

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Of

NORTHGATE

PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

Adopted with effect from 1 October 2009 by special resolution passed
on 22 September 2009

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of

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(adopted with effect from 1 October 2009 by special resolution passed on 22 September 2009)

PRELIMINARY

1. Interpretation

1.1 In these articles, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

"**Acts**" means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006), in so far as they apply to the Company;

"**articles**" means the articles of association of the Company;

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

"**electronic address**" means any number or address used for the purposes of sending or receiving notices, documents or information by electronic means;

"**electronic form**" has the same meaning as in the Acts;

"**electronic means**" has the same meaning as in the Acts;

"**executed**" means any mode of execution;

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

"**Office**" means the registered office of the Company;

"**seal**" means the common seal (if any) of the Company and an official seal (if any) kept by the Company by virtue of section 50 of the 2006 Act, or either of them as the case may require;

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

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

"Uncertificated Securities Regulations" means the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001.

- 1.2 In these articles, references to a share being in uncertificated form are references to that share being an uncertificated unit of a security and references to a share being in certificated form are references to that share being a certificated unit of a security, provided that any reference to a share in uncertificated form applies only to a share of a class which is, for the time being, a participating security, and only for so long as it remains a participating security.
- 1.3 Save as aforesaid and unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006 or the Uncertificated Securities Regulations (as the case may be).
- 1.4 Except where otherwise expressly stated, a reference in these articles to any primary or delegated legislation or legislative provision includes a reference to any modification or re-enactment of it for the time being in force.
- 1.5 In these articles, unless the context otherwise requires -
 - (a) words in the singular include the plural, and vice versa;
 - (b) words importing any gender include all genders; and
 - (c) a reference to a person includes a reference to a body corporate and to an unincorporated body of persons.
- 1.6 In these articles -
 - (a) references to writing include references to typewriting, printing, lithography, photography and any other modes of representing or reproducing words in a legible and non-transitory form and documents and information sent or supplied in electronic form or made available on a website are "in writing" for the purposes of these articles;
 - (b) the words and phrases "other" and "otherwise", "including" and "in particular" shall not limit the generality of any preceding words or be construed as being limited to the same class as the preceding words where a wider construction is possible;
 - (c) references to a power are to a power of any kind, whether administrative, discretionary or otherwise; and
 - (d) references to a committee of the directors are to a committee established in accordance with these articles, whether or not comprised wholly of directors.
- 1.7 The headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the construction of these articles.

2. Exclusion of other regulations

No regulations for management of a company set out in any schedule to any statute concerning companies or contained in any regulations or instrument made pursuant to a statute shall apply to the Company, but these articles shall be the articles of association of the Company.

3. Registered office

The Office shall be at such place in England and Wales as the directors shall from time to time appoint.

SHARE CAPITAL

4. Liability of members

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

5. Further issues and rights attaching to shares on issue

Without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares, any share may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine (or, if the Company has not so determined, as the directors may determine).

6. Redeemable shares

Any share may be issued which is or is to be liable, to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder, and the directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such share..

7. Commissions

The Company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Acts. Any such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares, the grant of an option to call for an allotment of shares, or any combination of such methods and may be in respect of a conditional or an absolute subscription.

8. Trusts not to be recognised

Except as required by law, or as otherwise expressly provided by these articles, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust. Except as otherwise expressly provided by these articles or by law the Company shall not be bound by or recognise (even if having notice of it) any interest in any equitable, contingent, future, partial or other claim or any interest in any share other than the holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it.

9. Shares in uncertificated form

9.1 Without prejudice to any powers which the Company or the directors may have to issue, allot, dispose of, convert, or otherwise deal with or make arrangements in relation to shares and other securities in any form:

- (a) the holding of shares in uncertificated form and the transfer of title to such shares by means of a relevant system shall be permitted; and
- (b) the Company may issue shares in uncertificated form and may convert shares from certificated form to uncertificated form and vice versa.

9.2 If and to the extent that any provision of these articles is inconsistent with such holding or transfer as is referred to in article 9.1(a) above or with any provision of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations, it shall not apply to any share in uncertificated form.

10. Separate holdings of shares in certificated and uncertificated form

Notwithstanding anything else contained in these articles, where any class of shares is, for the time being, a participating security, unless the directors otherwise determine, shares of any such class held by the same holder or joint holder in certificated form and uncertificated form shall be treated as separate holdings.

SHARE RIGHTS

11. Preference and ordinary share rights

11.1 The profits of the Company available for dividend and resolved to be distributed shall be distributed among the shareholders in the order and priority following namely:

- (a) first in payment thereof to the holders of the 3.5% cumulative preference shares of a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 3.5 per cent. (without any tax deduction) per annum on the amount paid up thereon (payable half yearly on 15th April and 15th October in each year in respect of the six month periods ended on the preceding 19th January and 19th July respectively);
- (b) the remainder of such profits shall, subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any particular shares, be distributed among the holders of the ordinary shares rateably in proportion to the amounts paid up on such shares.

11.2 On a winding up the surplus assets of the Company remaining after payment of its liabilities shall be applied as follows:

- (a) first in or towards paying to the holders of the 3.5% cumulative preference shares the capital paid up thereon together with a sum equal to any arrears or deficiency of the fixed cumulative preferential dividend on such shares calculated down to the date of the commencement of the winding up and to be payable irrespective of whether such dividend has been declared or earned or not;
- (b) the remainder of such assets shall, subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any particular shares, be divided among the holders of the ordinary shares rateably in proportion to the amount paid up on such shares.

- 11.3 The holders of the 3.5% cumulative preference shares shall have the right to attend and vote at and to receive notice of general meetings of the Company only in one of the following events:
- (a) if any resolution for winding up is proposed, and then only on that resolution; or
 - (b) if any resolution for reduction of the Company's capital is proposed, and then only on that resolution; or
 - (c) if at the date of the notice convening the meeting the said cumulative preferential dividend is in arrear for more than three months; or
 - (d) if any resolution amending or abrogating any of the special rights attached to the 3.5% cumulative preference shares is proposed, and then only on that resolution.

VARIATION OF RIGHTS

12. Sanction to variation

- 12.1 If at any time the capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may be varied, either while the Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding up:

- (a) in such manner (if any) as may be provided by those rights; or
- (b) in the absence of any such provision, with the consent in writing of the holders of three-quarters in nominal value of the issued shares of that class (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares), or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of that class,

but not otherwise. To every such separate meeting the provisions of these articles relating to general meetings shall apply, except that the necessary quorum shall be (i) at any such meeting other than an adjourned meeting, two persons together holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the class in question (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares); and (ii) at an adjourned meeting the quorum, one person holding shares of the class in question (other than treasury shares) or his proxy.

- 12.2 The provisions of article 12.1 above shall apply also to the variation of the special rights conferred to some only of the shares of each class as if each group of shares of the class differently treated formed a separate class the separate rights of which are to be varied.

13. Deemed variation

Unless otherwise expressly provided by the rights attached to any class of shares, those rights shall be deemed to be varied by the reduction of the capital paid up on such shares or by the allotment of further shares ranking in priority thereto in any respect, but shall not be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of any new shares ranking *pari passu* in all respects (save as to the date from which such new shares shall rank for dividend) with or subsequent to those already issued or by the

purchase or redemption by the Company of any of its own shares or the holding of such shares as treasury shares.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

14. Right to certificates

- 14.1 On becoming the holder of any share other than a share in uncertificated form, every person (other than a financial institution in respect of whom the Company is not required by law to complete and have ready a certificate) shall be entitled without payment to have issued to him within two months after allotment or lodgement of a transfer (unless the terms of issue of the shares provide otherwise) one certificate for all the shares of each class registered in his name or, upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable sum as the directors may determine, several certificates each for one or more of his shares.
- (2) Every certificate shall be issued under the seal or under such other form of authentication as the directors may determine (which may include manual or facsimile signatures by one or more directors), and shall specify the number, class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up on them.
 - (3) Where a member (other than a financial institution) has transferred part only of the shares comprised in a certificate, the member is entitled, without payment, to have issued to him a certificate in respect of the balance of shares held by him or, upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable sum as the directors may determine, several certificates each for one or more of his shares.
 - (4) When a member's (other than a financial institution's) holding of shares of a particular class increases, the Company may issue that member with a single, consolidated certificate in respect of all the shares of a particular class which that member holds or a separate certificate in respect of only those shares by which that member's holding has increased.
 - (5) A member (other than a financial institution) may request the Company, in writing, to replace the member's separate certificates with a consolidated certificate or the member's consolidated certificate with two or more separate certificates representing such proportion of the shares as the member may specify, provided that any certificate(s) which it is (or they are) to replace has first been returned to the Company for cancellation. When the Company complies with such a request it may charge such reasonable sum as the directors may determine for doing so.
 - (6) The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for shares held jointly by several persons and delivery of a certificate to the senior shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them, and seniority shall be determined in the manner described in article 63.
 - (7) If a certificate issued in respect of a member's shares is damaged or defaced or said to be lost, stolen or destroyed, then that member is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same shares. A member exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate:

- (a) must return the certificate which is to be replaced to the Company if it is damaged or defaced; and
- (b) must comply with such conditions as to evidence, indemnity and the payment of a reasonable fee as the directors may determine.

LIEN

15. Lien on shares not fully paid

The Company has a lien over every share which is partly paid for all amounts (whether presently payable or not) payable at a fixed time or called in respect of that share. The directors may declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this article. The Company's lien over a share takes priority over any third party's interest in that share, and extends to any dividend or other money payable by the Company in respect of that share (and, if the lien is enforced and the share is sold by the Company, the proceeds of sale of that share).

16. Enforcement of lien by sale

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

17. Giving effect to the sale

To give effect to the sale:

- (a) in the case of a share in certificated form, the directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser; and
- (b) in the case of a share in uncertificated form, the directors may:
 - (i) to enable the Company to deal with the share in accordance with the provisions of this article, require the Operator of a relevant system to convert the share into certificated form; and
 - (ii) after such conversion, authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer and/or take such other steps (including the giving of directions to or on behalf of the holder, who shall be bound by them) as they think fit to effect the transfer.

The title of the transferee to the share shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

18. Application of proceeds of sale

The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in payment of so much of the amount for which the lien exists as is presently payable. Any residue shall (upon surrender to the Company for cancellation of the certificate for the share

sold, in the case of a share in certificated form, and subject to a like lien for any amount not presently payable as existed upon the share before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the share at the date of the sale.

CALLS ON SHARES

19. Calls

- 19.1 Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make calls upon the members in respect of any amounts unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) and each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the Company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be required to be paid by instalments. A call may, before receipt by the Company of an amount due under it, be revoked in whole or in part and payment of a call may be postponed in whole or part. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made.
- 19.2 A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed.

20. Joint and several liability in respect of calls

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

21. Interest on calls

If a call or an instalment of a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the person from whom it is due shall pay costs, charges and expenses that the Company may have incurred by reason of such non-payment, together with interest on the amount unpaid, from the day it became due and payable until it is paid at the rate fixed by the terms of allotment of the shares in question or fixed in the notice of the call or, if no rate is fixed, at the appropriate rate (as defined in the Acts). The directors may, however, waive payment of the interest wholly or in part.

22. Rights of members when calls unpaid

Unless the directors otherwise determine, no member shall be entitled to receive any dividend or to be present and vote at any general meeting either personally or (save as proxy for another member) by proxy, or be reckoned in a quorum, or to exercise any other privilege as a member unless and until he shall have paid all calls for the time being due and payable on every share held by him, whether alone or jointly with any other person, together with interest and expenses (if any).

