

File Copy



CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF A PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

Company No. 8598032

The Registrar of Companies for England and Wales, hereby certifies that

W&G INVESTMENTS PLC

is this day incorporated under the Companies Act 2006 as a public company, that the company is limited by shares, and the situation of its registered office is in England and Wales

Given at Companies House, Cardiff, on 4th July 2013



N08598032M



THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE
REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES



Companies House

— for the record —

The above information was communicated by electronic means and authenticated by the Registrar of Companies under Section 1115 of the Companies Act 2006



Companies House
— for the record —

IN01(ef)

Application to register a company

Received for filing in Electronic Format on the: 04/07/2013



X2BWSOHM

*Company Name
in full:* **W&G INVESTMENTS PLC**

Company Type: **Public limited by shares**

*Situation of Registered
Office:* **England and Wales**

*Proposed Register
Office Address:* **20-22 BEDFORD ROW
LONDON
UNITED KINGDOM
WC1R 4JS**

I wish to adopt entirely bespoke articles

Company Secretary 1

Type: **Corporate**

Name: **JORDAN COMPANY SECRETARIES LIMITED**

*Registered or
Principal Office
Address:* **21 ST THOMAS STREET
BRISTOL
UNITED KINGDOM
BS1 6JS**

European Economic Area (EEA) Company

Register Location: **UNITED KINGDOM**

Registration Number: **00555893**

Consented to Act: **Y** *Date authorised:* **04/07/2013** *Authenticated:* **YES**

Company Director **1**

Type: **Person**

Full forename(s): **ANDREW THOMAS**

Surname: **HIGGINSON**

Former names:

Service Address: **20-22 BEDFORD ROW
LONDON
UNITED KINGDOM
WC1R 4JS**

Country/State Usually Resident: **UNITED KINGDOM**

Date of Birth: **10/07/1957** *Nationality:* **BRITISH**

Occupation: **CHAIRMAN**

Consented to Act: **Y** *Date authorised:* **04/07/2013** *Authenticated:* **YES**

Company Director 2

Type: **Person**
Full forename(s): **JOHN CHARLES**

Surname: **MCGUIRE**

Former names:

Service Address: **20-22 BEDFORD ROW
LONDON
UNITED KINGDOM
WC1R 4JS**

Country/State Usually Resident: **UNITED KINGDOM**

Date of Birth: **30/07/1948** *Nationality:* **BRITISH**
Occupation: **CONSULTANT**

Consented to Act: **Y** *Date authorised:* **04/07/2013** *Authenticated:* **YES**

Company Director **3**

Type: **Person**

Full forename(s): **SHAUN**

Surname: **DOHERTY**

Former names:

Service Address: **20-22 BEDFORD ROW
LONDON
UNITED KINGDOM
WC1R 4JS**

Country/State Usually Resident: **UNITED KINGDOM**

Date of Birth: **29/01/1958** *Nationality:* **BRITISH**

Occupation: **COMPANY DIRECTOR**

Consented to Act: **Y** *Date authorised:* **04/07/2013** *Authenticated:* **YES**

Company Director 4

Type: **Person**

Full forename(s): **JOHN**

Surname: **REED**

Former names:

Service Address: **20-22 BEDFORD ROW
LONDON
UNITED KINGDOM
WC1R 4JS**

Country/State Usually Resident: **UNITED KINGDOM**

Date of Birth: **08/09/1959**

Nationality: **BRITISH**

Occupation: **BANKER**

Consented to Act: **Y**

Date authorised: **04/07/2013**

Authenticated: **YES**

Statement of Capital (Share Capital)

Class of shares	ORDINARY	<i>Number allotted</i>	2
		<i>Aggregate nominal value</i>	2
<i>Currency</i>	GBP	<i>Amount paid per share</i>	0.25
		<i>Amount unpaid per share</i>	0.75

Prescribed particulars

HOLDERS OF ORDINARY SHARES OF W&G INVESTMENTS PLC (THE COMPANY) ARE ENTITLED TO ATTEND, SPEAK AND VOTE AT GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE COMPANY. EVERY SHAREHOLDER WHO IS PRESENT IN PERSON OR BY PROXY HAS ONE VOTE ON A SHOW OF HANDS AND ONE VOTE FOR EVERY ORDINARY SHARE HELD. ELECTRONIC AND PAPER PROXY APPOINTMENTS AND VOTING INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE RECEIVED 48 HOURS BEFORE A GENERAL MEETING. SUBJECT TO THE APPLICABLE STATUTES, THE COMPANY MAY BY ORDINARY RESOLUTION DECLARE DIVIDENDS, BUT NO DIVIDEND SHALL EXCEED THE AMOUNT RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARD. EACH ORDINARY SHARE RANKS EQUALLY FOR ANY DIVIDEND DECLARED BY THE COMPANY. IF THE COMPANY IS WOUND UP, EACH ORDINARY SHARE HELD RANKS EQUALLY FOR ANY DISTRIBUTION MADE ON WINDING UP. NO ORDINARY SHARES ARE TO BE REDEEMED OR ARE LIABLE TO BE REDEEMED AT THE OPTION OF THE COMPANY OR ANY SHAREHOLDER BUT SUBJECT TO APPLICABLE STATUTES SHARES MAY BE ISSUED WHICH ARE TO BE REDEEMED OR LIABLE TO BE REDEEMED AT THE OPTION OF THE COMPANY OR ANY SHAREHOLDER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COMPANY'S ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

Class of shares	REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE	<i>Number allotted</i>	50000
		<i>Aggregate nominal value</i>	50000
<i>Currency</i>	GBP	<i>Amount paid per share</i>	1
		<i>Amount unpaid per share</i>	0

Prescribed particulars

HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARES OF W&G INVESTMENTS PLC (THE COMPANY) ARE NOT ENTITLED TO ATTEND, SPEAK OR VOTE AT ANY GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE COMPANY, EXCEPT AT ANY GENERAL MEETING IN WHICH A RESOLUTION TO WIND UP THE COMPANY IS BEING CONSIDERED. HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARES ARE ENTITLED, IN PRIORITY TO OTHER CLASSES OF SHARES IN ISSUE, TO BE PAID A NON-CUMULATIVE DIVIDEND PER REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARE. ON A WINDING-UP OR A REDUCTION OF CAPITAL EACH HOLDER OF A REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARE HAS THE RIGHT TO REPAYMENT OF THE NOMINAL AMOUNT PAID UP ON THE REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARE PLUS ANY OUTSTANDING DIVIDEND WHICH HAS ACCRUED BUT NOT BEEN PAID UNTIL THE DATE OF SUCH RETURN OF CAPITAL, BEFORE REPAYMENT OF THE CAPITAL PAID UP ON OTHER CLASSES OF SHARE CAPITAL BUT WITH NO OTHER RIGHT TO REPAYMENT, AT THE OPTION OF THE COMPANY. THE HOLDER OF A REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARE WHICH IS SUBJECT TO REDEMPTION SHALL, AT THE OPTION OF THE COMPANY, SURRENDER TO THE COMPANY ON OR BEFORE THE DATE FOR REDEMPTION THE CERTIFICATE FOR SUCH REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARE IN ORDER THAT IT MAY BE CANCELLED AND UPON CANCELLATION THE COMPANY SHALL PAY TO THE HOLDER THE NOMINAL VALUE OF SUCH REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARE. THOSE REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARES REDEEMED SHALL BE CANCELLED AND THE COMPANY IS NOT ENTITLED TO RE-ISSUE THE SAME.

Statement of Capital (Totals)

<i>Currency</i>	GBP	<i>Total number of shares</i>	50002
		<i>Total aggregate nominal value</i>	50002

Initial Shareholdings

Name: ANDREW THOMAS HIGGINSON

Address: 20-22 BEDFORD ROW
 LONDON
 UNITED KINGDOM
 WC1R 4JS

Class of share: ORDINARY

Number of shares: 1

Currency: GBP

*Nominal value of
each share:* 1

Amount unpaid: 0.75

Amount paid: 0.25

Class of share: REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE

Number of shares: 12500

Currency: GBP

*Nominal value of
each share:* 1

Amount unpaid: 0

Amount paid: 1

Name: JOHN CHARLES MCGUIRE

Address: 20-22 BEDFORD ROW
 LONDON
 UNITED KINGDOM
 WC1R 4JS

Class of share: REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE

Number of shares: 12500

Currency: GBP

*Nominal value of
each share:* 1

Amount unpaid: 0

Amount paid: 1

Name: SHAUN DOHERTY

Address: 20-22 BEDFORD ROW
LONDON
UNITED KINGDOM
WC1R 4JS

Class of share: REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE

Number of shares: 12500

Currency: GBP

*Nominal value of
each share:* 1

Amount unpaid: 0

Amount paid: 1

Name: JOHN REED

Address: 20-22 BEDFORD ROW
LONDON
UNITED KINGDOM
WC1R 4JS

Class of share: ORDINARY

Number of shares: 1

Currency: GBP

*Nominal value of
each share:* 1

Amount unpaid: 0.75

Amount paid: 0.25

Class of share: REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE

Number of shares: 12500

Currency: GBP

*Nominal value of
each share:* 1

Amount unpaid: 0

Amount paid: 1

Statement of Compliance

I confirm the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as to registration have been complied with.

Name: ANDREW THOMAS HIGGINSON

Authenticated: YES

Name: JOHN CHARLES MCGUIRE

Authenticated: YES

Name: SHAUN DOHERTY

Authenticated: YES

Name: JOHN REED

Authenticated: YES

Authorisation

Authoriser Designation: subscriber

Authenticated: Yes

COMPANY HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL

Memorandum of Association of

W&G INVESTMENTS PLC

Each subscriber to this Memorandum of Association wishes to form a company under the Companies Act 2006 and agrees to become a member of the company and to take at least one share.

Name of each subscriber	Authentication by each subscriber
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Andrew Thomas Higginson	Andrew Thomas Higginson
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John Charles McGuire	John Charles McGuire
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Shaun Doherty	Shaun Doherty
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John Reed	John Reed
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Dated 4/7/2013

COMPANIES ACT 2006

A PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

W&G INVESTMENTS PLC

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COMPANIES ACT 2006

A PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

W&G INVESTMENTS PLC

PRELIMINARY

Relevant model
articles

1. The Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 as in force at the date of incorporation of the Company shall not apply to the Company.

