the Company in general meeting and shall be open to inspection by any member, and in accordance with the Statutes every member shall be entitled to be furnished with a copy of the balance sheet (including every document required by law to be annexed thereto) and auditors' report.

35. AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

- 35.1. Any Director or the secretary or any person appointed by the Board for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any documents affecting the constitution of the Company and any resolutions passed by the Company or the Board and any books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company and to certify copies thereof or extracts therefrom as true copies or extracts and where any books, records, documents or accounts are elsewhere than at the office the officer of the Company having the custody thereof shall be deemed to be a person appointed by the Board as aforesaid.
- 35.2. A document purporting to be a copy of a resolution, or an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Company or of the Board or of any committee of the Board which is certified as such in accordance with Article 35.1 shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all

persons dealing with the Company on the faith thereof that such resolution has been duly passed or, as the case may be, that such extract is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.

36. RECORD DATES

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

37. DIVIDENDS

- 37.1. Subject to the Statutes, the Company may by ordinary resolution declare that out of profits available for distribution there be paid dividends to members in accordance with their respective rights and priorities, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Board.
- 37.2. Except as otherwise provided by these Articles or the rights attached to any shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid on the shares in respect of which the dividend is paid, but no amount paid on a share in advance of the date upon which a call is payable shall be treated for the purposes of this Article or Article 37.3 as paid on the share.
- 37.3. All dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid or credited as paid 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 or be entitled to dividends declared after a particular date, such share shall rank for or be entitled to dividends accordingly.
- 37.4. Any general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the Board, direct payment or satisfaction of such dividend wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of fully paid shares or debentures of any other company, and the Board shall give effect to such direction. Where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, the Board may settle it as it thinks expedient, and in particular may issue fractional certificates (or authorise any person to sell or transfer any fractions or ignore fractions) and fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof and may determine that cash payment shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of those entitled to participate in the dividend, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees, upon trust for the members entitled to the dividend, as may seem expedient to the Board.
- 37.5. Subject to the Statutes and in accordance with these Articles, the Board may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to the Board to be justified by the profits of the Company available for distribution and the position of the Company, and the Board may also pay the fixed dividend payable on any shares of the Company with preferential rights half-yearly or otherwise on fixed dates whenever such profits in the opinion of the Board justify that course. In particular (but without prejudice to the generality

of the foregoing) if at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes the Board may pay interim dividends on shares in the capital of the Company which confer deferred or non-preferential rights as well as in respect of shares which confer preferential rights with regard to dividend but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferential rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear. Provided the Board acts in good faith, the Board shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring any preferential rights for any loss that they may suffer by reason of the lawful payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferential rights.

- 37.6. The Board may deduct from any dividend payable to any member on or in respect of a share all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to shares in the Company.
- 37.7. All dividends and interest shall be paid (subject to any lien of the Company) to those members whose names shall be on the Register at the date at which such dividend shall be declared or at the date at which such interest shall be payable respectively, or at such other date as the Company by ordinary resolution or the Board may determine, notwithstanding any subsequent transfer or transmission of shares.
- 37.8. The Board may pay the dividends or interest payable on shares in respect of which any person is by transmission entitled to be registered as holder to such person upon production of such certificate and evidence as would be required if such person desired to be registered as a member in respect of such shares.
- 37.9. No dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share shall bear interest against the Company unless otherwise expressly provided by the rights attached to the share. All dividends, interest and other sums payable which are unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of the Company until such time as they are claimed. The payment of any unclaimed dividend, interest or other sum payable by the Company on or in respect of any share into a separate account shall not constitute the Company a trustee of the same. All dividends unclaimed for a period of twelve years after having become due for payment shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company.
- 37.10. The Company may pay any dividend, interest or other moneys payable in cash in respect of shares, by direct debit, bank or other electronic transfer, cheque, dividend warrant or money order. In respect of shares in uncertificated form where the Company is authorised to do so by or on behalf of the holder or joint holders in such manner as the Company shall from time to time consider sufficient, the Company may also pay any such dividend, interest or other monies by means of the relevant system concerned (subject always to the facilities and requirements of that relevant system) and the making of such a payment by such method shall be a good discharge to the Company. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing in respect of shares in uncertificated form, such payment may include the sending by the Company or by any person on its behalf of an instruction to the operator of the relevant system to credit the cash memorandum account of the holder or joint holders, or if permitted by the Company, of such person as the holder or joint holders

may direct. Where an authority in that behalf shall have been received by the Company in such form as the Company shall consider sufficient the Company may pay the amount distributable to such member or person to his bankers or other agents and payment in accordance with such authority shall constitute a good discharge therefore.