23. Sums due on allotments treated as calls

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 if it is not paid these articles shall apply as if that sum had become due and payable by virtue of a call.

24. Power to differentiate

Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may differentiate between the holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.

25. Payment in advance of calls

The directors may receive from any member willing to advance it all or any part of the amount unpaid on the shares held by him (beyond the sums actually called up) as a payment in advance of calls, and such payment shall, to the extent of it, extinguish pro tanto the liability on the shares in respect of which it is advanced. The Company may pay interest on the amount so received, or so much of it as exceeds the sums called up on the shares in respect of which it has been received, at such rate (if any) as the directors decide. The directors may at any time repay the amount so advanced on giving to such member not less than three months' notice in writing of its intention, unless before the expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the shares in respect of which it was advanced.

26. Delegation of power to make calls

If any uncalled capital of the Company is included in or charged by any mortgage or other security, the directors may delegate on such terms as it thinks fit to the person in whose favour such mortgage or security is executed, or to any other person in trust for him, the power to make calls on the members in respect of such uncalled capital, to sue in the name of the Company or otherwise for the recovery of moneys becoming due in respect of calls so made and to give valid receipts for such moneys. The power so delegated shall subsist during the continuance of the mortgage or security, notwithstanding any change of directors, and shall be assignable if expressed so to be.

FORFEITURE

27. Notice if call not paid

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

28. Forfeiture for non-compliance

If the notice referred to in article 27 above is not complied with, any shares in respect of which it was given may, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors and the forfeiture shall include all dividends and other amounts payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture. The directors may accept a surrender of any share liable to be forfeited. In such case references in these articles to forfeiture shall include surrender.

29. Forfeiture may be annulled

The directors may, at any time before any share so forfeited has been cancelled or sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, annul the forfeiture, on the terms that payment shall be made of all calls and interest due thereon and all expenses incurred in respect of the share and on such further terms (if any) as the directors shall see fit.

30. Notice after forfeiture

When any share has been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be served on the person who was before forfeiture the holder of the share or the person entitled to such share by transmission (as the case may be). An entry of such notice having been given and of the forfeiture with the date thereof shall forthwith be made in the register in respect of such share. However, no forfeiture shall be invalidated by any omission to give such notice or to make such entry as aforesaid.

31. Disposal of forfeited shares

Every share which shall be forfeited shall thereupon become property of the Company. A forfeited share may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors determine either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder or to any other person and, at any time before the disposition, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors determine. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person:

- (a) in the case of a share in certificated form, the directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer; and
- (b) in the case of a share in uncertificated form, the directors may:
 - (i) to enable the Company to deal with the share in accordance with the provisions of this article, require the Operator of a relevant system to convert the share into certificated form; and
 - (ii) after such conversion, authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer and/or take such other steps (including the giving of directions to or on behalf of the holder, who shall be bound by them) as they think fit to effect the transfer.

32. Effect of forfeiture

A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the shares forfeited and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation any certificate for the shares forfeited. However, such person shall remain liable to the Company for all amounts which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of those shares with interest at the rate at which interest was payable on those amounts before the forfeiture or, if no interest was so payable, at the appropriate rate (as defined in the Acts) from the date of forfeiture until payment. The directors may waive payment wholly or in part or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal. 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 holder whose share is forfeited and the Company, except only such of those rights and liabilities as are by these articles expressly saved, or as are by the Acts given or imposed in the case of past members.

33. Evidence of forfeiture

A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that a share has been forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share and the declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer if necessary, in the case of a share in certificated form) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings relating to the forfeiture or disposal of the share. Such person shall not (except by express agreement with the Company) become entitled to any dividend which might have accrued on the share before the completion of the sale or disposition thereof.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

34. Form of transfer

- 34.1 The instrument of transfer of a share in certificated form may be in any usual form or in any other form which the directors approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and, where the share is not fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee.
- 34.2 Where any class of shares is, for the time being, a participating security, title to shares of that class which are recorded on an Operator register of members as being held in uncertificated form may be transferred by means of the relevant system concerned.

35. Right to refuse registration

- 35.1 The directors may, in their absolute discretion and without giving any reason, refuse to register the transfer of a share in certificated form which is not fully paid provided that if the share is listed on the Official List of the UK Listing Authority such refusal does not prevent dealings in the shares from taking place on an open and proper basis. They may also refuse to register a transfer of a share in certificated form unless the instrument of transfer:
- (a) is lodged, duly stamped, at the Office or at such other place as the directors may appoint and (except in the case of a transfer by a financial institution where a certificate has not been issued in respect of the share) is accompanied by the certificate for the share to which it relates and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
 - (b) is in respect of only one class of share; and
 - (c) is in favour of not more than four transferees.
- 35.2 The directors may refuse to register a transfer of a share in uncertificated form to a person who is to hold it thereafter in certificated form in any case where the Company

is entitled to refuse (or is excepted from the requirement) under the Uncertificated Securities Regulations to register the transfer; and they may refuse to register any such transfer in favour of more than four transferees.

36. Notice of refusal

If the directors refuse to register a transfer of a share, they shall within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company (in the case of a transfer of a share in certificated form) or the date on which the Operator - instruction was received by the Company (in the case of a transfer of a share in uncertificated form to a person who is to hold it thereafter in certificated form) send to the transferee notice of the refusal together with reasons for the refusal. The directors shall send to the transferee such further information about the reasons for the refusal to the transferee as the transferee may reasonably request. The Company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the directors refuse to register shall (except in the case of fraud) be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.

37. Fees on registration

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

38. Other powers in relation to transfers

Nothing in these articles shall preclude the directors from recognising a renunciation of the allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

39. On death

If a member dies the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, or 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. However, nothing in this article shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which had been solely or jointly held by him.

40. Election of person entitled by transmission

A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member may, upon such evidence being produced as the directors may properly require, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee. If he elects to become the holder he shall give notice to the Company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered he shall transfer title to the share to that person. All the provisions of these articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer (if any) as if it were an instrument of transfer signed by the member and the death or bankruptcy of the member had not occurred. Where the entitlement of a person to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to its transmission by operation of law is proved to the satisfaction of the directors, the directors shall within two months after proof cause the entitlement of that person to be noted in the Register.

41. Rights on transmission

A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a member shall have the rights to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in respect of it to attend or vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares. The directors may at any time give 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 directors may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends and other moneys payable in respect of such share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

42. Failure to disclose interests in shares

42.1 If a member, or any other person appearing to be interested in shares held by that member, has been given a notice under section 793 of the Companies Act 2006 and has failed in relation to any shares (the "default shares") to give the Company the information thereby required within the prescribed period from the date of giving the notice, the following sanctions shall apply, unless the directors otherwise determine:

- (a) the member shall not be entitled in respect of the default shares to be present or to vote (either in person or by representative or proxy) at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares or on any poll; and
- (b) where the default shares represent at least 0.25 per cent of their class (calculated exclusive of treasury shares) -
 - (i) any dividend payable in respect of the shares shall be withheld by the Company, which shall not have any obligation to pay interest on it, and the member shall not be entitled to elect, pursuant to these articles, to receive shares instead of that dividend; and
 - (ii) no transfer, other than an excepted transfer, of any shares held by the member in certificated form shall be registered unless:
 - (A) the member is not himself in default as regards supplying the information required; and
 - (B) the member proves to the satisfaction of the directors that no person in default as regards supplying such information is interested in any of the shares the subject of the transfer.
 - (iii) for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(b)(ii) of this article, in the case of shares held by the member in uncertificated form, the directors may, to enable the Company to deal with the shares in accordance with the provisions of this article, require the Operator of a relevant system to convert the shares into certificated form.

42.2 Where the sanctions under article 42.1 apply in relation to any shares, they shall cease to have effect at the end of the period of seven days (or such shorter period as the

directors may determine) (and any dividends withheld under article 42.1(b) shall become payable) following the earlier of:

- (a) receipt by the Company of notice that the shares have been transferred by means of an excepted transfer; or
- (b) receipt by the Company of the information required by the notice mentioned in that article 42.1 and the directors being fully satisfied that such information is full and complete,

and the directors may suspend or cancel any of the sanctions at any time in relation to the shares.

42.3 Any new shares in the Company issued in right of default shares shall be subject to the same sanctions as apply to the default shares, and the directors may make any right to an allotment of the new shares subject to sanctions corresponding to those which will apply to those shares on issue, provided that:

- (a) any sanctions applying to, or to a right to, new shares by virtue of this paragraph shall cease to have effect when the sanctions applying to the related default shares cease to have effect (and shall be suspended or cancelled if and to the extent that the sanctions applying to the related default shares are suspended or cancelled); and
- (b) article 42.1 shall apply to the exclusion of this article 42.3 if the Company gives a separate notice under section 793 of the Companies Act 2006 in relation to the new shares.

42.4 Where, on the basis of information obtained from a member in respect of any share held by him, the Company gives a notice under section 793 of the Companies Act 2006 to any other person, it shall at the same time send a copy of the notice to the member, but the accidental omission to do so, or the non-receipt by the member of the copy, shall not invalidate or otherwise affect the application of article 42.1 above.

42.5 For the purposes of this article:

- (a) a person, other than the member holding a share, shall be treated as appearing to be interested in that share if the member has informed the Company that the person is, or may be, so interested, or if the Company (after taking account of any information obtained from the member or, pursuant to a notice under section 793 of the Companies Act 2006, from anyone else) knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person is, or may be, so interested;
- (b) "interested" shall be construed as it is for the purpose of section 793 of the Companies Act 2006;
- (c) reference to a person having failed to give the Company the information required by a notice, or being in default as regards supplying such information, includes:
 - (i) reference to his having failed or refused to give all or any part of it; and

- (ii) reference to his having given information which he knows to be false in a material particular or having recklessly given information which is false in a material particular;
- (d) the "prescribed period" means:
 - (i) in a case where the default shares represent at least 0.25 per cent. of their class, 14 days; and
 - (ii) in any other case, 28 days;
- (e) an "excepted transfer" means, in relation to any shares held by a member:
 - (i) a transfer pursuant to acceptance of a takeover bid (within the meaning in Section 974 of the Companies Act 2006) in respect of shares in the Company; or
 - (ii) a transfer in consequence of a sale made through a recognised investment exchange (as defined in the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) or any other stock exchange outside the United Kingdom on which the Company's shares are normally traded; or
 - (iii) a transfer which is shown to the satisfaction of the directors to be made in consequence of a sale of the whole of the beneficial interest in the shares to a person who is unconnected with the member and with any other person appearing to be interested in the shares.

42.6 Nothing in this article shall limit the powers of the Company under section 794 of the Companies Act 2006 or any other powers of the Company whatsoever.

UNTRACED MEMBERS

43. Power of sale

- 43.1 The Company shall be entitled to sell at the best price reasonably obtainable any share held by a member, or any share to which a person is entitled by transmission, if and provided that:
- (a) for a period of twelve years no cheque or warrant or other method of payment for amounts payable in respect of the share sent and payable in a manner authorised by these articles has been cashed or effected and no communication has been received by the Company from the member or person concerned;
 - (b) during that period the Company has paid at least three cash dividends (whether interim or final) and no such dividend has been claimed by the member or person concerned;
 - (c) the Company has, after the expiration of that period, by advertisement in a national newspaper published in the United Kingdom and in a newspaper circulating in the area of the registered address or last known address of the member or person concerned, given notice of its intention to sell such share and the advertisements, if not published on the same day, shall have been published within 30 days of each other; and

- (d) the Company has not during the further period of three months following the date of the publication of the advertisements or, if published on different dates, the later or latest of them and prior to the sale of the share received any communication from the member or person concerned.

