

Company No. 349201

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
of
St. MODWEN PROPERTIES PLC

(Adopted by Special Resolution passed on 26th March 2010)



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**PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT 1985**

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

St. MODWEN PROPERTIES PLC

(Adopted by Special Resolution passed on 26th March 2010)

INTERPRETATION

The Company is a public limited company limited by shares

1. Exclusion of model articles

No articles set out in any statute or other instrument having statutory force apply to the Company and the following are the Company's articles of association.

2. Definitions and interpretation

2.1 In these Articles unless the context otherwise requires:

"**Act**" means the Companies Act 2006;

"**address**" in relation to a communication made by electronic means includes any number or address used for the purposes of that communication (including, without limitation, in the case of an Uncertificated Proxy Instruction (as defined in Article 85)) an identification number of a participant in the Relevant System concerned);

"**Articles**" means these Articles of Association as from time to time altered;

"**Board**" means the Board of Directors of the Company or the Directors present or deemed present at a duly convened meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present;

"**certificated**" means, in relation to any share or other security of the Company, that it is not held or to be held in uncertificated form;

"**clear days**" means in relation to a period of notice the period excluding the day on which the notice is served or deemed to have been served and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;

"**Company**" means St. Modwen Properties PLC;

"**Director**" means a director of the Company;

"**electronic form**" has the meaning given in the Act;

"**electronic means**" has the meaning given in the Act;

"executed" means any mode of execution;

"hard copy" has the meaning given in the Act;

"holder" means in relation to shares the person entered in the Register and "shareholder" and "member" shall be construed accordingly;

"London Stock Exchange" means London Stock Exchange PLC;

"month" means calendar month;

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

"Official List" means the Official List maintained by the UKLA;

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

"recognised person" means any financial institution as that expression is defined in Section 778 of the Act;

"record date" has the meaning given in Article 159;

"Register" in relation to any period on or before 25 November 2001, means the register of members of the Company and, in relation to any period after that date and after 25 November 2001 means, in relation to a certificated share or the holder of it, the register of members maintained by the Company and, in relation to an uncertificated share or the holder of it, the register of members of the Company maintained by the operator of the Relevant System through which title to that share is evidenced and transferred and **"registered"** shall be construed accordingly;

"Relevant System" means any computer-based system, and procedures, permitted by the Uncertificated Securities Regulations, which enable title to units of a security to be evidenced and transferred without a written instrument and which facilitate supplementary and incidental matters;

"Seal" means the common seal (if any) of the Company and the Securities Seal (if any) 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 (subject to the provisions of the Act) a joint, deputy or assistant Secretary;

"Securities Seal" means the official seal (if any) kept by the Company under the provisions of Section 50 of the Act;

"Statutes" means, without limitation, the Act, Uncertificated Securities Regulations and every other statute and any subordinate legislation, order or regulations made under them for the time being in force concerning companies and affecting the Company;

"Subsidiary" means a subsidiary and/or subsidiary undertaking of the Company as each of the terms are defined in the Act;

"UKLA" means the Financial Services Authority (or any other body from time to time) acting in its capacity as the competent authority under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;

"uncertificated" means in relation to any share or other security of the Company that title to it is evidenced and transferred or to be evidenced and transferred by means of a Relevant System;

"Uncertificated Securities Regulations" means the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001, as amended or replaced from time to time and any subordinate legislation, order or regulations made under them or for the time being in force;

"United Kingdom" means Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

"working day" has the meaning given in the Act;

"writing" includes handwriting, typewriting, printing, lithography, photocopying and other modes of representing or reproducing words in legible and non-transitional form, including, unless provided otherwise, by electronic means or in electronic form; and

"year" means calendar year.

2.2 Save as aforesaid and unless the context otherwise requires words or expressions contained in these Articles but not defined in these Articles bear the same meaning as in the Statutes.

2.3 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;
- (c) a reference to a person includes any individual, firm, company corporation, government state or agency of state or any association, trust or partnership (whether or not having a separate legal personality, includes a reference to a body corporate and to an unincorporated body of persons;
- (d) a reference to any statute or provision of a statute includes a reference to any statutory modification, consolidation re-enactment, modification or replacement of it and any subordinate legislation for the time being in force.

2.4 The headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the construction of these Articles.

2.5 Where pursuant to any provision of these Articles any notice, appointment of proxy or other document which is in electronic form is required to be signed or executed by or on behalf of any person, that signature or execution includes the affixation by or on behalf of that person of an electronic signature (as defined in Section 7(2) Electronic Communications Act 2000) in such form as the Directors may approve.

3. Form of resolution

A Special Resolution shall be effective for any purpose for which an Ordinary Resolution is expressed to be required under any provision of these Articles.