- 37.11. Any one of two or more joint holders may give effectual receipts for any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the share held by him as joint holder.
- 37.12. Every such cheque, warrant or order may be remitted by post directed to the registered address of the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the registered address of the joint holder whose name stands first in the Register, or to such person and to such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every such cheque, warrant or order shall be made payable to or to the order of the person to whom it is sent, or to such other person as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct.
- 37.13. Every such payment made by direct debit or bank transfer shall be made to the holder or Joint holders or to or through such other person as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct.
- 37.14. The Company shall not be responsible for any loss of any such cheque, warrant or order and any payment made by direct debit, bank transfer or such other method shall be at the sole risk of the holder or joint holders. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, if any such cheque, warrant or order has or shall be alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, the Directors may, on request of the person entitled thereto, issue a replacement cheque, warrant or order subject to compliance with such conditions as to evidence and indemnity and the payment of out of pocket expenses of the Company in connection with the request as the Directors may think fit.
- 37.15. Payment of such cheque, warrant or order, the collection of funds from or transfer of funds by a bank in accordance with such direct debit or bank transfer or, in respect of shares in uncertificated form, the making of payment in accordance with the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned shall in each case be a good discharge to the Company.
- 37.16. The Board may, if authorised by an ordinary resolution of the Company, offer the holders of ordinary shares the right to elect to receive additional ordinary shares, credited as fully paid, instead of cash in respect of any dividend or any part (to be determined by the Board) of any dividend specified by the ordinary resolution. The following provisions shall apply:
 - 37.16.1. an ordinary resolution may specify a particular dividend or dividends, or may specify all or any dividends declared within a specified period, but such period may not end later than the conclusion of the fifth anniversary of the meeting at which the ordinary resolution is passed;
 - 37.16.2. the entitlement of each holder of ordinary shares to new ordinary shares shall be such that the relevant value of such new ordinary shares shall in aggregate be as nearly as possible equal to (but not greater than) the cash amount (disregarding

any tax credit) that such holder would have received by way of dividend. For this purpose "relevant value" shall be calculated by reference to the average of the middle market quotations for the Company's ordinary shares on the London Stock Exchange as derived from the Daily Official List on the day on which the ordinary shares are first quoted "ex" the relevant dividend and the four subsequent dealing days, or in such other manner as may be determined by or in accordance with the ordinary resolution, but shall never be less than the par value of the new ordinary share. A certificate or report by the auditors as to the amount of the relevant value in respect of any dividend shall be conclusive evidence of that amount.

- 37.16.3. the Board, after determining the basis of allotment, may notify the holders of ordinary shares in writing of the right of election offered to them, and specify the procedure to be followed and place at which, and the latest time by which, elections must be lodged in order to be effective. The basis of allotment shall be such that no shareholder may receive a fraction of a share;
- 37.16.4. the Board may exclude from any offer any holders of ordinary shares where the Board believes that the making of the offer to them would or might involve the contravention of the laws of any territory or that for any other reason the offer should not be made to them;
- 37.16.5. the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been offered) shall not be payable on ordinary shares in respect of which an election has been made (the "elected ordinary shares") and instead additional ordinary shares shall be allotted to the holders of the elected ordinary shares on the basis of allotment calculated as stated. For such purpose the Board shall capitalise, out of any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve or fund (including share premium account, any capital reserve and the profit and loss account) or otherwise available for distribution as the Board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the additional ordinary shares to be allotted on that basis and apply it in paying up in full the appropriate number of new ordinary shares for allotment and distribution to the holders of the elected ordinary shares on that basis.
- 37.16.6. the additional ordinary shares when allotted shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with fully-paid ordinary shares then in issue except that they will not be entitled to participate in the relevant dividend (including the share election in lieu of such dividend); and
- 37.16.7. the Board may do such acts and things which it considers necessary or expedient to give effect to any such capitalisation and may authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members interested into an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and any incidental matters and any agreement so made shall be binding on all concerned.

38. RESERVES

The Board may, before recommending any dividend (whether preferential, or otherwise) set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as it thinks fit as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the Board, be applicable for any purpose to which the profits of the Company may be properly applied, and pending such application may, also at such discretion, either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments as the Board may think fit, and so that it shall not be necessary to keep any investments constituting the reserve or reserves separate or distinct from any other investments of the Company. The Board may also without placing the same to reserve carry forward any profits which it may think prudent not to distribute.

39. CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

39.1. The Company may, upon the recommendation of the Board, resolve by ordinary resolution that it is desirable to capitalise all or any part of the profits of the Company to which this Article applies and accordingly that the Board be authorised and directed to appropriate the profits so resolved to be capitalised to the members on the date specified in the relevant resolution or determined as therein provided who would have been entitled thereto if distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions.