43.2 To give effect to the sale of any share pursuant to this article:

- (a) in the case of a share in certificated form, authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser; and
- (b) in the case of a share in uncertificated form, the directors may:
 - (i) to enable the Company to deal with the share in accordance with the provisions of this article, require the Operator of a relevant system to convert the share into certificated form; and
 - (ii) after such conversion authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer and/or take such other steps (including the giving of directions to or on behalf of the holder, who shall be bound by them) as it thinks fit to effect the transfer.

43.3 The Company shall also be entitled to sell at the best price reasonably obtainable any additional share issued during the said period of twelve years in right of any share to which article 43.1 applies (or in right of any share so issued), if the criteria in 43.1(a), (c) and (d) of that paragraph are satisfied in relation to the additional share (but as if the words "for a period of twelve years" were omitted from paragraph (a) and the words ", after the expiration of that period," were omitted from paragraph (c)).

44. Application of the proceeds of sale

The purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the proceeds of sale, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale. The Company shall be indebted to the member or other person entitled to the share for an amount equal to the net proceeds of the sale, but no trust or duty to account shall arise and no interest shall be payable in respect of the proceeds of sale.

ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

45. Consolidation and subdivision

The Company may by ordinary resolution:

- (a) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger nominal amount than its existing shares;
- (b) subdivide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount than its existing shares; and
- (c) determine that, as between the shares resulting from such a sub-division, any of them may have any preference or advantage as compared with the others; and

and where any difficulty arises in regard to any consolidation or division, the directors may settle such difficulty as they see fit. In particular, without limitation, the directors may sell to any person (including the Company) the shares representing the fractions for the best price reasonably obtainable and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members or retain such net proceeds for the benefit of the Company and:

- (i) in the case of shares in certificated form, the directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser; and
- (ii) in the case of shares in uncertificated form, the directors may, to enable the Company to deal with the share in accordance with the provisions of this article, require the Operator of a relevant system to convert the share into certificated form; and after such conversion, authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer and/or take such other steps (including the giving of directions to or on behalf of the holder, who shall be bound by them) as they think fit to effect the transfer.

The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

GENERAL MEETINGS

46. Annual general meetings

Annual general meetings shall be held at such time and place as the directors may determine.

47. Convening of general meetings

The directors may call general meetings. If there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient directors to convene a general meeting, any director, or any member of the Company, may call a general meeting.

48. Notice of general meetings

48.1 An annual general meeting and all other general meetings of the Company shall be called by at least such minimum period of notice as is prescribed or permitted under the Acts. The notice shall specify the place, the day and the time of meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted, and in the case of an annual general meeting shall specify the meeting as such. Where the Company has given an electronic address in any notice of meeting, any document or information relating to proceedings at the meeting may be sent by electronic means to that address, subject to any conditions or limitations specified in the relevant notice of meeting. Subject to the provisions of these articles and to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, notices shall be given to all members, to all persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member and to the directors and auditors of the Company.

48.2 The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the failure to give notice due to circumstances beyond the Company's control to, or the non-receipt of notice of

a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

49. Quorum

No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. Three persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation which is a member (including for this purpose two persons who are proxies or corporate representatives of the same member), shall be a quorum.

50. If quorum is not present

If a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes (or such longer interval as the chairman in his absolute discretion think fit) after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting, if convened on a requisition of the members, shall be dissolved. In any other case the meeting shall stand adjourned in accordance with article 55.1.

51. Chairman

The chairman (if any) of the directors, or in his absence the deputy chairman, or in the absence of both of them some other director nominated by the directors, shall preside as chairman of the meeting. If neither the chairman nor the deputy chairman nor such other director (if any) is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting and willing to act, the directors present shall elect one of their number present to be chairman and, if there is only one director present and willing to act, he shall be chairman of the meeting. If no director is willing to act as chairman of the meeting. If no director is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

52. Security arrangements and orderly conduct

52.1 The directors or the chairman of the meeting may direct that any person wishing to attend any general meeting should submit to and comply with such searches or other security arrangements (including without limitation, requiring evidence of identity to be produced before entering the meeting and placing restrictions on the items of personal property which may be taken into the meeting) as they or he consider appropriate in the circumstances. The directors or the chairman of the meeting may in their or his absolute discretion refuse entry to, or eject from, any general meeting any person who refuses to submit to a search or otherwise comply with such security arrangements.

52.2 The directors or the chairman of the meeting may take such action, give such direction or put in place such arrangements as they or he consider appropriate to secure the safety of the people attending the meeting and to promote the orderly conduct of the business of the meeting. Any decision of the chairman of the meeting on matters of procedure or matters arising incidentally from the business of the meeting, and any determination by the chairman of the meeting as to whether a matter is of such a nature, shall be final.

53. Director may attend and speak

A director shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares. The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not members of the Company or otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of members in relation to general meetings to attend and, at the chairman of the meeting's discretion, speak at a general meeting or at any separate class meeting.

54. Attendance and participation at different places and by electronic means

54.1 In the case of any general meeting, the directors may, notwithstanding the specification in the notice convening the general meeting of the place at which the chairman of the meeting shall preside (the "Principal Place"), make arrangements for simultaneous attendance and participation by electronic means allowing persons not present together at the same place to attend, speak and vote at the meeting (including the use of satellite meeting places). The arrangements for simultaneous attendance and participation at any place at which persons are participating, using electronic means may include arrangements for controlling or regulating the level of attendance at any particular venue provided that such arrangements shall operate so that all members and proxies wishing to attend the meeting are able to attend at one or other of the venues.

54.2 The members or proxies at the place or places at which persons are participating via electronic means shall be counted in the quorum for, and be entitled to vote at, the general meeting in question, and that meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid if the chairman of the meeting is satisfied that adequate facilities are available throughout the meeting to ensure that the members or proxies attending at the places at which persons are participating via electronic means are able to:

- (a) participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened; and
- (b) see and hear all persons who speak (whether through the use of microphones, loud speakers, audiovisual communication equipment or otherwise) in the Principal Place (and any other place at which persons are participating via electronic means).

For the purposes of all other provisions of these articles (unless the context requires otherwise), the members shall be treated as meeting at the Principal Place.

54.3 If it appears to the chairman of the meeting that the facilities at the Principal Place or any place at which persons are participating via electronic means have become inadequate for the purposes set out in sub-paragraphs 54.2(a) and 54.2(b) above, the chairman of the meeting may, without the consent of the meeting, interrupt or adjourn the general meeting. All business conducted at the general meeting up to the point of the adjournment shall be valid. The provisions of article 55.3 shall apply to that adjournment.

55. Adjournment

55.1 If a quorum is not present within half an hour after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to such date, time and place as (subject to the provisions of the Acts) the

directors may determine. If at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the meeting shall be dissolved.

55.2 Without prejudice to any other power of adjournment he may have under these articles or at common law the chairman of the meeting may:

- (a) 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;
- (b) without the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting before or after it has commenced, to another date, time or place which the chairman of the meeting may decide, if the chairman of the meeting considers that:
 - (i) there is not enough room for the number of members and proxies who wish to attend the meeting;
 - (ii) the behaviour of anyone present prevents, or is likely to prevent, the orderly conduct of the business of the meeting;
 - (iii) an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting; or
 - (iv) an adjournment is otherwise necessary in order for the business of the meeting to be properly carried out.

55.3 Subject to the provisions of the Acts, it shall not be necessary to give notice of an adjourned meeting except that when a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. No business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place.

56. Amendments to resolutions

56.1 A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if:

- (a) the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed; and
- (b) the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a clear error in the resolution.

56.2 An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if:

- (a) written notice of the terms of the proposed amendment and of the intention to move the amendment have been delivered to the Company at the Office at least 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or the adjourned meeting at which the ordinary resolution in question is proposed and the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution; or

- (b) the chairman of the meeting, in his absolute discretion, decides that the proposed amendment may be considered or voted on.
- 56.3 With the consent of the chairman of the meeting, an amendment may be withdrawn by its proposer before it is voted on. If an amendment proposed to any resolution under consideration is ruled out of order by the chairman of the meeting, the proceedings on the resolution shall not be invalidated by any error in the ruling.

VOTING

57. Demand for a Poll

A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands a poll is validly demanded. A poll on a resolution may be demanded either before a vote on a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared.

A poll on a resolution may be demanded by:

- (a) the chairman of the meeting; or
- (b) a majority of the directors present at the meeting; or
- (c) not less than five members present in person or by proxy having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (d) by a member or members representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the Company held as treasury shares); or
- (e) a member or members holding shares conferring a right to vote on the resolution on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right (excluding any shares in the Company conferring a right to vote at the meeting which are held as treasury shares).

58. Chairman's declaration conclusive on show of hands

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

59. Objection to and validity of votes

- 59.1 Any objection to the qualification of any person voting at a general meeting or on a poll or to the counting of, or failure to count, any vote, must be made at the meeting or adjourned meeting or at the time the poll is taken (if not taken at the meeting or adjourned meeting) at which the vote objected to is tendered. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting whose decision shall be final

and conclusive. If a vote is not disallowed by the chairman of the meeting it is valid for all purposes.

- 59.2 The Company shall not be bound to enquire whether any proxy or corporate representative votes in accordance with the instructions given to him by the member he represents and if a proxy or corporate representative does not vote in accordance with the instructions of the member he represents the vote or votes cast shall nevertheless be valid for all purposes.

60. Procedure on a poll

- 60.1 Any poll duly demanded on the election of a chairman of a meeting or on any question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll duly demanded on any other matter shall be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets) and either forthwith or at such time and place, not being more than 30 days from the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the poll was demanded, as the chairman shall direct. No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded. In any other case at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- 60.2 The demand for a poll (other than on the election of a chairman or any question of adjournment) shall not prevent the continuance of the meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result on a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.
- 60.3 The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn, but only with the consent of the chairman of the meeting. A demand so withdrawn shall validate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.
- 60.4 On a poll votes may be given in person or by proxy. A member entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

61. Voting rights

Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares:

- (a) on a show of hands:
- (i) every member who is present in person has one vote;
 - (ii) every proxy present who has been duly appointed by one or more members entitled to vote on the resolution has one vote, except that if the proxy has been duly appointed by more than one member entitled to vote on the resolution and is instructed by one or more of those members to vote for the resolution and by one or more others to vote against it, or is instructed by one or more of those members to vote in one way and is given discretion as to how to vote by one or more

others (and wishes to use that discretion to vote in the other way) he has one vote for and one vote against the resolution; and

- (iii) every corporate representative present who has been duly authorised by a corporation has the same voting rights as the corporation would be entitled to;
- (b) on a poll every member present in person or by duly appointed proxy or corporate representative has one vote for every share of which he is the holder or in respect of which his appointment as proxy or corporate representative has been made.

A member, proxy or corporate representative entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses the same way.

62. Voting record date

For the purposes of determining which persons are entitled to attend or vote at a general meeting and how many votes such persons may cast, the Company may specify in the notice convening the meeting a time, being not more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting (and for this purpose no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day), by which a person must be entered on the register in order to have the right to attend or vote at the meeting.

63. Votes of joint holders

In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register of members.