Definitions

2. In these Articles, except where the subject or context otherwise requires:

Act means the Companies Act 2006 including any modification or re-enactment of it for the time being in force;

Articles means these articles of association as altered from time to time by special resolution;

auditors means the auditors of the Company;

the board means the directors or any of them acting as the board of directors of the Company;

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

director means a director of the Company;

dividend means dividend or bonus;

entitled by transmission means, in relation to a share in the capital of the Company, entitled as a consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder or otherwise by operation of law;

holder in relation to a share in the capital of the Company means the member whose name is entered in the register as the holder of that share;

member means a member of the Company;

office means the registered office of the Company;

paid means paid or credited as paid;

register means the register of members of the Company;

seal means the common seal of the Company and includes any official seal kept by the Company by virtue of section 49 or 50 of the Act;

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

United Kingdom means Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Construction

3. References to a document or information being **sent, supplied or given** to or by a person mean such document or information, or a copy of such document or information, being sent, supplied, given, delivered, issued or made available to or by, or served on or by, or deposited with or by that person by any method authorised by these Articles, and **sending, supplying** and **giving** shall be construed accordingly.

References to **writing** mean the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether in electronic form or otherwise, and **written** shall be construed accordingly.

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

Words or expressions contained in these Articles which are not defined in Article 2 but are defined in the Act have the same meaning as in the Act (but excluding any modification of the Act not in force at the date these Articles took effect) unless inconsistent with the subject or context.

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

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

In these Articles, (a) powers of delegation shall not be restrictively construed but the widest interpretation shall be given to them; (b) the word **board** in the context of the exercise of any power contained in these Articles includes any committee consisting of one or more directors, any director, any other officer of the Company and any local or divisional board, manager or agent of the Company to which or, as the case may be, to whom the power in question has been delegated; (c) no power of delegation

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

SHARE CAPITAL AND LIMITED LIABILITY

Limited liability 4. The liability of the members is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by them.

Shares with special rights 5. Subject to the provisions of the Act and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares or class of shares, any share may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine or, subject to and in default of such determination, as the board shall determine.

Section 551 authority 6. The board has general and unconditional authority for each prescribed period to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot shares in the Company or to grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into shares in the Company:

- (a) up to an aggregate nominal amount equal to the first section 551 amount; and
- (b) comprising equity securities up to an aggregate nominal amount of the second section 551 amount (including within such limit any shares issued or rights granted under Article 6(a) above) in connection with an offer by way of a rights issue:
 - (i) to the holders of ordinary shares in proportion (as nearly as may be practicable) to their existing holdings; and
 - (ii) to the holders of other equity securities if this is required by the rights of those securities or, if the board considers it necessary, as permitted by the rights of those securities,

and so that the board may impose any limits or restrictions and make any arrangements which it considers necessary or appropriate to deal with treasury shares, fractional entitlements, record dates, legal, regulatory or practical problems in, or under the laws of, any territory or any other matter.

Section 561 disapplication 7. The board is generally empowered for each prescribed period to allot equity securities for cash pursuant to the authority conferred by Article 6 as if section 561 of the Act did not apply to any such allotment, provided that its power shall be limited to:

- (a) the allotment of equity securities in connection with an offer of equity securities (but in the case of the authority granted under Article 6(b), by way of a rights issue only):

- (i) to the holders of ordinary shares in proportion (as nearly as may be practicable) to their existing holdings; and
- (ii) to the holders of other equity securities if this is required by the rights of those securities or, if the board considers it necessary, as permitted by the rights of those securities,

and so that the board may impose any limits or restrictions and make any arrangements which it considers necessary or appropriate to deal with treasury shares, fractional entitlements, record dates, legal, regulatory or practical problems in, or under the laws of, any territory or any other matter; and

- (b) in the case of the authority granted under Article 6(a), the allotment of equity securities for cash otherwise than pursuant to Article 7(a) up to the section 561 amount.

This Article applies in relation to a sale of shares which is an allotment of equity securities by virtue of section 560(3) of the Act as if the words “pursuant to the authority conferred by Article 6” were omitted in this Article.

8. The Company may make an offer or agreement which would or might require shares to be allotted, or rights to subscribe for or convert any security into shares to be granted, after an authority given pursuant to Article 6 or a power given pursuant to Article 7 has expired. The board may allot shares, or grant rights to subscribe for or convert any security into shares, in pursuance of that offer or agreement as if the authority or power pursuant to which that offer or agreement was made had not expired.

Definitions

9. In this Article and Articles 6, 7 and 8:

prescribed period means any period for which the authority conferred by Article 6 is given by ordinary or special resolution stating the first section 551 amount and the second section 551 amount and/or the power conferred by Article 7 is given by special resolution stating the section 561 amount;

first section 551 amount means, for any prescribed period, the amount stated as such in the relevant ordinary or special resolution;

second section 551 amount means, for any prescribed period, the amount stated as such in the relevant ordinary or special resolution; and

section 561 amount means, for any prescribed period, the amount stated in the relevant special resolution.

Residual allotment powers

10. Subject to the provisions of the Act relating to authority, pre-emption rights or otherwise and of any resolution of the Company in general meeting passed pursuant to those provisions, and, in the case of redeemable shares, the provisions of Article 11:

- (a) all shares for the time being in the capital of the Company shall be at the disposal of the board; and
- (b) the board may reclassify, allot (with or without conferring a right of renunciation), grant options over, or otherwise dispose of them to such persons on such terms and conditions and at such times as it thinks fit.

Redeemable shares

11. Subject to the provisions of the Act, and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares or class of shares, shares may be issued which are to be redeemed or are to be liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder. The board may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of shares provided that it does so before the shares are allotted.

Redeemable Preference Shares

12. Notwithstanding Article 11, the Company may form non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of 100 pence each (*Redeemable Preference Shares*) with the rights and restrictions set out below:

(a) **Income**

- (i) Out of the profits available for distribution, the holders of the Redeemable Preference Shares shall be entitled, in priority to any payment of a dividend to the holders of ordinary shares, to be paid a non-cumulative preferential dividend (*Preferential Dividend*) per Redeemable Preference Share at such rate on the nominal value thereof (exclusive of any associated tax credit relating thereto or withholding tax deductible therefrom) as calculated in accordance with Articles 12(a)(ii) and 12(a)(iii) below, such dividend to be paid half-yearly in arrears in respect of Calculation Periods (as defined below) on January 2 and July 1 in each year or, if any such date is not a business day, on the next day which is a business day (without any interest or payment in respect of such delay) (each a *Payment Date*). No Preferential Dividend shall accrue on any Redeemable Preference Shares between the date of issue of such Redeemable Preference Shares and (aa) where an offer has been made by the Company (or if more than one offer, the first such offer) to redeem such Redeemable Preference Shares, the earliest date on which a redemption payment is due and payable by the Company in accordance with the terms of such offer; or (bb) where no such offer has been made to redeem the Redeemable Preference Shares, the earlier of 30 business days from the date of such issue and the date determined by the board in its discretion.
- (ii) Each of the periods commencing on January 1 and ending on June 30 and commencing on July 1 and ending on December 31 (as applicable) is called a *Calculation Period*. The rate per annum of the Preferential Dividend for each Calculation Period shall be 75 per cent. of the London inter bank offered rate for six month deposits in pounds sterling (*LIBOR*) which appears on the display designated as page 3750 on the Telerate Monitor (or such other page or service as may replace it for the purpose of displaying LIBOR of leading banks for pounds sterling deposits) at or about 11.00 a.m. (London time) on the

first business day immediately preceding the relevant first day of the Calculation Period.

- (iii) If LIBOR is replaced by the corresponding rates of more than one bank, then sub-paragraph (a)(ii) above shall be applied to the rates (being at least two), rounded upward, if necessary, to the nearest 1/16 per cent., which so appear, as determined by the Company. If for any other reason such offered rates do not so appear, or if the relevant page is unavailable, the Company will request each of the banks whose offered rates would have been used for the purposes of the relevant page, as determined by the Company, through its principal London office to provide the Company (or such agent) with its offered quotation to leading banks for pounds sterling deposits for the Calculation Period concerned in London at or about 11.00 a.m. (London time) on the first business day of such Calculation Period. The rate for such Calculation Period shall be the arithmetic mean (rounded upward, if necessary, to the nearest 1/16 per cent.) of such quotations (or such of them, being at least two, as are so provided), as determined by the Company.
- (iv) Payments of Preferential Dividends shall be made to holders of Redeemable Preference Shares on the register of Redeemable Preference shareholders on a date selected by the board being not less than 15 days nor more than 120 days (or, in default of selection by the board, the date falling 120 days) prior to the relevant Payment Date, provided that the Company shall be entitled to cease sending dividend warrants and cheques by post or otherwise to a member for whom the Company does not have a current address (as defined in s423(3) of the Act). The aggregate dividend due to each holder of Redeemable Preference Shares will be rounded down to the nearest whole penny.
- (v) The holders of the Redeemable Preference Shares shall not be entitled to any further right of participation in the profits of the Company in respect of their holdings of such shares.
- (vi) All Preferential Dividends which are unclaimed for a period of 12 years from the date when the dividend became due for payment shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company.

(b) Capital

- (i) On a return of capital on a winding-up, the surplus assets of the Company remaining after payment of its liabilities shall be applied:
 - (A) first, in paying to each holder of the Redeemable Preference Shares, in respect of each Redeemable Preference Share held by such holder, the sum in pence equal to the nominal value of the Redeemable Preference Share plus the outstanding Preferential Dividend which has accrued but not been paid until the date of such return of capital.

If on a return of capital on a winding-up, the amounts available for payment are insufficient to cover in full the amounts payable on the Redeemable Preference Shares, the holders of such shares will share pro rata in the distribution of assets (if any) in proportion to the full preferential amounts to which they are entitled.

The aggregate entitlement of each holder of the Redeemable Preference Shares under this Article 12(b)(i)(A) in respect of all the Redeemable Preference Shares held by him shall be rounded down to the nearest whole penny; and

- (B) after paying such sums as may be due to holders of any other class of shares in the capital of the Company, any remaining surplus shall be distributed pro-rata amongst the holders of the ordinary shares (according to the amounts paid up on their respective holdings of such shares),

provided that the Company shall be entitled not to send a warrant or cheque for the relevant amount by post or otherwise to a member for whom the Company does not have a current address (as defined in s423(3) of the Act).

- (ii) The holders of the Redeemable Preference Shares shall not be entitled to any further right of participation in the profits or assets of the Company in respect of their holdings in such shares.

(c) Voting and general meetings

The holders of the Redeemable Preference Shares shall not be entitled in respect of their holdings of such shares to receive notice of any general meeting of the Company or to attend, speak or vote at any such general meeting except any general meeting at which a resolution to wind up the Company is to be considered in which case the holders of the Redeemable Preference Shares shall have the right to attend the general meeting and shall be entitled to speak and vote only on such resolution. Where the holders of Redeemable Preference Shares are entitled to vote at a general meeting of the Company upon any such resolution being proposed at such general meeting, on a show of hands every holder of Redeemable Preference Shares who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by representative will have one vote and on a poll every holder of Redeemable Preference Shares who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by representative or (being either an individual or a corporation) is present by proxy will have one vote for every 200 Redeemable Preference Shares held by such holder. Where a holder of Redeemable Preference Shares has appointed a proxy, on a show of hands every proxy present who has been duly appointed by one or more holders of Redeemable Preference Shares entitled to vote on the resolution has one vote, provided that a proxy will have one vote for and one vote against the resolution if (aa) the proxy has been duly appointed by more than one holder of Redeemable

Preference Shares entitled to vote on the resolution and (bb) the proxy has been instructed by one or more of those holders to vote for the resolution and by one or more of those holders to vote against it.