4. Liability of members

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

SHARE CAPITAL

5. Rights attached to shares

Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and without prejudice to any rights for the time being conferred on the holders of any class of shares (which rights shall not be varied or abrogated except with such consent or sanction as is required by Article 11), any share in the Company may be issued with such preferred, deferred or other rights, or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, return of capital, voting or otherwise, as the Company may from time to time by Ordinary Resolution determine (or failing any such determination as the Directors may determine).

6. Redeemable shares

Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the Company may issue shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be, redeemed at the option of the Company or the holders on such terms, conditions and in such manner as the Directors may determine prior to the allotment of those shares.

7. Shares

7.1 Unissued shares

Subject to the provisions of these Articles and of the Statutes, and to any direction given by the Company in General Meeting the unissued shares shall be under the control of the Directors who may allot, (with or without conferring a right of or renunciation) grant options over, or otherwise dispose of them to such persons (including the Directors themselves) at such times and on such terms as the Directors may think proper.

7.2 Authority to allot shares and power to disapply statutory pre-emption rights

(a) The Directors are generally and unconditionally authorised pursuant to and in accordance with Section 551 of the Act to exercise for each Section 551 prescribed period all the powers of the Company to allot shares in the Company, or to grant rights to subscribe for or convert any security into shares in the Company, up to an aggregate nominal amount equal to the Section 551 amount. For the avoidance of doubt, this Article 7.2 does not apply to shares falling within Section 559 of the Act or the allotment of shares or grant of rights falling within Section 549(2) of the Act or the allotment of shares falling within Section 549(3) of the Act.

(b) During each Section 561 prescribed period the Directors are empowered:

(i) otherwise than in connection with a rights issue to:

(A) allot equity securities wholly for cash pursuant to and within the term of the authority conferred by Article 7.2(a); and

(B) make sales of shares which are an allotment of equity securities by virtue of Section 561(2) of the Act,

up to an aggregate nominal amount equal to the Section 561 amount, as if, in each case, Section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment or sale;

(ii) in connection with a rights issue to:

- (A) allot equity securities wholly for cash pursuant to and within the terms of the authority conferred in Article 7.2(a); and
- (B) make sales of shares which are an allotment of equity securities by virtue of Section 561(2)(b) of the Act,

as if, in each case Section 561 of the Act did not apply to such an allotment or sale.

- (c) Pursuant to the authority in Article 7.2(a), the Company may during a Section 551 prescribed period make offers or agreements which would or might require shares to be allotted or rights to be granted after the expiry of such period. Pursuant to the authority in Article 7.2(c); the Company may during a Section 561 prescribed period make offers or agreements which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after the expiry of that period.
- (d) For the purposes of this Article 7.2:
 - (i) "rights issue" means an offer of equity securities open for acceptance for a period fixed by the Directors to holders (other than the Company) of equity securities on the Register on a fixed record date in proportion to their respective holdings of such securities or in accordance with the rights attached thereto (but subject to such exclusions or other arrangements as the Directors may deem necessary or expedient in relation to fractional entitlements or legal or practical problems under the laws of, or the requirements of any recognised regulatory body or any stock exchange in, any country or territory);
 - (ii) "Section 551 prescribed period" means any period (not exceeding five years on any occasion) for which the authority conferred by Article 7.2(c) above is granted or renewed by an Ordinary Resolution or Special Resolution (as the case may be) stating the Section 551 amount for that period;
 - (iii) the "Section 551 amount" means, for any Section 551 prescribed period, the amount stated in the relevant Ordinary Resolution or Special Resolution (as the case may be) or any increased amount fixed by Ordinary Resolution;
 - (iv) the "Section 561 amount" means, for any Section 561 prescribed period, the amount stated in the relevant Special Resolution;
 - (v) the "Section 561 prescribed period" means any period (not exceeding five years on any occasion) for which the power conferred by Article 7.2(c) is granted or renewed by Special Resolution stating the Section 561 amount for that period;
 - (vi) the nominal amount of any securities shall be taken to be, in the case of rights to subscribe for or to convert any securities into shares of the Company, the nominal amount of such shares which may be allotted pursuant to such rights; and
 - (vii) words and expressions defined in or for the purposes of Chapters 2 and 3 of Part 17 of the Act have the same meaning in this Article 7.

8. Payment of commission

The Company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Statutes to the full extent thereby permitted. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes any such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other. The Company may also on any issue of shares pay such brokerage as may be lawful.