64. Votes on behalf of an incapable member

Where in England or elsewhere a person (by whatever name called) has been appointed by any court claiming jurisdiction in that behalf to exercise powers with respect to the property or affairs of any member on the ground (however formulated) of mental disorder, the directors may in its absolute discretion, on or subject to production of such evidence of the appointment as the directors may require, permit such receiver or other person to vote in person or, on a poll, by proxy on behalf of such member at any general meeting and the person so authorised may exercise other rights in relation to general meetings, including appointing a proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the directors of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be deposited at the Office, or at such other place as is specified in accordance with these articles for the deposit of instruments of proxy, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to vote is to be exercised, and in default the right to vote shall not be exercisable.

65. Restriction on voting for unpaid calls

No member shall (unless the directors otherwise determine) have the right to vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares,

either in person or by representative or proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all amounts presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.

PROXIES AND CORPORATE REPRESENTATIVES

66. Appointment of proxies

A member is entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to exercise all or any of his rights to attend and to speak and vote at a meeting of the Company. Delivery of an appointment of proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting at the meeting or at any adjournment of it.

A proxy need not be a member. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by him. Submitting an appointment of proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting at the meeting or at any adjournment of it.

67. Form of proxy

67.1 Subject to article 67.2 below, an appointment of proxy shall be in writing in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the appointor which in the case of a corporation may be either under its common seal or under the hand of a duly authorised officer or other person duly authorised for that purpose. The signature on the appointment of proxy need not be witnessed.

(1) Where the appointment of a proxy is expressed to have been or purports to have been executed by a duly authorised person on behalf of a member:

- (i) the Company may treat the appointment as sufficient evidence of that person to execute the appointment of proxy on behalf of that member; and
- (ii) the member shall, if requested by or on behalf of the Company, send or procure the sending of any authority under which the appointment of proxy has been executed, or a certified copy of any such authority to such address and by such time as required under article 68 and, if the request is not complied with in any respect, the appointment of proxy may be treated as invalid.

67.2 The directors may (and shall if and to the extent that the Company is required to do so by the Acts) allow the appointment of a proxy to be sent or supplied in electronic form subject to any conditions or limitations as the directors may specify. Where the Company has given an electronic address in any instrument of proxy or invitation to appoint a proxy, any document or information relating to proxies for the meeting (including any document necessary to show the validity of, or otherwise relating to, the appointment of a proxy, or notice of the termination of the authority of a proxy) may be sent by electronic means to that address, subject to any conditions or limitations specified in the relevant notice of meeting.

67.3 The appointment of a proxy to vote at a meeting shall be deemed also to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll (and for the purposes of these articles

a demand for a poll made by a person as proxy for a member or as the duly authorised representative of a corporate member shall be the same as a demand made by the member).

- 67.4 Unless the contrary is stated therein, the appointment of a proxy to vote at a meeting shall be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates; and where it is stated to apply to more than one meeting, be valid for all such meetings as well as for any adjournment of any such meetings.

68. Deposit of proxy

The appointment of a proxy may:

- (a) in the case of an appointment of proxy in hard copy form be deposited at the Office or at such other place in the United Kingdom as is specified in the notice convening the meeting, or in any instrument of proxy or any invitation to appoint a proxy sent out or made available by the Company in relation to the meeting, not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates; or
- (b) in the case of an appointment of proxy in electronic form, be received at the electronic address specified in the notice convening the meeting, or in any instrument of proxy or any invitation to appoint a proxy sent out or made available by the Company in relation to the meeting, not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned to which it relates; or
- (c) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be deposited or received as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours (or such shorter time as the directors may determine) before the time appointed for taking the poll; or
- (d) where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting to the chairman or to any director,

and an appointment of proxy which is not delivered or received in a manner so permitted shall be invalid. The directors may specify in the notice convening the meeting that in determining the time for delivery of proxies pursuant to this article, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day. No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiry of twelve months from the date named in it as the date of its execution except at an adjourned meeting or on a poll demanded at a meeting or an adjourned meeting in cases where the meeting was originally held within 12 months from such date.

69. Revocation of proxy

A vote given or poll demanded by proxy shall, if given in accordance with the instrument of proxy, be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll, unless notice in writing of the determination was received by the Company at such other place or address at which an appointment of proxy may be duly received under article 68 no later than the last time at which an appointment of proxy should have been received under article 68 in order for it to be valid.

70. Directors may supply proxy cards

The directors may at the expense of the Company send or make available instruments of proxy or invitations to appoint a proxy to the members by post or by electronic means or otherwise (with or without provision for their return prepaid) for use at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares, either in blank or nominating in the alternative any one or more of the directors or any other person. If for the purpose of any meeting instruments of proxy or invitations to appoint as proxy a person or one of a number of persons specified in the invitations are issued at the Company's expense, they shall be issued to all (and not to some only) of the members entitled to be sent a notice of the meeting and to vote at it. The accidental omission, or the failure due to circumstances beyond the Company's control, to send or make available such an instrument of proxy or give such an invitation to, or the non-receipt thereof by, any member entitled to attend and vote at a meeting shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

71. More than one proxy may be appointed

A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion. Where two or more valid but differing appointments of proxy are received in respect of the same share for use at the same meeting the one which is last sent shall be treated as replacing and revoking the other or others. If the Company is unable to determine which is last sent, the one which is last received shall be so treated. If the Company is unable to determine either which is last sent or which is last received, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.

72. Corporate representatives

72.1 Any corporation (other than the Company itself) which is a member of the Company may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company, or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares. Except as otherwise provided in these articles, the person or persons so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same power on behalf of the corporation as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company, and the corporation shall for the purposes of these articles be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting if a person or persons so authorised is present at it. A director, the secretary or some other person authorised for this purpose by the secretary may require the representative or representatives to produce a certified copy of the resolution so authorising him before permitting him to exercise his powers.

72.2 A vote given or poll demanded by a corporate representative shall be valid notwithstanding that he is no longer authorised to represent the member unless notice of the termination was delivered in writing to the Company at such place or address and by such time as is specified in article 66 for the receipt of an appointment of proxy.

APPOINTMENT, REMOVAL AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

73. Number of directors

Unless otherwise determined by the Company by ordinary resolution the number of directors (other than alternate directors) shall not be subject to a maximum but shall not be less than 3.

74. Power of Company to appoint directors

Subject to the provisions of these articles, the Company may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director and is permitted by law to do so, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the existing directors, but the total number of directors shall not exceed any maximum number fixed in accordance with these articles.

75. Power of directors to appoint directors

Without prejudice to the power of the Company to appoint any person to be a director pursuant to these articles, the directors shall have power at any time to appoint any person who is willing to act as a director and is permitted by law to do so, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the existing directors, but the total number of directors shall not exceed any maximum number fixed in accordance with these articles. Any director so appointed shall retire at the annual general meeting of the Company next following such appointment and shall then be eligible for reappointment.

76. Appointment of executive directors

Subject to the provisions of the Acts, the directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their number to hold any employment or executive office (including that of managing director) for such term (subject to the provisions of the Acts) and subject to such other conditions as the directors think fit in accordance with these articles. The directors may revoke or terminate any such appointment without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of contract between the director and the Company.

77. Eligibility of new directors

No person, other than a director retiring (by rotation or otherwise), shall be appointed or reappointed a director at any general meeting unless:

- (a) he is recommended by the directors; or
- (b) not less than seven nor more than 35 clear days before the date appointed for the meeting, notice duly executed by a member (other than the person to be proposed) qualified to vote at the meeting has been given to the Company of the intention to propose that person for appointment or reappointment, stating the particulars which would, if he were so appointed or reappointed, be required to be included in the Company's register of directors, together with notice executed by that person of his willingness to be appointed or re-appointed, is lodged at the Office.

78. Share qualification

A director shall not be required to hold any shares of the Company.

79. Resolution for appointment

At a general meeting a motion for the appointment of two or more persons as directors by a single resolution shall not be made, unless a resolution that it shall be so made has been first agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it, and for the purposes of this article a motion for approving a person's appointment or for nominating a person for appointment shall be treated as a motion for his appointment.

80. Retirement of directors

80.1 At the annual general meeting in every year there shall retire from office by rotation:

[(a) all directors who held office at the time of each of the two preceding annual general meetings and who did not retire at either of them;]
[and]

[(b) [if the number of directors retiring under (a) above is less than one-third of the Relevant Directors (or, if the number of Relevant Directors is not three or a multiple of three, is less than the number which is nearest to but does not exceed one-third of the Relevant Directors), such additional number of directors as shall, together with the directors retiring under (a) above, equal one-third of the Relevant Directors (or, if the number of Relevant Directors is not three or a multiple of three, the number which is nearest to but does not exceed one-third of the Relevant Directors).]

80.2 Subject to the provisions of this article the directors, if any, to retire by rotation under paragraph (1)(b) of this article shall be those other Relevant Directors who have been longest in office since their last appointment or reappointment, but, as between persons who became or were last reappointed directors on the same day, those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.

80.3 Any director who is to retire at or prior to the annual general meeting for any reason other than retirement by rotation under this article shall be an "Excluded Director". An Excluded Director shall not be taken into account in determining the number or identity of the directors to retire by rotation at that meeting pursuant to this article 80.

80.4 The number and identity of the directors to retire at an annual general meeting pursuant to this article 78 shall be determined by reference to the number and identity of the directors, other than any Excluded Director, at 9.00 am (London time) on the date of the notice convening the annual general meeting (the "Relevant Directors") notwithstanding any change in the number or identity of such directors after that time but before the close of that annual general meeting.

81. Annual retirement of non-executive director who has served nine years or more

Any non-executive director (other than the chairman) who has held office as a non-executive director for nine years or more shall retire from office at each annual general meeting and shall be eligible for reappointment.

82. Position of retiring director

A director who retires at an annual general meeting (whether by rotation or otherwise) may, if willing to act, be reappointed. If he is not reappointed or deemed to have been reappointed, he shall retain office until the meeting appoints someone in his place or, if it does not do so, until the end of the meeting.

83. Deemed reappointment

At any general meeting at which a director retires by rotation the Company may fill the vacancy and, if it does not do so, the retiring director shall, if willing, be deemed to have been reappointed unless it is expressly resolved not to fill the vacancy or a resolution for the reappointment of the director is put to the meeting and lost.

84. Removal and appointment by ordinary resolution

The Company may by ordinary resolution remove any director before the expiration of his period of office in accordance with the Acts, but without prejudice to any claim for damages which he may have for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company and may (subject to these articles) by ordinary resolution appoint another person who is willing to act to be a director in his place. A person so appointed shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last appointed or reappointed a director.

85. Vacation of office by director

Without prejudice to the provisions for retirement (by rotation or otherwise) contained in these articles, the office of a director shall be vacated if:

- (a) he resigns by notice in writing delivered to the secretary at the Office or tendered at a directors meeting;
- (b) he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Acts, is removed from office pursuant to these articles or becomes prohibited by law from being a director;
- (c) he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally;
- (d) he is, or may be, suffering from mental disorder and either -
 - (i) he is admitted to hospital in pursuance of an application for admission for treatment under the Mental Health Act 1983 or, in Scotland, an application for admission under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1984, or
 - (ii) an order is made by a court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of any person to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs, and the directors resolve that his office be vacated;

- (e) both he and his alternate director appointed pursuant to the provisions of these articles (if any) are absent, without the permission of the directors, from directors' meetings for three consecutive months and the directors resolves that his office be vacated; or
- (f) he is requested to resign by notice in writing, or by electronic means, by all the other directors to resign (without prejudice to any claim for damages which he may have for breach of any contract between him and the Company).