(d) **Redemption**

(i) The Company shall have the right as often as the board believes appropriate and subject to the following provisions of this Article 12(d) to offer to redeem (at their nominal value of 100 pence and together with any accrued and unpaid Preferential Dividends thereon) any or all of the Redeemable Preference Shares allotted or in issue, subject to the terms and conditions as they may specify, by notice to the holders of the Redeemable Preference Shares. Any such notice shall specify the period during which holders of Redeemable Preference Shares may elect to redeem their Redeemable Preference Shares (*Redemption Period*), the place at which and/or the manner in which the certificates for such Redeemable Preference Shares are to be presented for redemption and/or any other terms and conditions in relation to such redemption. Such terms and conditions may also include conditions on the number of Redeemable Preference Shares that may be redeemed in relation to any particular issue of Redeemable Preference Shares. The Company shall on the first business day immediately following the end of the Redemption Period, or on such other day within 35 business days following that day as the Company may specify prior to issuing the Redeemable Preference Shares (a *Redemption Date*), redeem any Redeemable Preference Shares in respect of which acceptances have been received by the Company during the Redemption Period from holders of Redeemable Preference Shares as set out in sub-paragraph (d)(vii) below and in accordance with the terms and conditions of such offer to redeem (provided that if the board so determines in any case, at its discretion, the Company may also redeem any Redeemable Preference Shares in respect of which acceptances are received at any time after the Redemption Period). Notwithstanding the above, if the board so determines, holders of Redeemable Preference Shares may also be given the opportunity revocably to instruct and authorise the Company and/or its registrars from time to time to accept on their behalf, or to treat them as having accepted, any redemption offer made by the Company, in respect of Redeemable Preference Shares allotted to them from time to time.

(ii) If at any time:

- (A) the aggregate number of Redeemable Preference Shares in issue is less than 10 per cent. of the aggregate number of Redeemable Preference Shares issued on and prior to that time;
or

(B) the board determines that it would be in the Company's interests to do so in the following circumstances:

- (I) a proposed capital restructuring of the Company by way of a creation and/or issue of new or existing securities in the Company (other than Redeemable Preference Shares); or
- (II) a new holding company (as defined in the Act) being inserted above the Company; or
- (III) the acquisition of the Company by another company; or
- (IV) a Demerger from the Group,

the Company may elect, at its own discretion (and whether or not with the consent of the holders of Redeemable Preference Shares), to redeem all of the Redeemable Preference Shares then in issue at their nominal value of 100 pence each together with any accrued but unpaid Preferential Dividend on such shares as at the day of redemption, specifying a date for redemption which shall be a Payment Date, the place at which and/or the manner in which the certificates for such Redeemable Preference Shares are to be presented for redemption. For the purposes of this Article 12(d)(ii), a **Demerger** is a transaction whereby activities carried on by the Company or any other company in the Group are divided so as to be carried on by two or more companies not belonging to the same group undertaking or by two or more independent group undertakings.

- (iii) Upon or prior to any date on which Redeemable Preference Shares are to be redeemed by the Company, the Company may choose to impose a condition to the terms of any redemption offer, requiring each holder of a Redeemable Preference Shares which is due to be redeemed to deliver the relevant share certificate(s) in respect of his Redeemable Preference Shares to the Company or its registrars. In such circumstances, if any holder of Redeemable Preference Shares which are due to be redeemed fails or refuses to deliver the certificate(s) for his shares, the Company may retain the amount due on redemption until the delivery to the Company or its registrars (if applicable) of either the certificate(s) or an indemnity in respect thereof which is satisfactory to the Company (a **Lost Share Certificate Indemnity**), whereupon it shall within five business days pay the amount due on redemption to such holder.
- (iv) With effect from the date on which a Redeemable Preference Share is to be redeemed, the Preferential Dividend shall cease to accrue on the Redeemable Preference Shares due to be redeemed except on any such Redeemable Preference Shares in respect of which, upon due presentation of the certificate(s) relating thereto or a Lost Share Certificate Indemnity, the Company shall fail to pay the moneys due

on such redemption, in which case (subject to the terms and conditions of any redemption offer) the Preferential Dividend on such shares shall continue to accrue and be payable in accordance with Article 12(a) from and including the date of presentation of the relevant share certificate(s) or a Lost Share Certificate Indemnity until the date when the said amount due on redemption is paid by the Company to the holder of such share.

- (v) The receipt by the registered holder for the time being of any Redeemable Preference Shares or, in the case of joint registered holders, the receipt by any of them of the moneys payable on redemption thereof shall constitute an absolute discharge by the Company in respect thereof.
- (vi) If the date on which a Redeemable Preference Share is to be redeemed is not a business day, then payment of the amount due on redemption otherwise payable on such date will be made on the next succeeding business day and without any interest or payment in respect of such delay.
- (vii) The holder of Redeemable Preference Shares' right to redeem shall be exercisable in any manner prescribed by the Company including by completing a redemption form relating to the Redeemable Preference Shares to be redeemed provided by the Company or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the board in lieu thereof, including by electronic means (*Redemption Notice*), and by lodging the Redemption Notice with the Company at any time during the Redemption Period together with such other evidence (if any) as the board may reasonably require to prove the title and claim of the person exercising such right to redeem. A Redemption Notice once lodged may not be withdrawn without the written consent of the Company. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the form of instruction and/or notification referred to above may be such as to divest the holder of the Redeemable Preference Shares concerned of the power to transfer such Redeemable Preference Shares to another person.

The Company shall have the right to allow any election made by a holder of Redeemable Preference Shares as to the redemption of such Redeemable Preference Shares as being applicable not only to that particular issue of Redeemable Preference Shares but also to all future issues of Redeemable Preference Shares to such holder, until such holder gives express instructions to the contrary in the manner prescribed by the Company.

- (viii) The board may on any occasion decide not to make the right to make an election to redeem Redeemable Preference Shares available to shareholders or any category of shareholders in any territory where:
 - (A) the offer of such a right would or might be unlawful; or

- (B) the board considers that compliance with local laws or regulations would be unduly onerous.

In these cases the provisions of this Article shall be subject to such decisions.

- (ix) On redemption the Preferential Dividend shall cease to accrue with effect from the Payment Date last preceding the applicable Redemption Date.
- (x) All redemption amounts which are unclaimed for a period of 12 years from the date when the redemption became due for payment shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company.

(e) **Class rights**

The Company will be entitled from time to time to effect a reduction of its capital (other than the capital paid up on the Redeemable Preference Shares and subject to the provisions of the Act) and to create, allot and issue further shares, whether ranking *pari passu* with, in priority to or deferred to the Redeemable Preference Shares, and such reduction of capital or creation, allotment or issue of any such further shares (whether or not ranking in any respect in priority to the Redeemable Preference Shares and whether or not the same confer on the holders voting rights more favourable than those conferred by the Redeemable Preference Shares) shall be deemed not to involve a variation of the rights attaching to the Redeemable Preference Shares for any purpose.

(f) **Transfers**

The Redeemable Preference Shares will be transferable by instrument of transfer in usual or common form.

(g) **General**

- (i) The board shall have the power to do anything which it thinks fit to put this Article into effect.
- (ii) The board may, in its discretion, amend, suspend or terminate any offer which is in operation.
- (iii) In this Article 12, the expression ***business day*** means a day on which pound sterling deposits may be dealt in the London inter bank market and commercial banks are open in London;; and ***non-cumulative*** in relation to the Preferential Dividend means that the dividend payable on each Payment Date is payable out of the profits of the Company available for distribution in respect of the accounting reference period in which the Payment Date falls (including any reserves representing profits made in previous accounting periods) without any right in the case of deficiency to pay Preferential Dividends out of profits made in

subsequent periods. For the purposes of this Article 12, if the euro replaces sterling as the lawful currency of the United Kingdom, references in this Article 12 to pound sterling shall thereafter have effect as references to the euro.

- (iv) Nothing in this Article shall require the Company to send a notice or a warrant or cheque by post or otherwise to a member for whom the Company does not have a current address (as defined in s423(3) of the Act).

Commissions 13. The Company may exercise all powers of paying commissions or brokerage conferred or permitted by the Act. Subject to the provisions of the Act, any such commission or brokerage may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other.

Trusts not recognised 14. Except as required by law, the Company shall recognise no person as holding any share on any trust and (except as otherwise provided by these Articles or by law) the Company shall not be bound by or recognise any interest in any share (or in any fractional part of a share) except the holder's absolute right to the entirety of the share (or fractional part of the share).

VARIATION OF RIGHTS

Method of varying rights 15. Subject to the provisions of the Act, if at any time the capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may (unless otherwise provided by the terms of allotment of the shares of that class) be varied or abrogated, whether or not the Company is being wound up, either:

- (a) with the written consent of the holders of three-quarters in nominal value of the issued shares of the class, which consent shall be in hard copy form or in electronic form sent to such address (if any) for the time being specified by or on behalf of the Company for that purpose, or in default of such specification to the office, and may consist of several documents, each executed or authenticated in such manner as the board may approve by or on behalf of one or more holders, or a combination of both; or
- (b) with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of the class,

but not otherwise.

When rights deemed to be varied 16. For the purposes of Article 15, if at any time the capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, unless otherwise expressly provided by the rights attached to any share or class of shares, those rights shall be deemed to be varied by:

- (a) the reduction of the capital paid up on that share or class of shares otherwise than by a purchase or redemption by the Company of its own shares; and

- (b) the allotment of another share ranking in priority for payment of a dividend or in respect of capital or which confers on its holder voting rights more favourable than those conferred by that share or class of shares,

but shall not be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of another share ranking equally with, or subsequent to, that share or class of shares or by the purchase or redemption by the Company of its own shares.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

Members' rights
to certificates

17. Every member, on becoming the holder of a share shall be entitled, without payment, to one certificate for all the shares of each class held by him (and, on transferring a part of his holding of shares of any class, to a certificate for the balance of his holding of shares). He may elect to receive one or more additional certificates for any of his shares if he pays a reasonable sum determined from time to time by the board for every certificate after the first. Every certificate shall:

- (a) be executed under the seal or otherwise in accordance with Article 139 or in such other manner as the board may approve; and
- (b) specify the number, class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up on the shares.

The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for shares held jointly by more than one person and delivery of a certificate to one joint holder shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them. Shares of different classes may not be included in the same certificate.