39.2. Subject to any direction given by the Company, the Board shall appropriate the profits resolved to be capitalised by any such resolution, and apply such profits on behalf of the members entitled thereto either:

39.2.1. in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by such members respectively; or

39.2.2. in paying up in full new shares, debentures or obligations of the Company, of a nominal amount equal to such profits, for allotment and distribution, credited as fully paid, to and amongst such members in the proportions referred to above or as they may direct,

or partly in one way and partly in the other, provided that no unrealised profit shall be applied in paying up amounts unpaid on any new shares and the only purpose to which sums standing to capital redemption reserve or share premium account shall be applied pursuant to this Article shall be the payment up in full of new shares to be allotted and distributed to members credited as fully paid.

39.3. The Board shall have power after the passing of any such resolution:

39.3.1. to make such provision (by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise) as it thinks fit for the case of shares, debentures or obligations becoming distributable in fractions, such power to include the right for the Company to retain small amounts the cost of distribution of which would be disproportionate to the amounts involved; and

39.3.2. to authorise any person to enter, on behalf of all the members entitled thereto, into an agreement with the Company providing (as the case may require) either:

- (a) for the payment up by the Company on behalf of such members (by the application thereto of their respective proportions of the profits resolved to be capitalised) of the amounts, or any part of the amounts, remaining unpaid on their existing shares, or
- (b) for the allotment to such members respectively, credited as fully paid, of any further shares, debentures or obligations to which they may be entitled upon such capitalisation,

and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all such members.

39.4. The profits of the Company to which this Article applies shall be any undivided profits of the Company not required for paying the fixed dividends on any preference shares or other shares issued on special conditions and shall also be deemed to include:

39.4.1. any profits arising from appreciation in capital assets (whether realised by sale or ascertained by valuation); and

39.4.2. any amounts for the time being standing to any reserve or reserves or to the capital redemption reserve or to share premium or other special account.

39.5. The Board shall establish a reserve to be called the "capital reserve". All surpluses arising from the realisation or revaluation of investments and all other monies realised on or derived from the realisation, payment off of or other dealing with any capital asset in excess of the book value thereof and all other monies which are considered by the Board to be in the nature of accretion to capital shall be credited to the capital reserve. Subject to the 2006 Act, the Board may determine where any amount received by the Company is to be dealt with as income or capital or partly one way and partly the other. Any loss realised on the realisation or payment off of or other dealing with any investments or other capital assets and subject to the 2006 Act, any expenses, loss or liability (or provision therefor) which the Board considers to relate to a capital item or which the Board otherwise considers appropriate to be debited to the capital reserve shall be carried and debited to the capital reserve. Subject to the Statutes, any sum standing to the credit of the capital reserve may be applied for any of the purposes for which sums standing to any revenue reserve may be applied, including without limitation by way of payment of dividends or the redemption or purchase by the Company of its own shares.

40. NOTICES

40.1. Subject to the specific terms of any Article, any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to these Articles shall be in writing (which, for the avoidance of doubt, shall be deemed to include a notice given in electronic form or by website communication), save that a notice convening a meeting of the Board or of a committee of the Board need not be in writing.

40.2. Save as provided in Articles 40.4 and 40.11, any notice or other Shareholder Information may be served by the Company on, or sent or supplied by the Company to, any person (i)

personally; or (ii) through the post addressed to such person at his postal address as appearing in the Register; or (iii) by sending or supplying it in electronic form; or (iv) by website communication. In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices or other Shareholder Information shall be given or supplied to the joint holder who is named first in the Register, and notice so given or other Shareholder Information so supplied shall be sufficient notice or supply to all the joint holders. Any notice to be given to a person may be given by reference to the Register as it stands at any time within the period of 15 days before the notice is given and no change in the Register after that time shall invalidate the giving of the notice.

- 40.3. In the case of notices or other Shareholder Information sent by post, proof that an envelope containing the communication was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given or other Shareholder Information sent. Any notice or other Shareholder Information, if served, sent or supplied by the Company by post, shall be deemed to have been received on the day following that on which it was posted if first class post was used or 48 hours after it was posted if first class post was not used.
- 40.4. Any member or person nominated to receive Shareholder Information whose address in the Register is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the Company a postal address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be served upon him shall be entitled to have notices served upon him at such postal address, but otherwise no such person, other than a person whose address in the Register is within the United Kingdom, shall be entitled to receive any notice from the Company. Any member or person nominated by a member to receive Shareholder Information whose address in the Register is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the Company an address for the purposes of receipt of communications in electronic form may, at the absolute discretion of the Board, have notices served upon him at such address.
- 40.5. Notices or other Shareholder Information may be communicated by the Company in electronic form or by means of a website communication as set out in these Articles.
- 40.6. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, any notice or other Shareholder Information (excluding a share certificate) will be validly sent or supplied if sent or supplied by the Company to any member or person nominated by a member to receive Shareholder Information in electronic form if that person has agreed (generally or specifically) (or, if the member is a company and it is deemed by the Statutes to have agreed) that the communication may be sent or supplied in that form and:
- 40.6.1. the notice or other Shareholder Information is sent using electronic means (as that term is used in section 1168 of the 2006 Act) to such address (or to one of such addresses if more than one) as may for the time being be notified by the member to the Company (generally or specifically) for that purpose or, if the intended recipient is a company, to such address as may be deemed by a provision of the Statutes to have been so specified; and
- 40.6.2. that person has not revoked the agreement.