86. Resolution as to vacancy conclusive

A resolution of the directors declaring a director to have vacated office under the terms of article 84 shall be conclusive as to the fact and grounds of vacation stated in the resolution.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

87. Appointments

- 87.1 Each director (other than an alternate director) may, by notice in writing delivered to the secretary at the Office, or in any other manner approved by the directors, appoint any other director or any person approved for that purpose by the directors and willing to act and permitted by law to do so, to be his alternate.
- 87.2 No appointment of an alternate director shall be effective until his consent to act as a director in the form prescribed by the Acts has been received at the Office.
- 87.3 An alternate director need not hold a share qualification and shall not be counted in reckoning any maximum number of directors allowed by these articles.

88. Participation in directors' meetings

Every alternate director shall (subject to his giving to the Company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be served on him) be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of the directors and all committees of the directors of which his appointor is a member and, in the absence from such meetings of his appointor, to attend and vote at such meetings and to exercise all the powers, rights, duties and authorities of his appointor. A director acting as alternate director shall have a separate vote at directors' meetings for each director for whom he acts as alternate director, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.

89. Alternate director responsible for own acts

Save as otherwise provided in these articles, an alternate director shall:

- (a) be deemed for all purposes to be a director;
- (b) alone be responsible for his own acts and omissions;
- (c) in addition to any restrictions which may apply to him personally, be subject to the same restrictions as his appointor; and
- (d) not be deemed to be the agent of or for the director appointing him.

90. Interests of alternate director

An alternate director shall be entitled to contract and be interested in and benefit from contracts or arrangements with the Company and to be repaid expenses and to be indemnified to the same extent mutatis mutandis as if he were a director. However, he shall not (unless the Company by ordinary resolution determines) be entitled to receive from the Company any fees for his services as an alternate director, except only such part (if any) of the fee payable to his appointor as such appointor may by notice in writing to the Company direct. Subject to this article, the Company shall pay to an alternate director such expenses as might properly have been paid to him if he had been a director.

91. Revocation of appointment

An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director:

- (a) if his appointor revokes his appointment; or
- (b) if his appointor ceases for any reason to be a director, provided that if any director retires but is re-appointed or deemed to be re-appointed at the same meeting, any valid appointment of an alternate director which was in force immediately before his retirement shall remain in force; or
- (c) if any event happens in relation to him which, if he were a director otherwise appointed, would cause him to vacate office.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION, EXPENSES AND PENSIONS

92. Directors' fees

The directors (other than alternate directors) shall be entitled to receive by way of fees for their services as directors such sum as the directors may from time to time determine (not exceeding £400,000 per annum or such other sum as the Company in general meeting shall from time to time determine). Such sum (unless otherwise directed by the resolution of the Company by which it is voted) shall be divided among the directors in such proportions and in such manner as the directors may determine or, in default of such determination, equally (except that in such event any director holding office for less than the whole of the relevant period in respect of which the fees are paid shall only rank in such division in proportion to the time during such period for which he holds office). Any fees payable pursuant to this article shall be distinct from any salary, remuneration or other amounts payable to a director pursuant to any other provisions of these articles and shall accrue from day to day.

93. Expenses

Each director shall be entitled to be repaid all reasonable travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by him in connection with the performance of his duties as director, including any expenses incurred in attending meetings of the directors or any committee of the directors or general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company.

94. Additional remuneration

If by arrangement with the directors any director shall perform or render any special duties or services outside his ordinary duties as a director and not in his capacity as a holder of employment or executive office, he may be paid such reasonable additional remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the directors may from time to time determine.

95. Remuneration of executive directors

The salary or remuneration of any director appointed to hold any employment or executive office in accordance with the provisions of these articles may be either a fixed sum of money, or may altogether or in part be governed by business done or profits made or otherwise determined by the directors, and may be in addition to or in lieu of any fee payable to him for his services as director pursuant to these articles.

96. Pensions and other benefits

The directors may provide benefits, whether by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or otherwise, for any director who has held but no longer holds any executive office or employment with the Company or with any body corporate which is or has been a subsidiary of the Company or a predecessor in business of the Company or of any such subsidiary, and for any member of his family (including a spouse and a former spouse) or any person who is or was dependent on him and may (as well before as after he ceases to hold such office or employment) contribute to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such benefit.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE DIRECTORS

97. Powers of the directors

Subject to the provisions of the Acts, the memorandum of association of the Company and these articles and to any directions given by special resolution of the Company, the business of the Company shall be managed by the directors, who may exercise all the powers of the Company, whether relating to the management of the business or not. No alteration of the memorandum of association or of these articles and no such direction given by the Company shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if such alteration had not been made or such direction had not been given. Provisions contained elsewhere in these articles as to any specific power of the directors shall not be deemed to limit the general powers given by this article.

98. Powers of directors being less than minimum number

If the number of directors is less than the minimum for the time being prescribed by these articles, the remaining director or directors shall act only for the purposes of appointing an additional director or directors to make up such minimum or of convening a general meeting of the Company for the purpose of making such appointment. If there are no director or directors able or willing to act, any two members may summon a general meeting for the purpose of appointing directors. Subject to the provisions of these articles, any additional director so appointed shall hold office only until the dissolution of the annual general meeting of the Company next following such appointment unless he is re-elected during such meeting.

99. Delegation of directors' powers

99.1 Subject to the provisions of these articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles:

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

as they think fit.

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

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

99.4 The power to delegate under this article includes power to delegate the determination of any fee, remuneration or other benefit which may be paid or provided to any director.

99.5 Subject to paragraph 99.6 of this article, the proceedings of any committee appointed under paragraph 99.1(a) of this article with two or more members shall be governed by such of these articles as regulate the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying.

99.6 The directors may make rules regulating the proceedings of such committees, which shall prevail over any rules derived from these articles pursuant to paragraph 99.5 of this article if, and to the extent that, they are not consistent with them.

100. Associate directors

The directors may appoint any person (not being a director) 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 designation or title and may terminate any such appointment or the use of 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 such person is, or is deemed to be, or is empowered in any respect to act as, a director for any of the purposes of the Acts or these articles.

101. Exercise of voting power

The directors may exercise or cause to be exercised the voting power conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company, or any power of appointment to be exercised by the Company, in such manner in all respects as they think fit (including the exercise of the voting power or power of appointment in favour of the appointment of any director as a director or other officer or employee of

such company or in favour of the payment of remuneration to the directors, officers or employees of such company).

102. Provision for employees

The directors may exercise any power conferred on the Company by the Acts to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries in connection with the cessation or the transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or that subsidiary.

103. Overseas registers

Subject to the provisions of the Acts, the directors may exercise the powers conferred on the Company with regard to the keeping of an overseas branch register and may make and vary such regulations as they think fit respecting the keeping of any such register.

104. Borrowing powers

104.1 Subject as provided in this article 104, the directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge all or any part of the undertaking, property and assets (present or future) and uncalled capital of the Company and, subject to the provisions of the Acts, to issue debentures and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

104.2 The directors shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights and powers of control exercisable by the Company in respect of its subsidiaries so as to procure (as regards its subsidiaries in so far as it can procure by such exercise) that the aggregate principal amount at any one time outstanding in respect of moneys borrowed by the Group (exclusive of moneys borrowed by one Group company from another and after deducting cash deposited) shall not at any time, without the previous sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company exceed an amount equal to six times the Adjusted Capital and Reserves.

104.3 For the purposes only of this article 104:

- (a) "the Adjusted Capital and Reserves" means a sum equal to the aggregate from time to time of:
 - (i) the amount paid up (or credited as paid up) on the allotted or issued share capital of the Company; and
 - (ii) the amount standing to the credit of the reserves, whether or not distributable (including, without limitation, any revaluation reserve, merger reserve, share premium account or capital redemption reserve), after adding thereto or deducting therefrom any balance standing to the credit or debit of the profit and loss account;all as shown in the relevant balance sheet, but after:
 - (iii) making such adjustments as may be appropriate to reflect:

- (A) any variation in the amount of the paid up share capital, the share premium account or the capital redemption reserve since the date of the relevant balance sheet and so that for the purpose of making such adjustments, if any proposed allotment of shares by the Company for cash has been underwritten, then such shares shall be deemed to have been allotted and the amount (including the premium) of the subscription monies payable in respect thereof (not being monies payable later than six months after the date of allotment) shall be deemed to have been paid up to the extent so underwritten on the date when the issue of such shares was underwritten (or, if such underwriting was conditional, the date on which it became unconditional);
 - (B) any variation since the date of the relevant balance sheet of the companies comprising the Group;
- (iv) excluding (so far as not already excluded):
 - (A) amounts attributable to the proportion of the issued equity share capital of any subsidiary which is not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Company;
 - (B) any sum set aside for taxation (other than deferred taxation);
- (v) deducting:
 - (A) sums equivalent to the book values of goodwill and other intangible assets shown in the relevant balance sheet; and
 - (B) the amount of any distribution declared, recommended or made by any Group company to a person other than a Group company out of profits accrued up to and including the date of (and not provided for in) the relevant balance sheet;
- (b) "cash deposited" means an amount equal to the aggregate of the amounts beneficially owned by Group companies which are deposited for the time being with any bank or other person (not being a Group company) and which are repayable to any Group company on demand or within three months of such demand, subject, in the case of amounts deposited by a partly-owned subsidiary, to the exclusion of a proportion thereof equal to the proportion of its issued equity share capital which is not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Company;
- (c) "Group" means the Company and its subsidiary undertakings from time to time;
- (d) "Group company" means any company in the Group;
- (e) "moneys borrowed" include not only moneys borrowed but also the following except in so far as otherwise taken into account:
 - (i) the nominal amount of any issued share capital and the principal amount of any debenture or borrowings of any person, the beneficial

interest in which or right to repayment to which is not for the time being owned by a Group company but the payment or repayment of which is the subject of a guarantee or indemnity by a Group company or is secured on the assets of a Group company;

- (ii) the principal amount raised by any Group company by acceptances or under any acceptance credit opened on its behalf by any bank or acceptance house (not being a Group company) other than acceptances and acceptance credits relating to the purchase of goods or services in the ordinary course of trading and outstanding for six months or less;
- (iii) the principal amount of any debenture (whether secured or unsecured) of any Group company owned otherwise than by a Group company;
- (iv) the principal amount of any preference share capital of any subsidiary owned otherwise than by a Group company;
- (v) any fixed or minimum premium payable on final repayment of any borrowing or deemed borrowing (but any premium payable on final repayment of an amount not to be taken into account as moneys borrowed shall not be taken into account); and
- (vi) any fixed amount in respect of a hire-purchase agreement or of a finance lease payable in either case by a Group company which would be shown at the material time as an obligation in a balance sheet prepared in accordance with the accounting principles used in the preparation of the relevant balance sheet (and for the purpose of this paragraph (vi) "finance lease" means a contract between a lessor and a Group company as lessee or sub-lessee where substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset leased or sub-leased are to be borne by that company and "hire-purchase agreement" means a contract of hire-purchase between a hire-purchase lender and a Group company as hirer);

but do not include:

- (vii) moneys borrowed by any Group company for the purpose of repaying, within six months of being first borrowed, the whole or any part of any moneys borrowed and then outstanding (including any premium payable on final repayment) of that or any other Group company pending their application for such purpose within that period;
- (viii) moneys borrowed by any Group company for the purpose of financing any contract in respect of which any part of the price receivable under the contract by that or any other Group company is guaranteed or insured up to an amount equal to that part of the price receivable under the contract which is so guaranteed or insured;
- (ix) notwithstanding paragraphs (i) to (vi) above, the proportion of moneys borrowed by a Group company (and not owing to another Group company) which is equal to the proportion of its issued equity share capital not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Company;

and in paragraphs (vii) to (ix) above references to amounts of moneys borrowed include references to amounts which, but for the exclusion under those sub-paragraphs, would fall to be included;

- (f) "relevant balance sheet" means the latest published audited consolidated balance sheet of the Group but, where the Company has no subsidiary undertakings, it means the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company and, where the Company has subsidiary undertakings but there are no consolidated accounts of the Group, it means the respective balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of the companies comprising the Group;
- (g) "subsidiary undertaking" means a subsidiary undertaking (within the meaning of the Acts) of the Company (except a subsidiary undertaking which is excluded from consolidation by virtue of the provisions of section 405 of the Companies Act 2006); and "Group" and "Group company" and references to any company which becomes a Group company or to companies comprising the Group shall, in such a case, be construed so as to include subsidiary undertakings except a subsidiary undertaking which is excluded from consolidation as aforesaid and "equity share capital" shall be construed in relation to a subsidiary undertaking without a share capital in the same manner as "shares" are defined in relation to an undertaking without a share capital under section 1161(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

104.4 For the avoidance of doubt any balance representing the Company's own shares (whether held pursuant to an employees' share scheme (within the meaning of section 1166 of the Companies Act 2006) or as treasury shares) shall reduce capital and revenue reserves of the Group for the purposes of 104.3.