Replacement
certificates

18. If a share certificate is defaced, worn out, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and payment of any exceptional out-of-pocket expenses reasonably incurred by the Company in investigating evidence and preparing the requisite form of indemnity as the board may determine but otherwise free of charge, and (in the case of defacement or wearing out) on delivery up of the old certificate.

LIEN

Company to
have lien on
shares

19. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys payable to the Company (whether presently or not) in respect of that share. The board may at any time (generally or in a particular case) waive any lien or declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Article. The Company's lien on a share shall extend to any amount (including without limitation dividends) payable in respect of it.

Enforcement of
lien by sale

20. The Company may sell, in such manner as the board determines, any share on which the Company has a lien if a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and is not paid within 14 clear days after notice has been sent to the holder of the share, or to the person entitled to it by transmission, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the share may be sold.

Giving effect to sale 21. To give effect to that sale the board may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer in respect of the share sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the buyer. The buyer shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money and his title to the share shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in relation to the sale.

Application of proceeds 22. The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in or towards payment or satisfaction of so much of the sum in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable. Any residue shall (on surrender to the Company for cancellation of the certificate in respect of the share sold and subject to a like lien for any moneys not presently payable as existed on the share before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the share at the date of the sale.

CALLS ON SHARES

Power to make calls 23. Subject to the terms of allotment, the board may from time to time make calls on the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal value or premium). Each member shall (subject to receiving at least 14 clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the Company the amount called on his shares as required by the notice. A call may be required to be paid by instalments. A call may be revoked in whole or part and the time fixed for payment of a call may be postponed in whole or part as the board may determine. A person on whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made on him even if the shares in respect of which the call was made are subsequently transferred.

Time when call made 24. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the board authorising the call was passed.

Liability of joint holders 25. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of it.

Interest payable 26. If a call or any instalment of a call remains unpaid in whole or in part after it has become due and payable the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day it became due and payable until it is paid. Interest shall be paid at the rate fixed by the terms of allotment of the share or in the notice of the call or, if no rate is fixed, the rate determined by the board, not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum, or, if higher, the appropriate rate (as defined in the Act), but the board may in respect of any individual member waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.

Deemed calls 27. An amount payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date, whether in respect of nominal value or premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call duly made and notified and payable on the date so fixed or in accordance with the terms of the allotment. If it is not paid the provisions of these Articles shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

Differentiation on calls 28. Subject to the terms of allotment, the board may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the allottees or holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.

Payment of calls in advance 29. The board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid on any share held by him. Such payment in advance of calls shall extinguish the liability on the share in respect of which it is made to the extent of the payment. The Company may pay on all or any of the moneys so advanced (until they would but for such advance become presently payable) interest at such rate agreed between the board and the member not exceeding (unless the Company by ordinary resolution otherwise directs) 15 per cent. per annum or, if higher, the appropriate rate (as defined in the Act).

FORFEITURE AND SURRENDER

Notice requiring payment of call 30. If a call or any instalment of a call remains unpaid in whole or in part after it has become due and payable, the board may give the person from whom it is due not less than 14 clear days' notice requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued and any costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment. The notice shall name the place where payment is to be made and shall state that if the notice is not complied with the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

Forfeiture for non-compliance 31. If that notice is not complied with, any share in respect of which it was sent may, at any time before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the board. The forfeiture shall include all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited share which have not been paid before the forfeiture. When a share has been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be sent to the person who was the holder of the share before the forfeiture. An entry shall be made promptly in the register opposite the entry of the share showing that notice has been sent, that the share has been forfeited and the date of forfeiture. No forfeiture shall be invalidated by the omission or neglect to send that notice or to make those entries.

Sale of forfeited shares 32. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a forfeited share shall be deemed to belong to the Company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the board determines, either to the person who was the holder before the forfeiture or to any other person. At any time before sale, re-allotment or other disposal, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the board thinks fit. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person, the board may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. The Company may receive the consideration given for the share on its disposal and may register the transferee as holder of the share.

Liability following forfeiture 33. A person shall cease to be a member in respect of any share which has been forfeited and shall surrender the certificate for any forfeited share to the Company for cancellation. The person shall remain liable to the Company for all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of that share with interest on that amount at the rate at which interest was payable on those moneys before the forfeiture or, if no interest was so payable, at the rate determined

by the board, not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum or, if higher, the appropriate rate (as defined in the Act), from the date of forfeiture until payment. The board may waive payment wholly or in part or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the share at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on its disposal.

Surrender 34. The board may accept the surrender of any share which it is in a position to forfeit on such terms and conditions as may be agreed. Subject to those terms and conditions, a surrendered share shall be treated as if it had been forfeited.

Extinction of rights 35. The forfeiture of a share shall involve the extinction at the time of forfeiture of all interest in and all claims and demands against the Company in respect of the share and all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share as between the person whose share is forfeited and the Company, except only those rights and liabilities expressly saved by these Articles, or as are given or imposed in the case of past members by the Act.

Evidence of forfeiture or surrender 36. 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 declaration shall (subject if necessary to the execution of an instrument of transfer) constitute a good title to the share. The person to whom the share is disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, if any, and his title to the share shall not be affected by any irregularity in, or invalidity of, the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, surrender, sale, re-allotment or disposal of the share.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

Form and execution of transfer 37. Without prejudice to any power of the Company to register as shareholder a person to whom the right to any share has been transmitted by operation of law, the instrument of transfer may be in any usual form or in any other form which the board may approve. An instrument of transfer shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor and, unless the share is fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee. An instrument of transfer need not be under seal.

Transfers of partly paid shares 38. The board may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to register the transfer of a share which is not fully paid.

Invalid transfers of shares 39. The board may also refuse to register the transfer of a share unless the instrument of transfer:

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

Notice of refusal to register	40. If the board refuses to register a transfer of a share, it shall send the transferee notice of its refusal within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged with the Company.
No fee payable on registration	41. No fee shall be charged for the registration of any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to a share.
Retention of transfers	42. The Company shall be entitled to retain an instrument of transfer which is registered, but an instrument of transfer which the board refuses to register shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is sent.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

Transmission	43. If a member dies, the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, and his personal representatives where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest. Nothing in these Articles shall release the estate of a deceased member (whether a sole or joint holder) from any liability in respect of any share held by him.
Elections permitted	44. A person becoming entitled by transmission to a share may, on production of any evidence as to his entitlement properly required by the board, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have another person nominated by him registered as the transferee. If he elects to become the holder he shall send notice to the Company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered, he shall execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. If he elects to have himself or another person registered, he shall take any action the board may require (including without limitation the execution of any document) to enable himself or that person to be registered as the holder of the share. All the provisions of these Articles relating to the transfer of shares apply to that notice or instrument of transfer as if it were an instrument of transfer executed by the member and the death or bankruptcy of the member or other event giving rise to the transmission had not occurred.
Elections required	45. The board may at any time send a notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share. If the notice is not complied with within 60 days, the board may after the expiry of that period withhold payment of all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.
Rights of persons entitled by transmission	46. A person becoming entitled by transmission to a share shall, on production of any evidence as to his entitlement properly required by the board and subject to the requirements of Article 44, have the same rights in relation to the share as he would have had if he were the holder of the share, subject to Article 147. That person may give a discharge for all dividends and other moneys payable in respect of the share, but he shall not, before being registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in respect of it to receive notice of, or to attend or vote at, any meeting of the Company or to receive notice of, or to attend or vote at, any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company.

ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

New shares
subject to these
Articles

47. All shares created by increase of the Company's share capital, by consolidation, division or sub-division of its share capital or the conversion of stock into paid-up shares shall be subject to all the provisions of these Articles, including without limitation provisions relating to payment of calls, lien, forfeiture, transfer and transmission.

Fractions
arising

48. Whenever any fractions arise as a result of a consolidation or sub-division of shares, the board may on behalf of the members deal with the fractions as it thinks fit. In particular, without limitation, the board may sell shares representing fractions to which any members would otherwise become entitled to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Act, the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members. The board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the buyer. The buyer shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase moneys and his title to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in, or invalidity of, the proceedings in relation to the sale.

GENERAL MEETINGS

Annual general
meetings

49. The board shall convene and the Company shall hold general meetings as annual general meetings in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

Class meetings

50. All provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings of the Company shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to every separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company, except that:

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

For the purposes of this Article, where a person is present by proxy or proxies, he is treated only as holding the shares in respect of which those proxies are authorised to exercise voting rights.

Convening
general meetings

51. The board may call general meetings whenever and at such times and places as it shall determine. On the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Act, the board shall promptly convene a general meeting in accordance with the requirements of the Act. If there are insufficient directors in the United Kingdom to call a general meeting any director of the Company may call a general meeting, but

where no director is willing or able to do so, any two members of the Company may summon a meeting for the purpose of appointing one or more directors.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

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| Period of notice | 52. An annual general meeting shall be called by at least 21 clear days' notice but an annual general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed by all the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting. All other general meetings shall be called by at least 14 clear days' notice but such general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote being a majority together holding not less than ninety-five per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right. |
| Recipients of notice | 53. Subject to the provisions of the Act, to the provisions of these Articles and to any restrictions imposed on any shares, the notice shall be sent to every member and every director. The auditors are entitled to receive all notices of, and other communications relating to, any general meeting which any member is entitled to receive. |
| Contents of notice: general | 54. The notice shall specify the time, date and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be dealt with. |
| Contents of notice: additional requirements | 55. In the case of an annual general meeting, the notice shall specify the meeting as such. In the case of a meeting to pass a special resolution, the notice shall specify the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution. |
| Accidental omission to send notice etc. | 56. The accidental omission to send a notice of a meeting or resolution, or to send any notification where required by the Act or these Articles in relation to the publication of a notice of meeting on a website, or to send a form of proxy where required by the Act or these Articles, to any person entitled to receive it, or the non-receipt for any reason of any such notice, resolution or notification or form of proxy by that person, whether or not the Company is aware of such omission or non-receipt, shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting. |

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

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| Quorum | 57. No business shall be dealt with at any general meeting unless a quorum is present, but the absence of a quorum shall not preclude the choice or appointment of a chairman, which shall not be treated as part of the business of the meeting. Save as otherwise provided by these Articles, two qualifying persons present at a meeting and entitled to vote on the business to be dealt with are a quorum, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) each is a qualifying person only because he is authorised under the Act to act as a representative of a corporation in relation to the meeting, and they are representatives of the same corporation; or(b) each is a qualifying person only because he is appointed as proxy of a member in relation to the meeting, and they are proxies of the same member. |
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For the purposes of this Article a “qualifying person” means (i) an individual who is a member of the Company, (ii) a person authorised under the Act to act as a representative of the corporation in relation to the meeting, or (iii) a person appointed as proxy of a member in relation to the meeting.