9. Trusts and joint holders

9.1 Except as required by law and notwithstanding any information received pursuant to a notice served under Section 793 of the Act, the Company shall not recognise any person as holding any share upon any trust, and the Company shall not be bound by or compelled in any way to recognise even when having express notice of it any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share, or any interest in any fractional part of a share, or (except only as otherwise provided by these Articles or by law) any other right in respect of any share, except an absolute right to the entirety in the holder.

9.2 Neither the Company nor the operator of any Relevant System shall be bound to register more than four persons as the joint holders of any share or shares (except in the case of executors or trustees of a deceased member).

9.3 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 any one of joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all of them.

9.4 In the case of shares held jointly by several persons any request for a replacement certificate may be made by any one of the joint holders.

10. Renunciation

The Directors may at any time after the allotment of any share but before any person has been entered in the Register as the holder recognise a renunciation of such allotment by the allottee in favour of some other person and may accord to any allottee of a share a right to effect such renunciation upon and subject to such terms and conditions as the Directors may think fit to impose.

VARIATION OF RIGHTS

11. Variation of rights

11.1 Variation of rights

Whenever the capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the rights or privileges attached to any class may (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) be varied or abrogated, either whilst the Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding-up, either with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths in nominal value of the issued shares of the class (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares), or with the sanction of a Special Resolution passed at a separate General Meeting of such holders (but not otherwise). The provisions of these Articles relating to General Meetings shall apply, with necessary modifications, to every such separate General Meeting, except that:

- (a) the necessary quorum shall be two persons present holding at least one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the class, excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares (but so that if at any adjourned meeting a quorum

as defined above is not present, those members who are present in person or by proxy shall be a quorum) provided that where a person is present by proxy or proxies, he is treated as holding only the shares in respect of those proxies which are authorised to exercise voting rights;

- (b) any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll; and
- (c) every such holder shall, on a poll, have one vote for every share of the class held by him.

11.2 Pari passu issues and purchase of own shares

Unless otherwise expressly provided by these Articles or by the rights conferred upon the holders of any class of shares those rights are not deemed to be varied by:

- (a) the creation or issue of further shares ranking as regards participation in the profits or assets of the Company in some or all respects pari passu with the first-mentioned shares but in no respect in priority; or
- (b) the purchase by the Company of any of its own shares.

ALTERATION OF CAPITAL

12. Sub-division

Any resolution effecting any sub-division of the Company's shares may determine that preferential rights as regards dividends, voting at meetings of the Company as compared within the others.

13. Fractions arising upon consolidation

Subject to any direction by the Company in General Meeting, whenever as the result of any consolidation or sub-division of shares, members of the Company are entitled to any issued shares of the Company in fractions, the Directors may:

- (a) deal with such fractions as they think fit and in particular (but without prejudice to the foregoing) may sell the shares representing the fractions to any person (including, subject to the Statutes, the Company) for the best price reasonably obtainable and distribute the net proceeds of sale to and among the members entitled to such shares in due proportions and may treat a holders' certificated and uncertificated shares of the same class as if they were separate holdings;
- (b) For the purpose of giving effect to any such sale, in the case of shares in certificated form, the Directors may nominate some person to execute a transfer or deliver the shares sold to or in accordance with the directions of the purchaser, and 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; and

- (c) if the necessary unissued shares are available and subject to the Statutes, issue to each such holder credited as fully paid up by way of capitalisation the minimum number of shares required to round up his holding to a whole number (such issue being deemed to have been effected immediately prior to consolidation) and the amount required to pay up such shares shall be appropriated at their discretion from any of the sums standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including share premium account (or income statement) and capital redemption reserve) or to the credit of profit and loss account and capitalised by applying the same in paying up such shares.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

14. Rights to a share certificate

- 14.1 Subject to the Statutes, every person whose name is entered as a member on the Register (other than a recognised person in respect of whom the Company is not required by law to complete and have reasons for delivery certificate) shall be entitled, without payment to receive one certificate for all the shares of each class held by him or, upon payment of such reasonable out-of-pocket expenses for every certificate after the first as the Directors shall from time to time determine, to several certificates each for one or more of his shares.
- 14.2 Every certificate shall be issued within two months after allotment or lodgement with the Company of the transfer of the shares (or within any other period as the terms of issue of the shares provided that this is not a transfer which the Company is for any reason entitled to refuse to register and does not register.
- 14.3 Where some only of the shares comprised in a share certificate are transferred the old certificate shall be cancelled and a new certificate for the balance of such shares issued in lieu without charge.
- 14.4 Any two or more certificates representing shares of any one class held by any member may at his request be cancelled and a single new certificate for such shares issued in lieu without charge.
- 14.5 If any member shall surrender for cancellation a share certificate representing shares held by him and request the Company to issue in lieu two or more share certificates representing such shares in such proportions as he may specify, the Directors may, if they think fit, comply with such request, and on payment of such reasonable sum as the Board may decide.