- 40.7. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes any notice or other Shareholder Information (excluding a share certificate) will be validly sent or supplied by the Company if it is made available by means of a website communication where that person has agreed, or is deemed by the Statutes to have agreed (generally or specifically) that the communication may be sent or supplied to him in that manner and:
- 40.7.1. that person has not revoked the agreement;
 - 40.7.2. that person is notified in a manner for the time being agreed for the purpose between that person and the Company of:
 - (a) the publication of the notice or other Shareholder Information on a website;
 - (b) the address of that website; and
 - (c) the place on that website where the notice or other Shareholder Information may be accessed and how it may be accessed,
 - 40.7.3. the notice or other Shareholder Information continues to be published on the website throughout the period specified in the 2006 Act, and
 - 40.7.4. the notice or other Shareholder Information is published on the website throughout the period referred to in Article 40.7.3. Provided that if the notice or other Shareholder Information is published on that website for a part but not all of such period, the notice or other Shareholder Information will be treated as published throughout that period if the failure to publish the notice or other Shareholder Information throughout that period is wholly attributable to circumstances which it would not be reasonable to have expected the Company to prevent or avoid.
- 40.8. When any notice or other Shareholder Information is given or sent by the Company by electronic means (as that term is used in section 1168 of the 2006 Act), it shall be deemed to have been given on the same day as it was sent to an address supplied by the member, or person nominated by the member to receive Shareholder Information, and in the case of the publication of a notice or other Shareholder Information by website communication, it shall be deemed to have been received by the intended recipient when the material was first made available on the website or, if later, when the recipient received (or is deemed to have received) notice of the fact that the material was available on the website pursuant to Article 40.7.2. Proof that a notice contained 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.
- 40.9. Any provision of Articles 40.5 to 40.8 which refers to anything agreed, notified or specified by a member shall be deemed to have been validly agreed, notified or specified, notwithstanding any provisions of the Statutes, if agreed, notified or specified by only one and not all of the joint holders of any shares held in joint names.

- 40.10. Where in accordance with these Articles a member is entitled or required to give or send to the Company a notice in writing, the Company may, if it in its absolute discretion so decides, (or shall, if it is deemed to have so agreed by any provision of the Statutes) permit such notices (or specified classes thereof) to be sent to the Company by such means of electronic communication as may from time to time be specified (or be deemed by the Statutes to be agreed) by the Company, so as to be received at such address as may for the time being be specified (or deemed by the Statutes to be specified) by the Company (generally or specifically) for the purpose. Any means of so giving or sending such notices by electronic communication shall be subject to any terms, limitations, conditions or restrictions that the Directors may from time to time prescribe.
- 40.11. A member or person nominated by the member to receive Shareholder Information who (having no registered address within the United Kingdom) has not supplied to the Company either a postal address within the United Kingdom for the service of notices or an address for the service of notices in electronic form, subject always to the terms of Articles 40.4 and 40.6, shall not be entitled to receive notices from the Company. If, on three consecutive occasions, a notice to a member or person nominated by the member to receive Shareholder Information has been returned undelivered, such member shall not thereafter be entitled to receive notices from the Company until he shall have communicated with the Company and supplied in writing to the office a new postal address within the United Kingdom for the service of notices or shall have informed the Company, in such manner as may be specified by the Company, of an address for the service of notices in electronic form, subject always to the terms of Articles 40.4 and 40.6. For these purposes, a notice sent by post shall be treated as returned undelivered if the notice is sent back to the Company (or its agents) and a notice sent by electronic communication shall be treated as returned undelivered if the Company (or its agents) receive(s) notification that the notice was not delivered to the address to which it was sent.
- 40.12. Every person who becomes entitled to a share:
- 40.12.1. except as mentioned in Article 40.12.2, shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the Register, has been duly given to a person from whom he derives his title, but
- 40.12.2. shall not be bound by any such notice given by the Company under section 793 of the 2006 Act or under Article 20.5.
- 40.13. If at any time by reason of the suspension or curtailment of postal services within the United Kingdom the Company is unable effectively to convene a general meeting by notices sent through the post, a general meeting may be convened by a notice advertised in at least one national newspaper and such notice shall be deemed to have been duly served on all members entitled thereto at noon on the day when the advertisement appears. In any such case, the Company may still serve notices in electronic form or by website communication, subject always to the Statutes, and shall send confirmatory copies of the notice by post to members to whom it was not sent in electronic form or by website communication and to those members to whom notification of the publication of the notice on the Company's website would usually be given by post if at least seven clear days prior