If quorum not present

58. If such a quorum is not present within five minutes (or such longer time not exceeding 30 minutes as the chairman of the meeting may decide to wait) from the time appointed for the meeting, or if during a meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of members, shall be dissolved, and in any other case shall stand adjourned to such time and place as the chairman of the meeting may, subject to the provisions of the Act, determine. The adjourned meeting shall be dissolved if a quorum is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting.

Chairman

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

Directors entitled to speak

60. 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 capital of the Company.

Adjournment: chairman's powers

61. The chairman may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place. No business shall be dealt with at an adjourned meeting other than business which might properly have been dealt with at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place.

Adjournment: procedures

62. Any such adjournment may, subject to the provisions of the Act, be for such time and to such other place as the chairman may, in his absolute discretion determine, notwithstanding that by reason of such adjournment some members may be unable to be present at the adjourned meeting. Any such member may nevertheless appoint a proxy for the adjourned meeting either in accordance with Article 81 or by means of a document in hard copy form which, if delivered at the meeting which is adjourned to the chairman or the secretary or any director, shall be valid even though it is given at less notice than would otherwise be required by Article 81(a). When a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more or for an indefinite period, notice shall be sent at least seven clear days before the date of the adjourned meeting specifying the time and place of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Otherwise it shall not be necessary to send any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be dealt with at an adjourned meeting.

Methods of voting	<p>63. A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, a vote on the show of hands, or on the withdrawal of any other demand for a poll, a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a poll may be demanded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the chairman of the meeting; or (b) (except on the election of the chairman of the meeting or on a question of adjournment) at least five members present in person or by proxy having the right to vote on the resolution; or (c) any member or members present in person or by proxy representing not less than 10% of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution; or (d) any member or members present in person or by proxy holding shares conferring a right to vote on the resolution, being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than 10% of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right. <p>The appointment of a proxy to vote on a matter at a meeting authorises the proxy to demand, or join in demanding, a poll on that matter. In applying the provisions of this Article, a demand by a proxy counts (i) for the purposes of paragraph (b) of this Article, as a demand by the member, (ii) for the purposes of paragraph (c) of this Article, as a demand by a member representing the voting rights that the proxy is authorised to exercise, and (iii) for the purposes of paragraph (d) of this Article, as a demand by a member holding the shares to which those rights are attached.</p>
Declaration of result	<p>64. Unless a poll is duly demanded (and the demand is not withdrawn before the poll is taken) a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.</p>
Withdrawal of demand for poll	<p>65. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn before the poll is taken, but only with the consent of the chairman. A demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made. If the demand for a poll is withdrawn, the chairman or any other member entitled may demand a poll.</p>
Conduct of poll	<p>66. Subject to Article 67, a poll shall be taken as the chairman directs and he may, and shall if required by the meeting, appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a time and place for declaring the result of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.</p>
When poll to be taken	<p>67. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken immediately. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either at the meeting or at such time and place as the chairman directs not being more than 30 days after the poll is demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than</p>

the question on which the poll was demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.

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| Notice of poll | 68. No notice need be sent of a poll not taken at the meeting at which it is demanded if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting. In any other case notice shall be sent at least seven clear days before the taking of the poll specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken. |
| Effectiveness of special resolutions | 69. Where for any purpose an ordinary resolution of the Company is required, a special resolution shall also be effective. |

VOTES OF MEMBERS

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| Right to vote on a show of hands | 70. Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a vote on a resolution on a show of hands: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) every member who is present in person shall have one vote;(b) subject to paragraph (c), every proxy present who has been duly appointed by one or more members entitled to vote on the resolution has one vote;(c) a proxy has one vote for and one vote against the resolution if:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) the proxy has been duly appointed by more than one member entitled to vote on the resolution, and(ii) the proxy has been instructed by one or more of those members to vote for the resolution and by one or more other of those members to vote against it. |
| Right to vote on a poll | 71. Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a vote on a resolution on a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder. |
| Votes of joint holders | 72. 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. For this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register. |
| Member under incapacity | 73. A member in respect of whom an order has been made by a court or official having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his receiver, curator bonis or other person authorised for that purpose appointed by that court or official. That receiver, curator bonis or other person may, on a show of hands or on a poll, vote by proxy. The right to vote shall be exercisable only if evidence satisfactory to the board of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote has been delivered to the office, or another place specified in accordance with these Articles for the delivery of proxy appointments, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to |

vote is to be exercised provided that the Company may specify, in any case, that in calculating the period of 48 hours, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

- Calls in arrears** 74. No member shall be entitled to vote at a general meeting or at a separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all moneys presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.
- Errors in voting** 75. If any votes are counted which ought not to have been counted, or might have been rejected, the error shall not vitiate the result of the voting unless it is pointed out at the same meeting, or at any adjournment of the meeting, and, in the opinion of the chairman, it is of sufficient magnitude to vitiate the result of the voting.
- Objection to voting** 76. No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting or poll at which the vote objected to is tendered. Every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid and every vote not counted which ought to have been counted shall be disregarded. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman whose decision shall be final and conclusive.
- Voting: additional provisions** 77. 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.

PROXIES AND CORPORATE REPRESENTATIVES

- Appointment of proxy: form** 78. The appointment of a proxy shall be made in writing and shall be in any usual form or in any other form which the board may approve. Subject thereto, the appointment of a proxy may be:
- (a) in hard copy form; or
 - (b) in electronic form, to the electronic address provided by the Company for this purpose.
- Execution of proxy** 79. The appointment of a proxy, whether made in hard copy form or in electronic form, shall be executed in such manner as may be approved by or on behalf of the Company from time to time. Subject thereto, the appointment of a proxy shall be executed by the appointor or any person duly authorised by the appointor or, if the appointor is a corporation, executed by a duly authorised person or under its common seal or in any other manner authorised by its constitution.
- Proxies: other provisions** 80. The board may, if it thinks fit, but subject to the provisions of the Act, at the Company's expense send hard copy forms of proxy for use at the meeting and issue invitations in electronic form to appoint a proxy in relation to the meeting in such form as may be approved by the board. The appointment of a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or poll concerned. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion, provided that each such proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by that member.

81. Without prejudice to the second sentence of Article 62, the appointment of a proxy shall:

- (a) if in hard copy form, be delivered by hand or by post to the office or such other place within the United Kingdom and by such time as may be specified by or on behalf of the Company for that purpose:
 - (i) in the notice convening the meeting; or
 - (ii) in any form of proxy sent by or on behalf of the Company in relation to the meeting;

provided that:

- (iii) the time so specified may not be earlier than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote; and
 - (iv) if no time is specified, the appointment of a proxy shall be delivered not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote; or
- (b) if in electronic form, be received at any address to which the appointment of a proxy may be sent by electronic means pursuant to a provision of the Act or to any other address and by such time as may be specified by or on behalf of the Company for the purpose of receiving the appointment of a proxy in electronic form:
 - (i) in the notice convening the meeting; or
 - (ii) in any form of proxy sent by or on behalf of the Company in relation to the meeting; or
 - (iii) in any invitation to appoint a proxy issued by the Company in relation to the meeting; or
 - (iv) on a website that is maintained by or on behalf of the Company and identifies the Company;

provided that:

- (v) the time so specified may not be earlier than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote; and
 - (vi) if no time is specified, the appointment of a proxy shall be received not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote; or

- (c) in either case, where a poll is taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be delivered or received as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or
- (d) if in hard copy form, where a poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman or to the secretary or to any director.

In calculating the periods mentioned in this Article, the board may specify, in any case, that no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

**Authentication
of proxy
appointment not
made by holder**

82. Where the appointment of a proxy is expressed to have been or purports to have been made, sent or supplied by a person on behalf of the holder of a share:

- (a) the Company may treat the appointment as sufficient evidence of the authority of that person to make, send or supply the appointment on behalf of that holder; and
- (b) that holder shall, if requested by or on behalf of the Company at any time, send or procure the sending of reasonable evidence of the authority under which the appointment has been made, sent or supplied (which may include a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the board), to such address and by such time as may be specified in the request and, if the request is not complied with in any respect, the appointment may be treated as invalid; and
- (c) whether or not a request under this Article has been made or complied with, the Company may determine that it has insufficient evidence of the authority of that person to make, send or supply the appointment on behalf of that holder and may treat the appointment as invalid.

**Validity of
proxy
appointment**

83. A proxy appointment which is not delivered or received in accordance with Article 81 shall be invalid. When two or more valid proxy appointments are delivered or received in respect of the same share for use at the same meeting, the one that was last delivered or received shall be treated as replacing or revoking the others as regards that share, provided that if the Company determines that it has insufficient evidence to decide whether or not a proxy appointment is in respect of the same share, it shall be entitled to determine which proxy appointment (if any) is to be treated as valid. Subject to the Act, the Company may determine at its discretion when a proxy appointment shall be treated as delivered or received for the purposes of these Articles.

Rights of proxy

84. A proxy appointment shall be deemed to entitle the proxy to exercise all or any of the appointing member's rights to attend and to speak and vote at a meeting of the Company in respect of the shares to which the proxy appointment relates. The proxy appointment shall, unless it provides to the contrary, be valid for any adjournment of the meeting as well as for the meeting to which it relates.

85. The Company shall not be required to check that a proxy or corporate representative votes in accordance with any instructions given by the member by

whom he is appointed. Any failure to vote as instructed shall not invalidate the proceedings on the resolution.

Corporate
representatives

86. Any corporation which is a member of the Company (in this Article the **grantor**) may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its representative or representatives at any meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares. A director, the secretary or other person authorised for the purpose by the secretary may require all or any of such persons to produce a certified copy of the resolution of authorisation before permitting him to exercise his powers. Such person is entitled to exercise (on behalf of the grantor) the same powers as the grantor could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company. Where a grantor authorises more than one person:

- (a) on a vote on a resolution on a show of hands at a meeting of the Company, each authorised person has the same voting rights as the grantor would be entitled to; and
- (b) where paragraph (a) does not apply and more than one authorised person purport to exercise a power in respect of the same shares:
 - (i) if they purport to exercise the power in the same way as each other, the power is treated as exercised in that way; and
 - (ii) if they do not purport to exercise the power in the same way as each other, the power is treated as not exercised.