15. Execution and signing of certificates

Every certificate shall be issued under the Seal (or under a Securities Seal or, in the case of shares on a branch register, under an official seal for use in the relevant territory) or, subject to the provisions of the Statutes, in such other manner as the Directors may resolve, having regard to the terms of allotment or issue of the shares and the requirements of the UKLA. Each share certificate shall specify the number and class of shares to which it relates and the amount paid upon them. Whether or not certificates are issued under the Seal, the Directors may by resolution decide that any signatures on any certificates need not to be autographic but may be affixed by some method or system of mechanic or electronic signature or that certificates need not be signed by any person.

16. Replacement share certificates

If a share certificate or any other document of title is worn out, defaced, lost, stolen or destroyed, it must be renewed (free of charge) on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity with or without security as the Directors require. In the case of loss, theft or destruction the person to whom the new certificate is issued shall pay to the Company any exceptional out-of-pocket expenses incidental to the investigation of evidence of loss or destruction and the preparation of the requisite form of indemnity and in the case of defacement or wearing out he shall deliver up the old certificate to the Office.

17. Uncertificated securities

17.1 Nothing in these Articles shall require title to any shares or other securities of the Company to be evidenced by a certificate if the Statutes and the UKLA permit otherwise.

17.2 Subject to the Statutes and the rules of London Stock Exchange and UKLA (to the extent applicable), the Directors without further consultation with the holders of any shares or other securities of the Company may resolve that any class or classes of shares or other securities of the Company from time to time in issue or to be issued may be in uncertificated form and no provision of these Articles will apply to any uncertificated shares or other securities of the Company to the extent they are inconsistent with the holding of such shares or other securities in uncertificated form or the transfer of title to any such shares or other securities by means of a Relevant System.

17.3 To the extent that any provision of these Articles is inconsistent in any respect with the terms of the Regulations in relation to any uncertificated shares or other securities of the Company, such provision shall not apply thereto and the Uncertificated Securities Regulations shall be given effect thereto in accordance with their terms.

CALLS ON SHARES

18. Calls

Subject to the terms of issue of the shares and to the provisions of these Articles, the Directors may from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether on account of the nominal value of the shares or by way of premium).

19. Timing of call

A call shall be deemed to have been made when the resolution of the Directors authorising the call was passed, and may be required to be made payable by instalments. A call may be revoked or postponed in whole or part as the Directors may determine at any time prior to the date on which payment in respect of the call is due by a further notice in writing to the member in respect of whose shares the call is made.

20. Payment upon calls

Each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen clear days' notice specifying the time and place of payment) pay to the Company, at the time or times and place of payment so specified the amount called on his shares. A call may be revoked or postponed in whole or in part as the Directors may determine. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect whereof the call was made.

21. Liability of joint holders

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

22. Interest due on non-payment

If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest on such sum from the day fixed for payment of such sum to the time of actual payment at the rate specified by the terms of issue of the share or, if no rate is specified, at an appropriate rate or at such rate as the Directors may determine not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum together with all expenses that may have been incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment but the Directors shall be at liberty in any case or cases to waive payment of such interest and expenses wholly or in part.

23. Sums due on allotment treated as calls

Any sum (whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium) which by the terms of issue of a share becomes payable on allotment or at any fixed date shall for the purposes of these Articles be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date on which, by the terms of issue, the same becomes payable. In case of non-payment all the relevant provisions of these Articles as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture or otherwise and all other relevant provisions of these Articles shall apply as if such sum had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

24. Payment of calls in advance

The Directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same, all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid on any shares held by him. The Company may pay interest upon the money so received, or as much of it as exceeds for the time being the amount called up on the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, at such rates as the member paying such sum and the Directors agree not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum in addition to the dividend payable on such part of the share in respect of which such advance has been made as is actually called up. No dividend shall be payable on so much of the moneys paid up on a share as exceeds the amount for the time being called up on a share. 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 their intention to do so, unless before the expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the share in respect of which it was advanced.

Except in a liquidation, sums paid in advance of calls shall not, until the same would, but for such advance, have become payable, be treated as paid up on the shares in respect of which they have been paid.

25. Power to differentiate on calls

The Directors may on the allotment of shares differentiate between the holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the time of payment of such calls.

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 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, and 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, and 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.

LIEN ON SHARES

27. Company's lien on shares not fully paid

The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on any of its shares which are not fully paid in the circumstances and to the extent permitted by the Statutes for all amounts (whether presently payable or not) called or payable in respect of that share; but the Directors may waive any lien which has arisen and may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Article. The Company's lien (if any) on a share shall further extend to all dividends and interest payable on such share.