to the meeting the posting of notices to postal addresses throughout the United Kingdom becomes practicable.

- 40.14. A person entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or otherwise by operation of law of a member on supply to the Company of such evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show his title to that share, and upon supplying also a postal address within the United Kingdom for the service of notices and documents and, if he wishes, an address for the service and delivery of electronic communications, shall be entitled (subject always to the terms of Articles 40.4 and 40.5) to have served on or delivered to him at such address any notice or document to which the member but for his death, bankruptcy or otherwise by operation of law would have been entitled, and such service or delivery shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient service or delivery of such notice or document on all persons interested (whether jointly with or as claiming through or under him) in the share. Until such address or addresses have been so supplied, any notice or other Shareholder Information may be sent or supplied in any manner in which it might have been sent or supplied if the death, bankruptcy or otherwise by operation of law had not occurred and if so sent or supplied shall be deemed to have been duly sent or supplied in respect of any share registered in the name of such member as sole or first-named joint holder.
- 40.15. Any member present, either personally or by proxy or (in the case of a corporate member) by representative, at any general meeting of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares in the Company shall for all purposes be deemed to have received due notice of such meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which such meeting was called.

41. UNTRACED MEMBERS

- 41.1. The Company shall be entitled to sell at the best price reasonably obtainable any share held by a member or any share to which a person is entitled by virtue of transmission on death or bankruptcy or otherwise by operation of law, if and provided that:
- 41.1.1. during the Qualifying Period, at least three dividends in respect of the share have become payable and no dividend has been claimed during that period in respect of such share;
- 41.1.2. the Company has sent a notice to the last known postal address of the member or person concerned, giving notice of its intention to sell the share, the Company being satisfied that prior to sending such notice the Company has made such efforts as it considers reasonable to trace the relevant holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the share, which may include employing a professional asset reunification company or other tracing agent;
- 41.1.3. so far as the Company is aware, during the Qualifying Period and the period of three months following the date of sending the notice referred to in Article 41.1.2, and prior to the exercise of the power of sale, the Company has not received a communication from the relevant holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the share; and

- 41.1.4. if shares of the class concerned are listed on the Official List of the FCA or dealt in on the London Stock Exchange, the Company shall have given notice to the FCA and the London Stock Exchange of its intention to make such sale.
- 41.2. If, during the Qualifying Period, any additional shares have been issued by way of rights in respect of shares held at the commencement of such period or in respect of shares so issued previously during such period, the Company may, if the requirements of Articles 41.1.2 to 41.1.4 have been satisfied, also sell such additional shares.
- 41.3. To give effect to any such sale the Company may appoint any person to execute as transferor an instrument of transfer of the said shares and such instrument of transfer shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the holder of or person entitled by transmission to such shares. The title of the transferee shall not be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating thereto. If the shares concerned are in uncertificated form, to give effect to the sale, the Company may, in accordance with the Regulations, issue a written notification to the Operator requiring the conversion of the shares into certificated form.
- 41.4. The net proceeds of sale of any share sold pursuant to this Article 41, together with any unpaid or unclaimed dividends or other moneys payable in respect of such share (to the extent not already forfeited under these Articles), shall be forfeited and shall belong to the Company and the Company will not be liable in any respect to the former holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the share for such proceeds of sale or dividends or other moneys. The Company may use such proceeds of sale, dividends and other moneys for any purpose as the Board may from time to time decide.

42. DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

- 42.1. The Company shall be entitled to destroy:
- 42.1.1. at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of registration thereof or on which an entry in respect thereof shall have been made (as the case may be), all instruments of transfer of shares of the Company which shall have been registered and all letters of request, renounced allotment letters, renounceable share certificates, forms of acceptance and transfers and applications for allotment in respect of which an entry in the Register shall have been made;
- 42.1.2. at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of cancellation thereof, all registered certificates for shares of the Company (being certificates for shares in the name of a transferor and in respect whereof the Company has registered a transfer) and all mandates and other written directions as to the payment of dividends (being mandates or directions which have been cancelled); and
- 42.1.3. at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of the recording thereof, all notifications of change of name or address (including addresses for the purpose of receipt of communications in electronic form and any Nomination Notices).