Revocation of
authority

87. The termination of the authority of a person to act as a proxy or duly authorised representative of a corporation does not affect:

- (a) whether he counts in deciding whether there is a quorum at a meeting;
- (b) the validity of anything he does as chairman of a meeting;
- (c) the validity of a poll demanded by him at a meeting; or
- (d) the validity of a vote given by that person,

unless notice of the termination was either delivered or received as mentioned in the following sentence at least three hours before the start of the relevant meeting or adjourned meeting 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. Such notice of termination shall be either by means of a document in hard copy form delivered to the office or to such other place within the United Kingdom as may be specified by or on behalf of the Company in accordance with Article 81(a) or in electronic form received at the address (if any) specified by or on behalf of the Company in accordance with Article 81(b), regardless of whether any relevant proxy appointment was effected in hard copy form or in electronic form.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

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| Powers of the Company | 88. The Company may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director. The appointment of a person to fill a vacancy or as an additional director shall take effect from the end of the meeting. |
| Appointment by board | 89. The board may appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director. |
| No share qualification | 90. A director shall not be required to hold any shares in the capital of the Company by way of qualification. |

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

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| Power to appoint alternates | 91. Any director (other than an alternate director) may appoint any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the board and willing to act, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him. |
| Alternates entitled to receive notice | 92. An alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of the board and of all meetings of committees of the board of which his appointor is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which his appointor is not personally present, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor (except as regards power to appoint an alternate) as a director in his absence. It shall not be necessary to send notice of such a meeting to an alternate director who is absent from the United Kingdom. |
| Alternates representing more than one director | 93. A director or any other person may act as alternate director to represent more than one director, and an alternate director shall be entitled at meetings of the board or any committee of the board to one vote for every director whom he represents (and who is not present) in addition to his own vote (if any) as a director, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present. |
| Expenses and remuneration of alternates | 94. 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 be entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company in respect of his services as an alternate director except such part (if any) of the remuneration otherwise payable to his appointor as such appointor may by notice to the Company from time to time direct. An alternate director shall be entitled to be indemnified by the Company to the same extent as if he were a director. |
| Termination of appointment | 95. An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director:

(a) if his appointor ceases to be a director; or

(b) on the happening of any event which, if he were a director, would cause him to vacate his office as director; or

(c) if he resigns his office by notice to the Company. |

Method of
appointment
and revocation

96. Any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be by notice to the Company by the director making or revoking the appointment and shall take effect in accordance with the terms of the notice (subject to any approval required by Article 91) on receipt of such notice by the Company which shall be in hard copy form or in electronic form sent to such address (if any) for the time being specified by or on behalf of the Company for that purpose.

Alternate not an
agent of
appointor

97. Except as otherwise expressly provided in these Articles, an alternate director shall be deemed for all purposes to be a director. Accordingly, except where the context otherwise requires, a reference to a director shall be deemed to include a reference to an alternate director. An alternate director shall alone be responsible for his own acts and defaults and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him.

POWERS OF THE BOARD

Business to be
managed by
board

98. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles and to any directions given by special resolution, the business of the Company shall be managed by the board which may pay all expenses incurred in forming and registering the Company and may exercise all the powers of the Company, including without limitation the power to dispose of all or any part of the undertaking of the Company. No alteration of the Articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the board which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. The powers given by this Article shall not be limited by any special power given to the board by these Articles. A meeting of the board at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the board.

Exercise by
Company of
voting rights

99. The board may exercise the voting power conferred by the shares in any body corporate held or owned by the Company in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit (including without limitation the exercise of that power in favour of any resolution appointing its members or any of them directors of such body corporate, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the directors of such body corporate).

DELEGATION OF POWERS OF THE BOARD

Committees of
the board

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

- (a) where the resolution is passed at a meeting of the committee, a majority of the members present are directors; and

- (b) where the resolution is passed by the committee in writing pursuant to Article 128, a majority of those who agree to the resolution are directors.

Subject to any conditions imposed by the board, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by these Articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying.

101. Subject to any conditions imposed by the board, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by these Articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying.

Local boards
etc.

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

Agents

103. The board may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person to be the agent of the Company for such purposes, with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in the board) and on such conditions as the board determines, including without limitation authority for the agent to delegate all or any of his powers, authorities and discretions, and may revoke or vary such delegation.

Offices
including title
“director”

104. The board may appoint any person to any office or employment having a designation or title including the word “director” or attach to any existing office or employment with the Company such a designation or title and may terminate any such appointment or the use of any such designation or title. The inclusion of the word “director” in the designation or title of any such office or employment shall not imply that the holder is a director of the Company, and the holder shall not thereby be empowered in any respect to act as, or be deemed to be, a director of the Company for any of the purposes of these Articles.

DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

Disqualification
as a director

105. A person ceases to be a director as soon as:
- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Act or is prohibited from being a director by law;
 - (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;

- (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the Company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;
- (e) notification is received by the Company from the director that the director is resigning or retiring from office, and such resignation or retirement has taken effect in accordance with its terms, or his office as a director is vacated pursuant to Article 89;
- (f) that person has been absent for more than six consecutive months without permission of the board from meetings of the board held during that period and his alternate director (if any) has not attended in his place during that period and the board resolves that his office be vacated; or
- (g) that person receives notice signed by not less than three quarters of the other directors stating that that person should cease to be a director. In calculating the number of directors who are required to give such notice to the director, (i) an alternate director appointed by him acting in his capacity as such shall be excluded; and (ii) a director and any alternate director appointed by him and acting in his capacity as such shall constitute a single director for this purpose, so that notice by either shall be sufficient.

Power of
Company to
remove director

106. The Company may, without prejudice to the provisions of the Act, by ordinary resolution remove any director from office (notwithstanding any provision of these Articles or of any agreement between the Company and such director, but without prejudice to any claim he may have for damages for breach of any such agreement). No special notice need be given of any resolution to remove a director in accordance with this Article and no director proposed to be removed in accordance with this Article has any special right to protest against his removal. The Company may, by ordinary resolution, appoint another person in place of a director removed from office in accordance with this Article. In default of such appointment the vacancy arising on the removal of a director from office may be filled as a casual vacancy.

REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES

Remuneration

107. The directors shall be entitled to such remuneration for their services as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine. Subject to and in default of such determination, each such director shall be paid a fee for their services (which shall be deemed to accrue from day to day) at such rate as may from time to time be determined by the board.

Directors may
be paid expenses

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

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Appointment to executive office

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

Termination of appointment to executive office

110. Any appointment of a director to an executive office shall terminate if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any rights or claims which he may have against the Company by reason of such cessation. A director appointed to an executive office shall not cease to be a director merely because his appointment to such executive office terminates.

Emoluments to be determined by the board

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

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

Authorisation under s175 of the Act

112. For the purposes of section 175 of the Act, the board may authorise any matter proposed to it in accordance with these Articles which would, if not so authorised, involve a breach of duty by a director under that section, including, without limitation, any matter which relates to a situation in which a director has, or can have, an interest which conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company. Any such authorisation will be effective only if:

- (a) any requirement as to quorum at the meeting at which the matter is considered is met without counting the director in question or any other interested director; and
- (b) the matter was agreed to without their voting or would have been agreed to if their votes had not been counted.

The board may (whether at the time of the giving of the authorisation or subsequently) make any such authorisation subject to any limits or conditions it expressly imposes but such authorisation is otherwise given to the fullest extent permitted. The board may vary or terminate any such authorisation at any time.

For the purposes of the Articles, a conflict of interest includes a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties, and interest includes both direct and indirect interests.

Director may contract with the Company and hold other offices etc

113. Provided that he has disclosed to the board the nature and extent of his interest (unless the circumstances referred to in section 177(5) or section 177(6) of the Act apply, in which case no such disclosure is required) a director notwithstanding his office:

- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested;
- (b) may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a director; and
- (c) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to a transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate:
 - (i) in which the Company is (directly or indirectly) interested as shareholder or otherwise; or
 - (ii) with which he has such a relationship at the request or direction of the Company.

Remuneration, benefits etc.

114. A director shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefit which he derives from any office or employment or from any transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any body corporate:

- (a) the acceptance, entry into or existence of which has been approved by the board pursuant to Article 112 (subject, in any such case, to any limits or conditions to which such approval was subject); or
- (b) which he is permitted to hold or enter into by virtue of paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of Article 113;

nor shall the receipt of any such remuneration or other benefit constitute a breach of his duty under section 176 of the Act.

Notification of interests

115. Any disclosure required by Article 113 may be made at a meeting of the board, by notice in writing or by general notice or otherwise in accordance with section 177 of the Act.

Duty of confidentiality to another person

116. A director shall be under no duty to the Company with respect to any information which he obtains or has obtained otherwise than as a director of the Company and in respect of which he owes a duty of confidentiality to another person. However, to the extent that his relationship with that other person gives rise to a

conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest, this Article applies only if the existence of that relationship has been approved by the board pursuant to Article 112. In particular, the director shall not be in breach of the general duties he owes to the Company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the Act because he fails:

- (a) to disclose any such information to the board or to any director or other officer or employee of the Company; and/or
- (b) to use or apply any such information in performing his duties as a director of the Company.

Consequences of
authorisation

117. Where the existence of a director's relationship with another person has been approved by the board pursuant to Article 112 and his relationship with that person gives rise to a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest, the director shall not be in breach of the general duties he owes to the Company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the Act because he:

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

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

Without
prejudice to
equitable
principles or
rule of law

118. The provisions of Articles 116 and 117 are without prejudice to any equitable principle or rule of law which may excuse the director from:

- (a) disclosing information, in circumstances where disclosure would otherwise be required under these Articles; or
- (b) attending meetings or discussions or receiving documents and information as referred to in Article 117, in circumstances where such attendance or receiving such documents and information would otherwise be required under these Articles.

GRATUITIES, PENSIONS AND INSURANCE

Gratuities and
pensions

119. The board may (by establishment of, or maintenance of, schemes or otherwise) provide benefits, whether by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or otherwise, for any past or present director or employee of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings or any body corporate associated with, or any business acquired by, any of them, and for any member of his family (including a spouse, a civil partner, a former spouse and a former civil partner) or any person who is or was dependent on him, and may (as well before as after he ceases to hold such

office or employment) contribute to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such benefit.

Insurance

120. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 175, the board may exercise all the powers of the Company to purchase and maintain insurance for or for the benefit of any person who is or was:

- (a) a director, officer or employee of the Company, or any body which is or was the holding company or subsidiary undertaking of the Company, or in which the Company or such holding company or subsidiary undertaking has or had any interest (whether direct or indirect) or with which the Company or such holding company or subsidiary undertaking is or was in any way allied or associated; or
- (b) a trustee of any pension fund in which employees of the Company or any other body referred to in paragraph (a) of this Article are or have been interested,

including without limitation insurance against any liability incurred by such person in respect of any act or omission in the actual or purported execution or discharge of his duties or in the exercise or purported exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation to his duties, powers or offices in relation to the relevant body or fund.

**Directors not
liable to account**

121. No director or former director shall be accountable to the Company or the members for any benefit provided pursuant to these Articles. The receipt of any such benefit shall not disqualify any person from being or becoming a director of the Company.