104.5 When the aggregate amount of moneys borrowed required to be taken into account for the purposes of this article 104 on any particular day is being ascertained, any of such moneys denominated or repayable in a currency other than sterling shall be converted for the purpose of calculating the sterling equivalent either:

- (a) at the rate of exchange used for the conversion of that currency in the relevant balance sheet; or
- (b) if no rate was so used, at the middle market rate of exchange prevailing at the close of business in London on the date of that balance sheet; or
- (c) where the repayment of such moneys is expressly covered by a forward purchase contract, currency option, back-to-back loan, swap or other arrangements taken out and entered into to reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in exchange rates, at the rate of exchange specified in that document;

but if the amount in sterling resulting from conversion at that rate would be greater than that resulting from conversion at the middle market rate prevailing in London at the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the day on which the calculation falls to be made, the latter rate shall apply instead.

104.6 A report or certificate of the auditors as to the amount of the Adjusted Capital and Reserves or the amount of moneys borrowed falling to be taken into account for the purposes of this article 104 or to the effect that the limit imposed by this article 104

has not been or will not be exceeded at any particular time or times or as a result of any particular transaction or transactions shall be conclusive evidence of the amount or of that fact. Nevertheless, the directors may at any time act in reliance on a bona fide estimate of the amount of the Adjusted Capital and Reserves; and if in consequence the limit on borrowings set out in this article is inadvertently exceeded, an amount borrowed equal to the excess may be disregarded until the expiration of 60 days after the date on which (by reason of a determination of the auditors or otherwise) the directors became aware that such a situation has or may have arisen.

- 104.7 No debt incurred or security given in respect of moneys borrowed in excess of the limit imposed by this article 104 shall be invalid or ineffectual, except in the case of express notice to the lender or recipient of the security at the time when the debt was incurred or security given that the limit had been or would thereby be exceeded, but no lender or other person dealing with the Company shall be concerned to see or enquire whether such limit is observed.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

105. Directors' meetings

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

106. Notice of directors' meetings

One director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, summon a directors' meeting at any time. Notice of a board meeting may be given to a director personally, or by telephone, or sent in hard copy form to him at a postal address in the United Kingdom notified by him to the Company for this purpose, or sent in electronic form to such electronic address (if any) as may for the time being be notified by him to the Company for that purpose. A director may waive the requirement that notice be given to him of any meeting, either prospectively or retrospectively. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a directors' meeting to a director who is absent from the United Kingdom unless he has requested the directors in writing that notices of directors' meetings shall during his absence be given to him at any postal address in the United Kingdom, or electronic address, notified to the Company for this purpose, but he shall not, in such event, be entitled to a longer period of notice than if he had been present in the United Kingdom at that address.

107. Quorum

The quorum necessary for the transaction of business may be determined by the directors and until otherwise determined shall be two persons, each being a director or an alternate director. A director shall not be counted in the quorum present in relation to a matter or resolution on which he is not entitled to vote but shall be counted in the quorum present in relation to all other matters or resolutions considered or voted on at the meeting.

108. Chairman

The directors may appoint one or more of its body chairman or joint chairman and one or more of its body deputy chairman of its meetings and may determine the

period for which he is or they are to hold office and may at any time remove him or them from office. If no such chairman or deputy chairman is elected, or if at any meeting neither a chairman nor a deputy chairman is present within five minutes of the time appointed for holding the same, the directors present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of such meeting. In the event of two or more joint chairmen or, in the absence of a chairman, two or more deputy chairmen being present, the joint chairman or deputy chairman to act as chairman of the meeting shall be decided by those directors present. Any chairman or deputy chairman may also hold executive office under the company.

109. Voting

Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes the chairman of that meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

110. Participation by conference call

A meeting of the directors may consist of a conference between directors some or all of whom are in different places provided that each director who participates in the meeting is able:

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

whether directly, by conference telephone or by any other form of communication equipment (whether in use when this article is adopted or developed subsequently) or by a combination of such methods. A quorum shall be deemed to be present if those conditions are satisfied in respect of at least the number and designation of directors required to form a quorum. A meeting held in this way shall be deemed to take place at the place where the largest group of directors is assembled or, if no such group is readily identifiable, at the place from where the chairman of the meeting participates at the start of the meeting.

111. Resolution in writing

A resolution in writing agreed to by all the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the directors and who would be entitled to vote (and whose vote would have been counted) on the resolution at a meeting of the directors shall (if that number is sufficient to constitute a quorum) be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors, duly convened and held. A resolution agreed to by an alternate director, however, need not also be agreed to by his appointor and, if it is agreed to by a director who has appointed an alternate director, it need not also be agreed to by the alternate director in that capacity.

112. Proceedings of committees

All committees of the directors shall, in the exercise of the powers delegated to them and in the transaction of business, conform to any mode of proceedings and regulations which the directors may prescribe and subject thereto shall be governed by

such of these articles as regulate the proceedings of the directors as are capable of applying.

113. Minutes of proceedings

113.1 The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose of recording:

- (a) all appointments of officers and committees made by the directors and of any such officer's salary or remuneration; and
- (b) the names of directors present at every meeting of the directors, of a committee of the directors, of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares or debentures of the Company, and all orders, resolutions and proceedings of such meetings.

113.2 Any such minutes, if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were held or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting or the secretary, shall be prima facie evidence of the matters stated in such minutes without any further proof.

114. Validity of proceedings

All acts done by a meeting of the directors, or of a committee of the directors, or by any person acting as a director, alternate director or member of a committee shall, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any person or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were or was disqualified from holding office or not entitled to vote, or had in any way vacated their or his office, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed, and was duly qualified and had continued to be a director, alternate director or member.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

115. Director may have interests

115.1 Provided that he has disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of any material interest of his, a director, notwithstanding his office:

- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested; and
- (b) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate promoted by the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested,

and (i) he shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate; (ii) he shall not infringe his duty to avoid a situation in which he has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company as a result of any such office or employment or any such transaction or arrangement or any interest in any such body corporate; (iii) he shall not be required to disclose to the Company, or use in performing his duties as a director of the

Company, any confidential information relating to such office or employment if to make such a disclosure or use would result in a breach of a duty or obligation of confidence owed by him in relation to or in connection with that office or employment; (iv) he may absent himself from discussions, whether in meetings of the directors or otherwise, and exclude himself from information, which will or may relate to that office, employment, transaction, arrangement or interest; and (v) no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit.

115.2 For the purposes of this article:

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

116. Authorisation of conflicts

116.1 The directors may (subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as they may think fit to impose from time to time, and subject always to their right to vary or terminate such authorisation) authorise, to the fullest extent permitted by law:

- (a) any matter which would otherwise result in a director infringing his duty to avoid a situation in which he has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company and which may reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest (including a conflict of interest and duty or conflict of duties); and
- (b) a director to accept or continue in any office, employment or position in addition to his office as a director of the Company and without prejudice to the generality of article 116.1(a) may authorise the manner in which a conflict of interest arising out of such office, employment or position may be dealt with, either before or at the time that such a conflict of interest arises,

provided that the authorisation is only effective if 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 the matter was agreed to without their voting or would have been agreed to if their votes had not been counted.

116.2 If a matter, or office, employment or position, has been authorised by the directors in accordance with this article then (subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as the directors may think fit to impose from time to time, and subject always to their right to vary or terminate such authorisation or the permissions set out below):

- (a) the director shall not be required to disclose to the Company, or use in performing his duties as a director of the Company, any confidential information relating to such matter, or such office, employment or position, to the Company if to make such a disclosure or use would result in a breach of a duty or obligation of confidence owed by him in relation to or in connection with that matter, or that office, employment or position;
- (b) the director may absent himself from discussions, whether in meetings of the directors or otherwise, and exclude himself from information, which will or may relate to that matter, or that office, employment or position; and
- (c) a director shall not, by reason of his office as a director of the Company, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he derives from any such matter, or from any such office, employment or position.

117. Permitted interests and voting

Subject to the provisions of these articles, a director shall not vote at a meeting of the directors on any resolution concerning a matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, a material interest (other than an interest in shares, debentures or other securities of, or otherwise in or through, the Company), unless his interest arises only because the case falls within one or more of the following sub-paragraphs:

- (a) the resolution relates to the giving to him of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of money lent to, or an obligation incurred by him for the benefit of, the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings;
- (b) the resolution relates to the giving to a third party of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of an obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for which the director has assumed responsibility in whole or part and whether alone or jointly with others under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
- (c) the resolution relates to the giving to him of any other indemnity which is on substantially the same terms as indemnities given or to be given to all of the other directors and/or to the funding by the Company of his expenditure on defending proceedings or the doing by the Company of anything to enable him to avoid incurring such expenditure where all other directors have been given or are to be given substantially the same arrangements;
- (d) his interest arises by virtue of his being, or intending to become, a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of an offer of any shares in or debentures or other securities of the Company for subscription, purchase or exchange;
- (e) the resolution relates to an arrangement for the benefit of the employees and directors and/or former employees and former directors of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings, and/or the members of their families (including a spouse or civil partner or a former spouse or former civil partner) or any person who is or was dependent on such persons, including but without being limited to a retirement benefits scheme and an employees' share scheme, which does not accord to any director any privilege or advantage not generally

accorded to the employees and/or former employees to whom the arrangement relates;

- (f) the resolution relates to a transaction or arrangement with any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly, provided that he is not the holder of or beneficially interested in one per cent or more of any class of the equity share capital of that company (or of any other company through which his interest is derived) and not entitled to exercise one per cent or more of the voting rights available to members of the relevant company (and for the purpose of calculating the said percentage there shall be disregarded (i) any shares held by the director as a bare or custodian trustee and in which he has no beneficial interest; (ii) any shares comprised in any authorised unit trust scheme in which the director is interested only as a unit holder; and (iii) any shares of that class held as treasury shares); and
- (g) the resolution relates to the purchase or maintenance for any director or directors of insurance against any liability.