42.2. It shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that every entry in the Register purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or other document so destroyed was duly and properly made and every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered and every share certificate so destroyed was a valid and effective certificate duly and properly cancelled and every other document hereinbefore mentioned was in accordance with the recorded particulars thereof in the books or records of the Company Provided always that:

42.2.1. the foregoing provisions shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties thereto) to which the document might be relevant;

42.2.2. nothing contained in this Article 42.2 or Article 42.1 shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document earlier than as aforesaid or in any other circumstances which would not attach to the Company in the absence of this Article 42.2 or Article 42.1;

42.2.3. references herein to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner; and

42.2.4. any document referred to in Articles 42.1.1, 42.1.2 and 42.1.3 above may be destroyed at a date earlier than that authorised by this Article provided that a permanent copy of such document shall have been made which shall not be destroyed before the expiration of the period applicable to the destruction of the original of such document and in respect of which the Board shall take adequate precautions for guarding against falsification and shall provide adequate means for its reproduction.

43. WINDING UP

43.1. The Board shall procure that at the annual general meeting of the Company falling after the fifth anniversary of the last allotment (from time to time) of shares by the Company, and every annual general meeting thereafter unless the Company carries out a further allotment of shares, an ordinary resolution will be proposed to the effect that the Company shall continue in being as a venture capital trust. If at any such meeting, such resolution is not passed, the Board shall within 9 months of such meeting convene a general meeting of the Company at which the following resolutions shall be proposed:

43.1.1. a special resolution for the reorganisation or reconstruction of the Company; and

43.1.2. if the special resolution referred to in Article 43.1.1 above is not be passed, a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily.

If neither special resolution referred to in Articles 43.1.1 or 43.1.2 is passed, the Company shall continue as a venture capital trust.

- 43.2. The power of sale of a liquidator shall include a power to sell wholly or partially for shares or debentures, or other obligations of another company, either then already constituted, or about to be constituted, for the purpose of carrying out the sale.
- 43.3. On any voluntary winding-up of the Company, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Insolvency Act 1986 (as amended), divide among the members in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and may, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. Any such division shall be in accordance with the existing rights of the members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of the assets of the Company in trustees on such trusts for the benefit of the members as he with the like sanction, shall determine but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets on which there is a liability.

44. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES

The Company may, pursuant to a resolution of the Board, make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries in connection with the cessation or the transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or that subsidiary.

45. INDEMNITY

- 45.1. Subject to section 204 of the 2006 Act, the Company may indemnify, out of the assets of the Company, any director of the Company or of any associated company against all losses and liabilities which he may sustain or incur in the execution of the duties of his office or otherwise in relation thereto, provided that this Article 45.1 shall only have effect insofar as its provisions are not void under sections 232 or 234 of the 2006 Act.
- 45.2. Subject to sections 205(2) to (4) of the 2006 Act, the Company may provide a director of the Company with funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him in defending (or seeking relief in respect of) any investigation by, or against action proposed to be taken by, a regulatory authority or in connection with any application under the provisions referred to in section 205(5) of the 2006 Act, or any civil or criminal proceedings brought or threatened against him in connection with any alleged negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him in relation to the Company or an associated company, and the Company shall be permitted to take or omit to take any action or enter into any arrangement which would otherwise be prohibited under sections 197 to 203 of the 2006 Act to enable a director to avoid incurring such expenditure.
- 45.3. The Company may also provide a Director with funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him whether before, on or after 1 October 2007 in defending himself in an investigation by a regulatory authority or against action proposed to be taken by a regulatory authority in connection with any alleged negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him in relation to the Company and the Company shall be permitted to take or omit to take any action or enter into any arrangement which would otherwise be

prohibited under section 197 of the 2006 Act to enable a director to avoid incurring such expenditure.

- 45.4. For the purposes of this Article 45, the expression "associated company" shall mean a company which is either a subsidiary or a holding company of the Company or a subsidiary of such holding company as such terms are defined in the 2006 Act.

46. INSURANCE

Subject to the provisions of the 2006 Act, the Board shall have the power to purchase and maintain insurance for or for the benefit of any persons who are or were at any time directors, officers or employees of the Company, or of any company or body which is its holding company or in which the Company or such holding company has an interest whether direct or indirect or which is in any way allied to or associated with the Company or who were at any time trustees of any pension fund in which any employees of the Company or of any other such company or body are interested including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) insurance against any liability incurred by such persons in respect of any act or omission in the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of their duties and/or in the exercise or purported exercise of their powers and/or otherwise in relation to their duties, powers or offices in relation to the Company and/or any such other company, body or pension fund.