**Section 247 of
the Act**

122. The board may make provision for the benefit of any persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries other than a director or former director or shadow director in connection with the cessation or the transfer of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or any subsidiary. Any such provision shall be made by a resolution of the board in accordance with section 247 of the Act.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

**Convening
meetings**

123. Subject to the provisions of these Articles, the board may regulate its proceedings as it thinks fit. A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, call a meeting of the board by giving notice of the meeting to each director. Notice of a board meeting shall be deemed to be given to a director if it is given to him personally or by word of mouth or sent in hard copy form to him at his last known address or such other address (if any) as may for the time being be specified by him or on his behalf to the Company for that purpose, or sent in electronic form to such address (if any) for the time being specified by him or on his behalf to the Company for that purpose. A director absent or intending to be absent from the United Kingdom may request the board that notices of board meetings shall during his absence be sent in hard copy form or in electronic form to such address (if any) for the time being specified by him or on his behalf to the Company for that purpose, but such notices need not be sent any earlier than notices sent to directors not

so absent and, if no such request is made to the board, it shall not be necessary to send notice of a board meeting to any director who is for the time being absent from the United Kingdom. No account is to be taken of directors absent from the United Kingdom when considering the adequacy of the period of notice of the meeting. Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. Any director may waive notice of a meeting and any such waiver may be retrospective. Any notice pursuant to this Article need not be in writing if the board so determines and any such determination may be retrospective.

Quorum

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

Powers of directors if number falls below minimum

125. The continuing directors or a sole continuing director may act notwithstanding any vacancies in their number, but if the number of directors is less than the number fixed as the quorum the continuing directors or director may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or of calling a general meeting.

Chairman and deputy chairman

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

Validity of acts of the board

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

Resolutions in writing

128. A resolution in writing agreed to by all the directors entitled vote at a meeting of the board or of a committee of the board but excluding any director whose vote is not to be counted in respect of the matter in question (not being less than the number of directors required to form a quorum of the board) shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the board or (as the case may be) a committee of the board duly convened and held. For this purpose:

- (a) a director signifies his agreement to a proposed written resolution when the Company receives from him a document indicating his agreement to the

resolution authenticated in the manner permitted by the Act for a document in the relevant form;

- (b) the director may send the document in hard copy form or in electronic form to such address (if any) for the time being specified by the Company for that purpose;
- (c) if an alternate director signifies his agreement to the proposed written resolution, his appointor need not also signify his agreement; and
- (d) if a director signifies his agreement to the proposed written resolution, an alternate director appointed by him need not also signify his agreement in that capacity.

Meetings by
telephone etc.

129. Without prejudice to the first sentence of Article 123, a person entitled to be present at a meeting of the board or of a committee of the board shall be deemed to be present for all purposes if he is able (directly or by electronic communication) to speak to and be heard by all those present or deemed to be present simultaneously. A director so deemed to be present shall be entitled to vote and be counted in a quorum accordingly. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where it is convened to be held or (if no director is present in that place) where the largest group of those participating is assembled, or, if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting is. The word *meeting* in these Articles shall be construed accordingly.

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

130. Except as otherwise provided by these Articles, a director shall not vote at a meeting of the board or a committee of the board on any resolution of the board concerning a matter in which he has an interest (other than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of, or otherwise in or through, the Company) which can reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict with the interests of the Company, unless his interest arises only because the resolution concerns one or more of the following matters:

- (a) the giving of a guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him or any other person at the request of or for the benefit of, the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings;
- (b) the giving of a guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of a debt or 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;
- (c) a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal concerning an offer of shares, debentures or other securities of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for subscription or purchase, in which offer he is or may be entitled to participate as a holder of securities or in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of which he is to participate;
- (d) a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal concerning any other body corporate in which he or any person connected with him is interested, directly

or indirectly, and whether as an officer, shareholder, creditor or otherwise, if he and any persons connected with him do not to his knowledge hold an interest (as that term is used in sections 820 to 825 of the Act) representing one per cent. or more of either any class of the equity share capital of such body corporate (or any other body corporate through which his interest is derived) or of the voting rights available to members of the relevant body corporate (any such interest being deemed for the purpose of this Article to be likely to give rise to a conflict with the interests of the Company in all circumstances);

- (e) a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal for the benefit of employees of the Company or of any of its subsidiary undertakings which does not award him any privilege or benefit not generally accorded to the employees to whom the arrangement relates; and
- (f) a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal concerning any insurance which the Company is empowered to purchase or maintain for, or for the benefit of, any directors of the Company or for persons who include directors of the Company.

For the purposes of this Article, 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 has otherwise.

131. The Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax to any extent, either generally or in respect of any particular matter, any provision of these Articles prohibiting a director from voting at a meeting of the board or of a committee of the board.

132. The Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax to any extent, either generally or in respect of any particular matter, any provision of these Articles prohibiting a director from voting at a meeting of the board or of a committee of the board.

Division of
proposals

133. Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including without limitation fixing or varying the 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. In such cases each of the directors concerned shall be entitled to vote in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

Decision of
chairman final
and conclusive

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

such resolution will be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature and extent of the interests of the chairman have not been fairly disclosed.

SECRETARY

Appointment
and removal of
secretary

135. The secretary shall be appointed by the board for such term, at such remuneration and on such conditions as it may think fit. Any secretary so appointed may be removed by the board, but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.

MINUTES

Minutes
required to be
kept

136. The board shall cause minutes to be recorded for the purpose of:

- (a) all appointments of officers made by the board; and
- (b) all proceedings at meetings of the Company, the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company, the board and committees of the board, including the names of the directors present at each such meeting.

Conclusiveness
of minutes

137. Any such minutes, if purporting to be authenticated by the chairman of the meeting to which they relate or of the next meeting, shall be sufficient evidence of the proceedings at the meeting without any further proof of the facts stated in them.

THE SEAL

Authority
required for
execution of
deed

138. The seal shall only be used by the authority of a resolution of the board. The board may determine who shall sign any document executed under the seal. If they do not, it shall be signed by at least one director and the secretary or by at least two directors. Any document may be executed under the seal by impressing the seal by mechanical means or by printing the seal or a facsimile of it on the document or by applying the seal or a facsimile of it by any other means to the document. A document executed, with the authority of a resolution of the board, in any manner permitted by section 44(2) of the Act and expressed (in whatever form of words) to be executed by the Company has the same effect as if executed under the seal.

Certificates for
shares and
debentures

139. The board may by resolution determine either generally or in any particular case that any certificate for shares or debentures or representing any other form of security may have any signature affixed to it by some mechanical or electronic means, or printed on it or, in the case of a certificate executed under the seal, need not bear any signature.

REGISTERS

Overseas and
local registers

140. Subject to the provisions of the Act and the Regulations, the Company may keep an overseas or local or other register in any place, and the board may make, amend and revoke any regulations it thinks fit about the keeping of that register.

Authentication
and certification
of copies and
extracts

141. Any director or the secretary or any other person appointed by the board for the purpose shall have power to authenticate and certify as true copies of and extracts from:

- (a) any document comprising or affecting the constitution of the Company, whether in hard copy form or electronic form;
- (b) any resolution passed by the Company, the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company, the board or any committee of the board, whether in hard copy form or electronic form; and
- (c) any book, record and document relating to the business of the Company, whether in hard copy form or electronic form (including without limitation the accounts).

If certified in this way, a document purporting to be a copy of a resolution, or the minutes or an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Company, the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company, the board or a committee of the board, whether in hard copy form or electronic form, shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company in reliance on it or them that the resolution was duly passed or that the minutes are, or the extract from the minutes is, a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.

DIVIDENDS

Declaration of
dividends

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

Interim
dividends

143. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the board may pay interim dividends if it appears to the board that they are justified by the profits of the Company available for distribution. If the share capital is divided into different classes, the board may:

- (a) pay interim dividends on shares which confer deferred or non-preferred rights with regard to dividends as well as on shares which confer preferential rights with regard to dividends, but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any Preferential Dividend is in arrear; and
- (b) pay at intervals settled by it any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to the board that the profits available for distribution justify the payment.

If the board acts in good faith it shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferred rights.

Declaration and
payment in
different
currencies

144. Dividends may be declared and paid in any currency or currencies that the board shall determine. The board may also determine the exchange rate and the relevant date for determining the value of the dividend in any currency.

Apportionment of dividends 145. Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid; but no amount paid on a share in advance of the date on which a call is payable shall be treated for the purpose of this Article as paid on the share. All dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; but, if any share is allotted or issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date, that share shall rank for dividend accordingly.

Dividends in specie 146. A general meeting declaring a dividend may, on the recommendation of the board, by ordinary resolution direct that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets, including without limitation paid up shares or debentures of another body corporate. The board may make any arrangements it thinks fit to settle any difficulty arising in connection with the distribution, including without limitation (a) the fixing of the value for distribution of any assets, (b) the payment of cash to any member on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of members, and (c) the vesting of any asset in a trustee.

Permitted deductions and retentions 147. The board may deduct from any dividend or other moneys payable to any member in respect of a share any moneys presently payable by him to the Company in respect of that share. Where a person is entitled by transmission to a share, the board may retain any dividend payable in respect of that share until that person (or that person's transferee) becomes the holder of that share.

Procedure for payment to holders and others entitled 148. Any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share may be paid:

- (a) in cash; or
- (b) by cheque or warrant made payable to or to the order of the holder or person entitled to payment; or
- (c) by any direct debit, bank or other funds transfer system to the holder or person entitled to payment or, if practicable, to a person designated by notice to the Company by the holder or person entitled to payment; or
- (d) by any other method approved by the board and agreed (in such form as the Company thinks appropriate) by the holder or person entitled to payment.

Joint entitlement 149. If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share, or are entitled by transmission jointly to a share, the Company may:

- (a) pay any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of the share to any one of them and any one of them may give effectual receipt for that payment; and
- (b) for the purpose of Article 148, rely in relation to the share on the written direction, designation or agreement of, or notice to the Company by, any one of them.

Payment by post 150. A cheque or warrant may be sent by post:

- (a) where a share is held by a sole holder, to the registered address of the holder of the share; or
- (b) if two or more persons are the holders, to the registered address of the person who is first named in the register; or
- (c) if a person is entitled by transmission to the share, as if it were a notice to be sent under Article 165; or
- (d) in any case, to such person and to such address as the person entitled to payment may direct by notice to the Company.

Discharge to
Company and
risk

151. Payment of a cheque or warrant by the bank on which it was drawn or the transfer of funds by the bank instructed to make the transfer shall be a good discharge to the Company. Every cheque or warrant sent or transfer of funds made by the relevant bank or system in accordance with these Articles shall be at the risk of the holder or person entitled. The Company shall have no responsibility for any sums lost or delayed in the course of payment by any method used by the Company in accordance with Article 148.