118. Director's interest in own appointment

Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the fixing or varying of terms of appointment) of two or more directors to offices or employments with the Company or any body corporate in which the Company is interested, the proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each director separately and (provided he is not by virtue of article 117(e), or otherwise under article 117, or for any other reason, precluded from voting) each of the directors concerned shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

119. Chairman's ruling conclusive on director's interest

If a question arises at a meeting of the directors as to the right of a director to vote, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman of the meeting (or, if the director concerned is the chairman, to the other directors at the meeting), and his ruling in relation to any director other than himself (or, as the case may be, the ruling of the majority of the other directors in relation to the chairman) shall be final and conclusive.

120. Company may suspend or relax provisions

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

SECRETARY

121. The secretary

- 121.1 Subject to the provisions of the Acts, the directors shall appoint a secretary or joint secretaries and shall have power to appoint one or more persons to be an assistant or deputy secretary at such remuneration and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit and shall have power to remove any such person.

THE SEAL

122. Application of seal

The seal shall be used only by the authority of a resolution of the directors or of a committee of the directors. The directors may determine whether any instrument to which the seal is affixed, shall be signed and, if it is to be signed, who shall sign it. Unless otherwise determined by the directors:

- (a) share certificates and, subject to the provisions of any instrument constituting the same, certificates issued under the seal in respect of any debentures or other securities, need not be signed and any signature may be applied to any such certificate by any mechanical or other means or may be printed on it; and
- (b) every other instrument to which the seal is affixed shall be signed by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature and for this purpose an authorised person is any director of the Company or the secretary of the Company, or any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing instruments to which the seal is affixed.

123. Official seal for use abroad

The Company may have an official seal for use in any place abroad, which may only be affixed to a document if its use on that document, or documents of a class to which it belongs, has been authorised by a decision of the directors.

DIVIDENDS

124. Declaration of dividends

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

125. Interim dividends

Subject to the provisions of the Acts, the directors may pay interim dividends if it appears to them that they are justified by the profits of the Company available for distribution. If the share capital is divided into different classes, the directors may pay interim dividends on shares which confer deferred or non-preferred rights with regard to dividend as well as on shares which confer preferential rights with regard to dividend, but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear. If the directors act in good faith they shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferred rights.

126. Entitlement to dividends

Subject to the provisions of the Acts and except as otherwise provided by these articles or 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. If any share is issued on terms that it ranks for dividend as from a particular date, it shall

rank for dividend accordingly. In any other case (and except as aforesaid), 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. For the purpose of this article, an amount paid up on a share in advance of a call shall be treated, in relation to any dividend declared after the payment but before the call, as not paid up on the share. The directors may deduct from any dividend or other money payable to any person on or in respect of a share all such sums as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to the shares of the Company.

127. Distribution in specie

A general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the directors, direct that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets and, where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, the directors may settle the same as they think fit and in particular (but without limitation) may issue fractional certificates or other fractional entitlements (or ignore fractions) and fix the value for distribution of any assets, and may determine that cash shall be paid to any member upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of members, and may vest any assets in trustees.

128. Method of payment

- 128.1 The Company may pay any dividend, interest or other sum payable in respect of a share in cash or by direct debit, bank transfer, cheque, dividend warrant, or money order and may send the same by post or other delivery service to the registered address of the member or person entitled to it (or, if two or more persons are holders of the share or are jointly entitled to it by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the member or otherwise by operation of law, to the registered address of such of those persons as is first named in the register) or to such person and such address as such member or person or persons may direct in writing. Every cheque, warrant or order is sent at the risk of the person entitled to the money represented by it and shall be made payable to the order of the person or persons entitled, or to such other person as the person or persons entitled may direct in writing. Payment of the cheque, warrant or order shall be a good discharge to the Company. If any such cheque, warrant or order has or shall be alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, the directors may, at the request of the person entitled thereto, issue a replacement cheque or warrant or order, subject to compliance with such conditions as to evidence and indemnity and the payment of out of pocket expenses of the Company in connection with the request as the directors may think fit. Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to a share may give an effective receipt for any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of such share.
- 128.2 Any such dividend or other money may also be paid by any other method (including direct debit or credit and bank transfer or, in respect of shares in uncertificated form, where the Company is authorised to do so by or on behalf of the holder or joint holders in such manner as the Company may from time to time consider sufficient, by means of a relevant system) which the directors consider appropriate.
- 128.3 The directors may, at their discretion, make provisions to enable members as the directors shall from time to time determine to receive dividends duly declared in a currency or currencies other than sterling. For the purposes of the calculation of the

amount receivable in respect of any dividend, the rate of exchange to be used to determine the foreign currency equivalent of any sum payable as a dividend shall be such market rate selected by the directors as they shall consider appropriate ruling at the close of business in London on the date which is the business day last preceding:

- (a) in the case of a dividend to be declared by the Company in general meeting, the date on which the directors publicly announce their intention to recommend that specific dividend; and
- (b) in the case of any other dividend, the date on which the directors publicly announce their intention to pay that specific dividend,

provided that where the directors consider the circumstances to be appropriate they shall determine such foreign currency equivalent by reference to such market rate or rates or the mean of such market rates prevailing at such time or times or on such other date or dates, in each case falling before the time of the relevant announcement, as the directors may select.

128.4 The Company may cease to send any cheque or warrant (or to use any other method of payment) for any dividend payable in respect of a share if -

- (a) in respect of at least two consecutive dividends payable on that share the cheque or warrant has been returned undelivered or remains uncashed (or that other method of payment has failed); or
- (b) following one such occasion, reasonable enquiries have failed to establish any new address of the holder,

but, subject to the provisions of these articles, may recommence sending cheques or warrants (or using another method of payment) for dividends payable on that share if the person or persons entitled so request.

129. Dividends not to bear interest

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

130. Unclaimed dividends

All dividends, interest, or other sum payable and unclaimed for 12 months after having become payable may be invested or otherwise made use of by the directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed and the Company shall not be constituted a trustee in respect thereof. All dividends unclaimed for a period of 12 years after having become due for payment shall (if the directors so resolve) be forfeited and shall cease to remain owing by the Company.

131. Payment of scrip dividends

The directors may, with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company, and subject to such conditions as the directors may determine, offer any holders of ordinary shares the right to elect to receive ordinary shares, credited as fully paid, instead of cash in respect of the whole (or some part, to be determined by the directors) of any dividend specified by the ordinary resolution. The following provisions shall apply:

- (a) the said resolution may specify a particular dividend, or may specify all or any dividends declared within a specified period;
- (b) the entitlement of each holder of ordinary shares to new ordinary shares shall be such that the relevant value of the entitlement shall be as nearly as possible equal to (but not greater than) the cash amount (disregarding any tax credit) that such holder would have received by way of dividend. For this purpose "relevant value" shall be calculated by reference to the average of the middle market quotations for the Company's ordinary shares on the Stock Exchange as derived from the Daily Official List, for the day on which the ordinary shares are first quoted "ex" the relevant dividend and the four subsequent dealing days, or in such other manner as may be determined by or in accordance with the ordinary resolution. A certificate or report by the auditors as to the amount of the relevant value in respect of any dividend shall be conclusive evidence of that amount;
- (c) no fraction of a share shall be allotted and the directors may deal with any fractions which arise as they think fit;
- (d) the directors shall, after determining the basis of allotment, notify the holders of ordinary shares of the right of election offered to them, and specify the procedure to be followed and place at which, and the latest time by which, elections must be lodged in order to be effective;
- (e) the directors may exclude from any offer any holders of ordinary shares where the directors believe that the making of the offer to them would or might involve the contravention of the laws of any territory or that for any other reason the offer should not be made to them;
- (f) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been given) shall not be payable on ordinary shares in respect of which an election has been duly made ("the elected ordinary shares") and instead additional ordinary shares shall be allotted to the holders of the elected ordinary shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid. For such purpose the directors shall capitalise out of any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve or fund (including any share premium account or capital redemption reserve) or any of the profits which could otherwise have been applied in paying dividends in cash, as the directors may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the additional ordinary shares to be allotted on that basis and apply it in paying up in full the appropriate number of unissued ordinary shares for allotment and distribution to the holders of the elected ordinary shares on that basis. A resolution of the directors capitalising any part of such reserve or fund or profits shall have the same effect as if such capitalisation had been declared by ordinary resolution of the Company in accordance with article 133 and in relation to any such capitalisation the directors may exercise all the powers conferred on them by article 133 without need of such ordinary resolution;
- (g) the directors shall not proceed with any election unless the Company has sufficient unissued shares authorised for issue and sufficient reserves or funds that may be capitalised to give effect to it after the basis of allotment is determined;

- (h) the additional ordinary shares when allotted shall rank pari passu in all respects with the fully paid ordinary shares then in issue except that they will not be entitled to participation in the dividend in lieu of which they were allotted; and
- (i) the directors may do all acts and things which they consider necessary or expedient to give effect to any such capitalisation, and may authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members interested into an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and incidental matters and any agreement so made shall be binding on all concerned.

132. Payment of enhanced scrip dividends

Alternatively, the directors may with the prior authority of a special resolution of the Company and subject to such conditions as the directors may determine, offer to any holders of ordinary shares the right to elect to receive ordinary shares, credited as fully paid on the basis set out in article 131 but so that 131(b) shall not apply and the entitlement of each holder of ordinary shares to new ordinary shares shall be determined by the directors so that the value of the new ordinary shares concerned may exceed the cash amount that such holders would otherwise have received by way of dividend.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

133. Capitalisation of profits

133.1 The directors may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company:

- (a) subject as hereinafter provided, resolve to capitalise any undivided profits of the Company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of any reserve or fund of the Company (including any share premium account or capital redemption reserve or other undistributable reserve);
- (b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the holders of ordinary shares in proportion to the nominal amounts of the shares (whether or not fully paid) held by them respectively which would (or in the case of treasury shares, which would if such shares were not held as treasury shares) entitle them to participate in a distribution of that sum if the shares were fully paid and the sum were then distributable and were distributed by way of dividend and apply such sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them respectively, or in paying up in full unissued shares or debentures of the Company of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those holders of ordinary shares or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other, but the share premium account, the capital redemption reserve, and any profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this article, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to holders of ordinary shares credited as fully paid and in a case where any sum is applied in paying amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares of the Company or in paying

up in full debentures of the Company, the amount of the net assets of the Company at that time is not less than the aggregate of the called up share capital of the Company and its undistributable reserves as shown in the latest audited accounts of the Company or such other accounts as may be relevant and would not be reduced below that aggregate by the payment thereof;

- (c) resolve that any shares so allotted to any member in respect of a holding by him of any partly paid shares shall so long as such shares remain partly paid rank for dividend only to the extent that the latter shares rank for dividend;
- (d) make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or other fractional entitlements (or by ignoring fractions) or by payment in cash or otherwise as they determine in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions (including provision whereby the benefit of fractional entitlements accrue to the Company rather than to the holders of ordinary shares);
- (e) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the holders of ordinary shares into an agreement with the Company providing for either the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid, of any further shares to which they are entitled upon such capitalisation, or the payment up by the Company on behalf of such holders by the application thereto of their respective proportions of the reserves or profits resolved to be capitalised, of the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares, any agreement made under such authority being binding on all such members; and
- (f) generally do all acts and things required to give effect to such resolution as aforesaid.