47. NOMINATION NOTICES

- 47.1. The Company may prescribe the form and content of Nomination Notices. Unless the Company prescribes otherwise, a Nomination Notice shall:

- 47.1.1. state the name and address of the person nominated;
- 47.1.2. confirm that the member holds shares in the Company on behalf of the person nominated pursuant to the Nomination Notice;
- 47.1.3. specify whether the person nominated wishes to receive Shareholder Information in hard copy form, in electronic form or by website communication and include any further information which the Company will need in order to use the means of communication specified;
- 47.1.4. indicate whether the Information Rights are to be enjoyed only by the person nominated, or whether the member giving the notice may also continue to enjoy them;
- 47.1.5. specify the date from which it is to take effect;
- 47.1.6. specify the date on which it is to cease to have effect, or that it is to have effect until further notice or until the member concerned transfers or ceases to hold any shares in the Company; and
- 47.1.7. be executed by or on behalf of the member and the person nominated.

- 47.2. Subject to these Articles, the Company shall give effect to any Nomination Notice received by it in accordance with these Articles but in accordance with section 146(5) of the 2006 Act, shall not be obliged to act on a nomination purporting to relate to certain Information Rights only.
- 47.3. A nomination made by Nomination Notice shall cease to have effect:
- 47.3.1. in accordance with its terms; or
- 47.3.2. in accordance with sections 148(3), 148(5) or 148(7) of the 2006 Act.
- 47.4. If the Company receives a document which purports to be a Nomination Notice but which does not contain the required information or which is not given in the form prescribed by the Company, the Company shall give effect to it in accordance with section 147(5) of the 2006 Act to the extent that it is able to do so and shall notify the member that it is incomplete (and in what respect it is incomplete) and that the Company cannot give full effect to it in its present form.
- 47.5. The Company shall be entitled to treat a Nomination Notice as surviving a sub-division, consolidation or reclassification of the Company's share capital.
- 47.6. The Company shall keep a record of all Nomination Notices which are in force.
- 47.7. The Company shall provide any member, on request and without charge, with a copy of the records of Nomination Notices given by that member in so far as it is able to do so.
- 47.8. The Company may fix a record date for the enjoyment of Information Rights or for the circulation of Shareholder Information to persons nominated by Nomination Notices.
- 47.9. Anything to be carried out by the Company in Articles 47.6 and 47.7 may instead be carried out by the Company through its agents.

48. CHANGE OF NAME

The Company may change its name by resolution of the Board.

49. OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO THE COMPANY

- 49.1. In addition to the right of the Board to serve a statutory notice on any person pursuant to the 2006 Act, the Board may at any time serve written notice on any member requiring that member to promptly provide the Company or its agents with any information, representations, declarations, certificates, waivers, forms or other documentation ("**Information**") relating to such member (and to such member's direct or indirect owners or account holders or the persons beneficially interested, directly or indirectly, in the shares held by such member) that the Board determines from time to time is necessary or appropriate for the Company to have in order to:
- (a) allow the Company to consider any relevant issues arising under, and to ensure that the Company is able to comply with its reporting, disclosure or other

obligations under, (i) legislation, regulations, rules, codes, directives and guidance implementing the United Kingdom's obligations under inter-governmental agreements relating to the exchange or disclosure of information to improve international tax compliance (including, without limitation, under or in relation to FATCA, the Common Reporting Standard and the European Union's Directive on Administrative Cooperation) or (ii) the requirements of any similar laws, regulations, rules, codes or directives of any jurisdiction or territory to which the Company may be subject from time to time ("**Similar Laws**") ("**Tax Reporting Requirements**");

- (b) establish the status of such member, owners, account holders or beneficial owners under or in relation to FATCA, the Common Reporting Standard, Similar Laws or Tax Reporting Requirements;
- (c) ensure that the Company is able to comply with its account or payee identification or other diligence requirements;
- (d) avoid, prevent or reduce any tax (including withholding or backup withholding) otherwise imposed by FATCA, the Common Reporting Standard or Similar Laws (including any withholding upon any payments received or receivable by the Company, or on any dividends or other distributions or payments payable, paid or made to such member by the Company); or
- (e) permit the Company to enter into, comply with, or prevent a default under or termination of, an agreement of the type described in or required under FATCA, the Common Reporting Standard, the US Tax Code or Similar Laws.