Interest not
payable

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

Forfeiture of
unclaimed
dividends

153. Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for 12 years from the date when it became due for payment shall, if the board so resolves, be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the Company. The payment of any unclaimed dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share may (but need not) be paid by the Company into an account separate from the Company's own account. Such payment shall not constitute the Company a trustee in respect of it. The Company shall be entitled to cease sending dividend warrants and cheques by post or otherwise to a member if those instruments have been returned undelivered, or left uncashed by, that member on at least two consecutive occasions, or, following one such occasion, reasonable enquiries have failed to establish the member's new address. The entitlement conferred on the Company by this Article in respect of any member shall cease if the member claims a dividend or cashes a dividend warrant or cheque.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS AND RESERVES

Power to
capitalise

154. The board may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company:
- (a) subject to the provisions of this Article, resolve to capitalise any undistributed profits of the Company not required for paying any Preferential Dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of any reserve or other fund, including without limitation the Company's share premium account and capital redemption reserve, if any;
 - (b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the members or any class of members on the record date specified in the relevant resolution who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions;

- (c) apply that sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them respectively, or in paying up in full shares, debentures or other obligations of the Company of a nominal amount equal to that sum but the share premium account, the capital redemption reserve, and any profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this Article, only be applied in paying up shares to be allotted to members credited as fully paid;
- (d) allot the shares, debentures or other obligations credited as fully paid to those members, or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other;
- (e) where shares or debentures become, or would otherwise become, distributable under this Article in fractions, make such provision as they think fit for any fractional entitlements including without limitation authorising their sale and transfer to any person, resolving that the distribution be made as nearly as practicable in the correct proportion but not exactly so, ignoring fractions altogether or resolving that cash payments be made to any members in order to adjust the rights of all parties;
- (f) authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the Company on behalf of all the members concerned providing for either:
 - (i) the allotment to the members respectively, credited as fully paid, of any shares, debentures or other obligations to which they are entitled on the capitalisation; or
 - (ii) the payment up by the Company on behalf of the members of the amounts, or any part of the amounts, remaining unpaid on their existing shares by the application of their respective proportions of the sum resolved to be capitalised,
 and any agreement made under that authority shall be binding on all such members; and
- (g) generally do all acts and things required to give effect to the ordinary resolution.

RECORD DATES

Record dates for dividends etc.

155. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, the Company or the board may:

- (a) fix any date as the record date for any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue, which may be on or at any time before or after any date on which the dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, paid or made;
- (b) for the purpose of determining which persons are entitled to attend and vote at a general meeting of the Company, or a separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company, and how many

votes such persons may cast, specify in the notice of meeting a time by which a person must be entered on the register in order to have the right to attend or vote at the meeting; changes to the register after the time specified by virtue of this Article shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend or vote at the meeting; and

- (c) for the purpose of sending notices of general meetings of the Company, or separate general meetings of the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company, under these Articles, determine that persons entitled to receive such notices are those persons entered on the register at the close of business on a day determined by the Company or the board.

ACCOUNTS

Rights to inspect records 156. No member shall (as such) have any right to inspect any accounting records or other book or document of the Company except as conferred by statute or authorised by the board or by ordinary resolution of the Company or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sending of annual accounts 157. Subject to the Act, a copy of the Company's annual accounts and reports for that financial year shall, at least 21 clear days before the date of the meeting at which copies of those documents are to be laid in accordance with the provisions of the Act, be sent to every member and to every holder of the Company's debentures, and to every person who is entitled to receive notice of meetings from the Company under the provisions of the Act or of these Articles or, in the case of joint holders of any share or debenture, to one of the joint holders. A copy need not be sent to a person for whom the Company does not have a current address.

COMMUNICATIONS

When notice required to be in writing 158. Any notice to be sent to or by any person pursuant to these Articles (other than a notice calling a meeting of the board) shall be in writing.

Methods of Company sending notice 159. Subject to Article 158 and unless otherwise provided by these Articles, the Company shall send or supply a document or information that is required or authorised to be sent or supplied to a member or any other person by the Company by a provision of the Act or pursuant to these Articles or to any other rules or regulations to which the Company may be subject in such form and by such means as it may in its absolute discretion determine provided that the provisions of the Act which apply to sending or supplying a document or information required or authorised to be sent or supplied by the Act shall, the necessary changes having been made, also apply to sending or supplying any document or information required or authorised to be sent by these Articles or any other rules or regulations to which the Company may be subject.

Methods of member etc. sending document or information 160. Subject to Article 158 and unless otherwise provided by these Articles, a member or a person entitled by transmission to a share shall send a document or information pursuant to these Articles to the Company in such form and by such means as it may in its absolute discretion determine provided that:

- (a) the determined form and means are permitted by the Act for the purpose of sending or supplying a document or information of that type to a company pursuant to a provision of the Act; and
- (b) unless the board otherwise permits, any applicable condition or limitation specified in the Act, including without limitation as to the address to which the document or information may be sent, is satisfied.

Unless otherwise provided by these Articles or required by the board, such document or information shall be authenticated in the manner specified by the Act for authentication of a document or information sent in the relevant form.

Notice to joint holders

161. In the case of joint holders of a share any document or information shall be sent to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register in respect of the joint holding and any document or information so sent shall be deemed for all purposes sent to all the joint holders.

Registered address outside UK

162. A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who sends to the Company an address within the United Kingdom at which a document or information may be sent to him shall be entitled to have the document or information sent to him at that address (provided that, in the case of a document or information sent by electronic means, including without limitation any notification required by the Act that the document or information is available on a website, the Company so agrees, which agreement the Company shall be entitled to withhold in its absolute discretion including, without limitation, in circumstances in which the Company considers that the sending of the document or information to such address using electronic means would or might infringe the laws of any other jurisdiction) but otherwise:

- (a) no such member shall be entitled to receive any document or information from the Company; and
- (b) without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, any notice of a general meeting of the Company which is in fact sent or purports to be sent to such member shall be ignored for the purpose of determining the validity of the proceedings at such general meeting.

Deemed receipt of notice

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

Terms and conditions for electronic communications

164. The board may from time to time issue, endorse or adopt terms and conditions relating to the use of electronic means for the sending of notices, other documents and proxy appointments by the Company to members or persons entitled by transmission and by members or persons entitled by transmission to the Company.

Notice to persons entitled by transmission

165. A document or information may be sent or supplied by the Company to the person or persons entitled by transmission to a share by sending it in any manner the Company may choose authorised by these Articles for the sending of a document or

information to a member, addressed to them by name, or by the title of representative of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt or by any similar description at the address (if any) in the United Kingdom as may be supplied for that purpose by or on behalf of the person or persons claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been supplied, a document or information may be sent in any manner in which it might have been sent if the death or bankruptcy or other event giving rise to the transmission had not occurred.

Transferees etc.
bound by prior
notice

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

Proof of
sending/when
notices etc.
deemed sent by
post

167. Proof that a document or information was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the document or information was sent or supplied. A document or information sent by the Company to a member by post shall be deemed to have been received:

- (a) if sent by first class post or special delivery post from an address in the United Kingdom to another address in the United Kingdom, or by a postal service similar to first class post or special delivery post from an address in another country to another address in that other country, on the day following that on which the document or information was posted;
- (b) if sent by airmail from an address in the United Kingdom to an address outside the United Kingdom, or from an address in another country to an address outside that country (including without limitation an address in the United Kingdom), on the third day following that on which the document or information was posted;
- (c) in any other case, on the second day following that on which the document or information was posted.

When notices
etc. deemed sent
by hand

168. A document or information sent by the Company to a member by hand shall be deemed to have been received by the member when it is handed to the member or left at his registered address or an address notified to the Company in accordance with Article 162.

Proof of
sending/when
notices etc.
deemed sent by
electronic means

169. Proof that a document or information sent or supplied by electronic means was properly addressed shall be conclusive evidence that the document or information was sent or supplied. A document or information sent or supplied by the Company to a member in electronic form shall be deemed to have been received by the member on the day following that on which the document or information was sent to the member. Such a document or information shall be deemed received by the member on that day notwithstanding that the Company becomes aware that the member has failed to receive the relevant document or information for any reason and notwithstanding that the Company subsequently sends a hard copy of such document or information by post to the member.

When notices
etc. deemed sent
by website

170. A document or information sent or supplied by the Company to a member by means of a website shall be deemed to have been received by the member:

- (a) when the document or information was first made available on the website; or
- (b) if later, when the member is deemed by Article 167, 168 or 169 to have received notice of the fact that the document or information was available on the website. Such a document or information shall be deemed received by the member on that day notwithstanding that the Company becomes aware that the member has failed to receive the relevant document or information for any reason and notwithstanding that the Company subsequently sends a hard copy of such document or information by post to the member.

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

Power of
Company to
destroy
documents

171. The Company shall be entitled to destroy:

- (a) all instruments of transfer of shares which have been registered, and all other documents on the basis of which any entry is made in the register, at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of registration;
- (b) all dividend mandates, variations or cancellations of dividend mandates, and notifications of change of address at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of recording;
- (c) all share certificates which have been cancelled at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of the cancellation;
- (d) all paid dividend warrants and cheques at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of actual payment;
- (e) all proxy appointments which have been used for the purpose of a poll at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of use; and
- (f) all proxy appointments which have not been used for the purpose of a poll at any time after one month from the end of the meeting to which the proxy appointment relates and at which no poll was demanded.

Presumption in
relation to
destroyed
documents

172. It shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that:

- (a) every entry in the register purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or other document destroyed in accordance with Article 171 was duly and properly made;
- (b) every instrument of transfer destroyed in accordance with Article 171 was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered;
- (c) every share certificate destroyed in accordance with Article 171 was a valid and effective certificate duly and properly cancelled; and

- (d) every other document destroyed in accordance with Article 171 was a valid and effective document in accordance with its recorded particulars in the books or records of the Company,

but:

- (e) the provisions of this Article and Article 171 apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties) to which the document might be relevant;
- (f) nothing in this Article or Article 171 shall be construed as imposing on the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any document earlier than the time specified in Article 171 or in any other circumstances which would not attach to the Company in the absence of this Article or Article 171; and
- (g) any reference in this Article or Article 171 to the destruction of any document includes a reference to its disposal in any manner.

WINDING UP

Liquidator may
distribute in
specie

173. If the Company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Insolvency Act 1986:

- (a) 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;
- (b) vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees for the benefit of the members; and
- (c) determine the scope and terms of those trusts,

but no member shall be compelled to accept any asset on which there is a liability.

Disposal of
assets by
liquidator

174. 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 body corporate, either then already constituted or about to be constituted for the purpose of carrying out the sale.

INDEMNITY

Indemnity to
directors and
officers

175. Subject to the provisions of the Act, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which the person concerned may otherwise be entitled, every director or other officer of the Company (other than any person (whether an officer or not) engaged by the Company as auditor) shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against any liability incurred by him for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the Company, provided that this Article shall be deemed

not to provide for, or entitle any such person to, indemnification to the extent that it would cause this Article, or any element of it, to be treated as void under the Act or otherwise under the Act.