133.2 Where, pursuant to an employees' share scheme (within the meaning of section 1166 of the Companies Act 2006) the Company has granted options to subscribe for shares on terms which provide (inter alia) for adjustments to the subscription price payable on the exercise of such options or to the number of shares to be allotted upon such exercise in the event of any increase or reduction in or other reorganisation of the Company's issued share capital and an otherwise appropriate adjustment would result in the subscription price for any share being less than its nominal value, then, subject to the provisions of the Acts, the directors may, on the exercise of any of the options concerned and payment of the subscription price which would have applied had such adjustment been made, capitalise any such profits or other sum as is mentioned in article 133.1(a) above to the extent necessary to pay up the unpaid balance of the nominal value of the shares which fall to be allotted on the exercise of such options and apply such amount in paying up such balance and allot shares fully paid accordingly. The provisions of article 133.1(a) to (f) above shall apply mutatis mutandis to this paragraph (but as if the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company were not required).

RECORD DATES

134. Record dates for dividends, distributions, allotments or issues

Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any shares, the Company or the directors may fix a date as the record date by reference to which a dividend will be declared or paid or a distribution,

allotment or issue made. Such record date may be on or at any time before any date on which such dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is paid or made and on or at any time before or after any date on which such dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared. Where such a record date is fixed, references in these articles to a holder of shares or member to whom a dividend is to be paid or a distribution, allotment or issue is to be made shall be construed accordingly.

ACCOUNTS

135. Accounting records

The directors shall cause accounting records to be kept in accordance with the Acts.

136. Inspection of records

No member (other than a director) shall have any right to inspect any accounting record or other document of the Company unless he is authorised to do so by statute, by order of the court, by the directors or by ordinary resolution of the Company.

137. Accounts to be sent to members

Except as provided in article 138 below, a printed copy of the directors' and auditors' reports accompanied by printed copies of the annual accounts shall, not less than 21 clear days before the annual general meeting before which they are to be laid, be delivered or sent by post to every member and holder of debentures of the Company and to the auditors and to every other person who is entitled to receive notice of general meetings. However, this article 137 shall not require a copy of those documents to be sent to any person who under the provisions of these articles is not entitled to receive notices from the Company or of whose address the Company is unaware or to any holder of debentures of whose address the Company is unaware or to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures. If all or any of the shares in or debentures of the Company are listed or dealt in on any stock exchange, there shall at the same time be forwarded to the secretary of that stock exchange such number of copies of each of those documents as the regulations of that stock exchange may require.

138. Summary financial statements

The Company may, in accordance with section 426 of the Companies Act 2006 and any regulations made under it, send a summary financial statement to any entitled person (within the meaning of that section) instead of or in addition to the documents referred to in article 137. Where it does so, the statement shall be delivered or sent in accordance with article 140 to the entitled person not less than 21 clear days before the annual general meeting before which those documents are to be laid.

NOTICES ETC.

139. Notices to be in writing

Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to these articles shall be in writing other than a notice calling a meeting of the directors which need not be in writing.

140. Service of notice etc on members

140.1 Any notice, document or information may (without prejudice to articles 143 and 144 be given, sent or supplied by the Company to any member either:

- (a) personally; or
- (b) by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address or postal address given pursuant to article 140.4, or by leaving it at that address; or
- (c) by sending it in electronic form to a person who has agreed (generally or specifically) that the notice, document or information may be sent or supplied in that form (and has not revoked that agreement); or
- (d) subject to the provisions of the Acts, by making it available on a website, provided that the requirements in article 140.2 are satisfied.

140.2 The requirements referred to in article 140.1(d) are that:

- (a) the member has agreed (generally or specifically) that the notice, document or information may be sent or supplied to him by being made available on a website (and has not revoked that agreement), or the member has been asked by the Company to agree that the Company may send or supply notices, documents and information generally, or the notice, document or information in question, to him by making it available on a website and the Company has not received a response within the period of 28 days beginning on the date on which the Company's request was sent and the member is therefore taken to have so agreed (and has not revoked that agreement);
- (b) the member is sent a notification of the presence of the notice, document or information on a website, the address of that website, the place on that website where it may be accessed, and how it may be accessed ("notification of availability");
- (c) in the case of a notice of meeting, the notification of availability states that it concerns a notice of a company meeting, specifies the place, time and date of the meeting, and states whether it will be an annual general meeting; and
- (d) the notice, document or information continues to be published on that website, in the case of a notice of meeting, throughout the period beginning with the date of the notification of availability and ending with the conclusion of the meeting and in all other cases throughout the period specified by any applicable provisions of the Acts, or, if no such period is specified, throughout the period of 28 days beginning with the date on which the notification of availability is sent to the member, save that if the notice, document or information is made available for part only of that period then failure to make it available throughout that period shall be disregarded where such failure is wholly attributable to circumstances which it would not be reasonable to have expected the Company to prevent or avoid.

140.3 In the case of joint holders of a share:

- (a) it shall be sufficient for all notices, documents and other information to be given, sent or supplied to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register of members in respect of the joint holding (the "first named holder") only; and
 - (b) the agreement of the first named holder that notices, documents and information may be given, sent or supplied in electronic form or by being made available on a website shall be binding on all the joint holders.
- 140.4 A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom shall not be entitled to receive any notice, document or information from the Company unless he gives to the Company an address (not being an electronic address) within the United Kingdom at which notices, documents or information may be given to him.
- 140.5 The Company may at any time and at its sole discretion choose to give, send or supply notices, documents and information only in hard copy to some or all members.
- 140.6 For the avoidance of doubt, the provisions of this article 140 are subject to article 48.2.
- 140.7 If on four consecutive occasions notices, documents or information sent or supplied to a member have been returned undelivered, the member shall not be entitled to receive any subsequent notice, document or information until he has supplied to the Company (or its agent) a new registered address, or a postal address within the United Kingdom, or (without prejudice to article 140.4 shall have informed the Company, in such manner as may be specified by the Company, of an electronic address. For the purposes of this article, references to notices, documents or information include references to a cheque or other instrument of payment; but nothing in this article shall entitle the Company to cease sending any cheque or other instrument of payment for any dividend, unless it is otherwise so entitled under these articles.
- 140.8 Any notice to be given to a member may be given by reference to the register of members as it stands at any time within the period of twenty one days before the notice is given; and no change in the register after that time shall invalidate the giving of the notice.

141. Evidence of service and validation of documents

- 141.1 A member present either in person or by proxy, or in the case of a corporate member by a duly authorised representative, at any meeting of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which it was called.
- 141.2 Any notice, document or information given, sent or supplied by the Company to the members or any of them:
- (a) by post, shall be deemed to have been received 24 hours after the time at which the envelope containing the notice, document or information was posted unless it was sent by second class post or there is only one class of post, or it was sent by air mail to an address outside the United Kingdom, in which case it shall be deemed to have been received 48 hours after it was posted. Proof that the envelope was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice, document or information was sent;

- (b) by advertisement, shall be deemed to have been received on the day on which the advertisement appears;
- (c) by electronic means, shall be deemed to have been received 24 hours after it was sent. Proof that a notice, document or information in electronic form was addressed to the electronic address provided by the member for the purpose of receiving communications from the Company shall be conclusive evidence that the notice, document or information was sent;
- (d) by making it available on a website, shall be deemed to have been received on the date on which the notification of availability on the website is deemed to have been received in accordance with this article or, if later, the date on which it is first made available on the website; or
- (e) by means of a relevant system, shall be deemed to have been received 24 hours after the Company, or any sponsoring system participant acting on the Company's behalf, sends the issuer-instruction relating to the notice, document or information.

141.3 Where a document is required under these articles to be signed by a member or any other person, if the document is in electronic form, then in order to be valid the document must either:

- (a) incorporate the electronic signature, or personal identification details (which may be details previously allocated by the Company), of that member or other person, in such form as the directors may approve; or
- (b) be accompanied by such other evidence as the directors may require in order to be satisfied that the document is genuine.

The Company may designate mechanisms for validating any such documents and a document not validated by the use of any such mechanisms shall be deemed as having not been received by the Company. In the case of any document or information relating to a meeting, an instrument of proxy or invitation to appoint a proxy, any validation requirements shall be specified in the relevant notice of meeting in accordance with articles 48.1 and 67.2.

142. Notice binding on transferees

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 of members, has been given to the person from whom he derives his title; but this paragraph does not apply to a notice given under section 793 of the 2006 Act.

143. Suspension of postal services

Subject to the Acts, where, by reason of the suspension or curtailment of postal services within the United Kingdom, the Company is unable effectively to give notice of a general meeting, the general meeting may be convened by a notice advertised in two national daily newspapers published in the United Kingdom (at least one of which shall be a national daily newspaper) and, where the Company keeps an overseas branch register, in at least one leading daily newspaper published in the territory in which such register is maintained. In any such case the Company shall

send confirmatory copies of the notice by post if, at least seven days prior to the meeting, the posting of notices to addresses throughout the United Kingdom again becomes practicable.

144. Notice by advertisement

Subject to the Acts, any notice, document or information to be given, sent or supplied by the Company to the members or any of them not being a notice to which article 143 applies, shall be sufficiently given, sent or supplied if given by advertisement in at least one national daily newspaper published in the United Kingdom and, where the Company keeps an overseas branch register, in at least one leading daily newspaper published in the territory in which such register is maintained.

145. Notice in case of death, bankruptcy or mental disorder

Any notice, document or information may be given, sent or supplied by the Company to the person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or otherwise by operation of law by sending or delivering it in any manner authorised by these articles for the giving of notice to a member addressed to that person by name, or by the title of representative of the deceased or trustee of the bankrupt or by any like description, at the address, if any, within the United Kingdom supplied for that purpose by the person claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been supplied, a notice may be given in any manner in which it might have been given if the death or bankruptcy or operation of law had not occurred.

ADMINISTRATION

146. Making and retention of minutes

The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose:

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

Minutes shall be retained for at least ten years from the date of the appointment or meeting and shall be kept available for inspection in accordance with the Acts.

147. Destruction of documents

147.1 The Company may destroy:

- (a) any instrument of transfer, after six years from the date on which it is registered;
- (b) any dividend mandate or notification of change of name or address, after two years from the date on which it is recorded;
- (c) any share certificate, after one year from the date on which it is cancelled; and
- (d) any other document on the basis of which an entry in the register of members is made, after six years from the date on which it is made.

147.2 Any document referred to in article 147.1 may be destroyed earlier than the relevant date authorised by that paragraph, provided that a permanent record of the document is made which is not destroyed before that date.

147.3 It shall be conclusively presumed in favour of the Company that every entry in the register of members purporting to have been made on the basis of a document destroyed in accordance with this article was duly and properly made, that every instrument of transfer so destroyed was duly registered, that every share certificate so destroyed was duly cancelled, and that every other document so destroyed was valid and effective in accordance with the particulars in the records of the Company, provided that:

- (a) this article shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties to it) to which the document might be relevant;
- (b) nothing in this article shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document otherwise than in accordance with this article which would not attach to the Company in the absence of this article; and
- (c) references in this article to the destruction of any document include references to the disposal of it in any manner.

WINDING UP

148. Division of assets

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

INDEMNITY

149. Right to indemnity and power to insure

Subject to the provisions of the Acts, the Company may:

- (a) indemnify any person who is or was a director, directly or indirectly (including by funding any expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him), against any loss or liability, whether in connection with any proven or alleged negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him or otherwise, in relation to the Company or any associated company; and/or
- (b) purchase and maintain insurance for any person who is or was a director against any loss or liability or any expenditure he may incur, whether in connection with any proven or alleged negligence, default, breach of duty or

breach of trust by him or otherwise, in relation to the Company or any associated company.