49.2. Without prejudice to Article 49.1 above, each member:

- (a) must notify the Company of any material changes which affect the status of the member (or the status of the member's direct or indirect owners or account holders or the persons beneficially interested, directly or indirectly, in the shares held by the member) under Tax Reporting Requirements or which result in any Information previously provided to the Company or its agents (pursuant to this Article) becoming inaccurate or incomplete within the earlier of 90 days of becoming aware of such changes and any other period provided under relevant Tax Reporting Requirements for such an event; and
- (b) must, to the extent there have been material changes as described in Article 49.2(a) above, promptly provide the Company with updated or replacement Information.

49.3. The Company and its agents shall be entitled to hold and process the Information, and to disclose any Information (including information about a member's or beneficial owner's interests in the Company) to any government division or department, including any taxation authority, of any jurisdiction (including, without limitation, HM Revenue & Customs) or to the member's authorised representative or intermediary or to any person or entity from which the Company receives or is required to make any payment, for the

purposes of carrying out the business of the Company and the administration and protection of its interests and assets, including without limitation for the purposes referred to in Article 49.1 above, and where the member is not the beneficial owner of the relevant shares the member shall procure that the beneficial owner shall give its consent and authorisation to the Company in respect of the holding, processing and disclosure of any Information relating to the beneficial owner.

49.4. If any member fails to supply all or any Information to the Company or its agents within the period set out in the notice referred to in Article 49.1 (which period shall not be less than ten days after the service of the notice), the Board may give written notice to such member requiring them either:

- (a) to provide the Company or its agents within 21 days of service of such notice with Information to the satisfaction of the Board (in its discretion); or
- (b) to sell or transfer the member's shares within 21 days of service of such notice and within such 21 days to provide the Board with satisfactory evidence of such sale or transfer, and pending such sale or transfer the Board may suspend the exercise of any voting or consent rights and rights to receive notice of or to attend any meeting of the Company and any rights to receive dividends or other distributions or payments with respect to such member's shares.

49.5. Where the relevant requirement set out in Article 49.4(a) or 49.4(b) above is not satisfied within 21 days of service of the relevant notice (or such longer period as the Board may determine), the member will be deemed, upon the expiration of such 21 days, to have forfeited their shares. If the Board in its absolute discretion so determines, the Company may dispose of the relevant shares at the best price reasonably obtainable and pay the net proceeds of such disposal to the former member.

49.6. If at any time the holding or beneficial ownership of any shares in the Company by any person (whether on its own or taken with other shares), in the opinion of the Board, would or might cause the Company to become subject to any withholding tax or reporting obligation under FATCA, the Common Reporting Standard or Similar Laws or to be unable to avoid or reduce any such tax or to be unable to comply with any such reporting obligation (each an "**Onerous Obligation**") (including by reason of the failure of the person concerned or its associates or nominee holder(s) to provide to the Company any Information pursuant to this Article 49), the Board may at any time give written notice to the holder or joint holders of the relevant shares requiring them to sell or transfer the relevant shares within 21 days of service of such notice to such person or persons as shall ensure that the Company shall no longer be subject to the relevant Onerous Obligation and within such 21 days to provide the Board with satisfactory evidence of such sale or transfer, and pending such sale or transfer the Board may suspend the exercise of any voting or consent rights and rights to receive notice of or to attend any meeting of the Company and any rights to receive dividends or other distributions or payments with respect to the relevant shares. Where such sale or transfer is not completed within 21 days of service of such notice (or such longer period as the Board may determine), the holder or joint holders of the relevant shares will be deemed, upon the expiration of such 21 days, to have

forfeited their shares. If the Board in its absolute discretion so determines, the Company may dispose of the relevant shares at the best price reasonably obtainable and pay the net proceeds of such disposal to the former member.

- 49.7. If requested by the Company, a member shall execute any and all documents, opinions, instruments, certificates, declarations, representations, waivers or forms as the Board may reasonably request to give effect to or to enforce the Company's rights and entitlements under this Article 49.
- 49.8. Nothing in these Articles (including, without limitation, this Article 49) shall prevent, limit or restrict the Company from withholding or deducting any taxes or other sums required to be withheld or deducted by the Company pursuant to FATCA, the Common Reporting Standard, any Similar Laws or any other applicable legislation, regulations, rules or agreements.
- 49.9. To the extent that monies received by the Company become subject to a deduction or withholding under or relating to FATCA, the Common Reporting Standard, any Similar Laws or any Tax Reporting Requirements:
- (a) the Company shall not be required to compensate, indemnify or in any way make good the members in respect of such deduction or withholding and, therefore, without limitation:
 - (i) the Company shall not be required to increase any dividend or other distribution or payment to the members in order to reflect any amount deducted or withheld; and
 - (ii) any monies paid or distributed to the members by the Company shall be paid net of the amount deducted or withheld; and
 - (b) the members shall have no recourse to the Company in respect of a credit or refund from any person relating to the amount so deducted or withheld.