28. Enforcing lien by sale

The Company may sell, in such manner as the Directors think fit, any shares on which the Company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is due and payable, nor until a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of the sum presently payable, and giving notice of the intention to sell in default, shall have been given to the holder for the time being of the share, or to the person entitled to the share by reason of his death or bankruptcy and default in payment shall have been made by him or them for seven clear days after the notice.

29. Giving effect to a sale

To give effect to any permitted sale of any shares on which the Company has a lien the Directors may authorise a person to execute a transfer of the shares sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. Subject to payment of any stamp or other duty due the purchaser shall be entered in the Register as the holder of the shares comprised in any such transfer, and he 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 or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the sale.

30. Application of proceeds of sale

The net proceeds of a permitted sale of shares in which the Company has a lien shall be received by the Company and, after payment of the costs of such sale, be applied in or towards satisfaction of the amount due to the Company in respect of which the lien exists, so far as the same is presently payable, and the balance (if any) shall (upon surrender to the Company for cancellation of the certificate for the shares sold and subject to a like lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the holder at the date of the sale.

FORFEITURE AND SURRENDER OF SHARES

31. Notice if call or instalment not paid

If a member fails to pay the whole or any part of any call or instalment of a call on the day fixed for payment, the Directors may, at any time after such date, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any accrued interest and any expenses incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment.

32. Form of notice

The notice shall name a further day (not being less than fourteen clear days from the date of the notice) on or before which, and the place where, the payment required by the notice is to be made and shall state that, in the event of non-payment in accordance with such notice, the shares in respect of which the call was made or instalment is payable will be liable to be forfeited.

33. Forfeiture if non-compliance with notice

If the notice is not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice was given may at any time thereafter, before payment of all calls or instalments and interest and expenses due in respect of it has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect. Every forfeiture shall include all dividends declared or other amounts payable in respect of the forfeited share and not actually paid before the forfeiture. The Directors may accept the surrender of any share which it is in a position to forfeit upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed and, subject to any such terms and conditions, a surrendered share shall be treated as if it had been forfeited.

34. Sale of forfeited or surrendered shares

Subject to the Statutes, a forfeited or surrendered share shall become the property of the Company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of either to the person who before such forfeiture was the holder of such share or to any other person upon such terms and such conditions as the Directors shall think fit and the Company may receive the consideration, if any, for such sale, re-allotment or disposal. The Directors may if they reasonably consider it necessary authorise some person to execute the transfer of a forfeited or surrendered share. At any time before sale, re-allotment or disposal the forfeiture or surrender may be cancelled on such terms as the Directors think fit. Any share not disposed of in accordance with this Article within a period of three years from the date of its forfeiture or surrender shall, at the expiry of that period, be cancelled in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes.

35. Notice after forfeiture

When any share has been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be served upon the person who was before the forfeiture the holder of the share but no forfeiture shall be invalidated by any omission or neglect to give notice.

36. Arrears to be paid notwithstanding forfeiture

A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation the certificate in relation to such shares, but shall, notwithstanding the forfeiture or surrender, remain liable to pay to the Company all moneys which at the date of forfeiture or surrender were then payable by him to the Company in respect of these shares, with interest on those moneys at such rate (not exceeding 15 per cent.) as the Directors shall think fit from the date of forfeiture or surrender until payment, and he shall remain liable to satisfy all (if any) the claims and demands which the Company might have enforced in respect of the shares at the time of forfeiture or surrender without any reduction or allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or surrender or for any consideration received on their disposal; but his liability shall cease if and when the Company shall have received payment in full of all such moneys in respect of the shares, but the Board shall be at liberty to waive such payment either wholly or in part.

37. Effects of forfeiture

The forfeiture or surrender of a share shall involve the extinction at the time of forfeiture or surrender 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 or surrendered and the Company, except only such of those rights and liabilities as are by these Articles expressly saved, or as are by the Statutes given or imposed in the case of past members.

38. Statutory declaration as to forfeiture or sale to satisfy lien

A statutory declaration in writing by a Director or the Secretary of the Company that a share has been duly forfeited or surrendered or sold to satisfy a lien of the Company on a date stated in the declaration shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. Such declaration shall (subject to the execution of any necessary instrument of transfer) constitute a good title to the share. The person to whom the share is sold or disposed shall be registered as the holder of the share and shall be discharged from all calls made prior to such sale or disposition and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money or other consideration (if any), nor shall his title to the share be affected by any act, omission or irregularity in, or invalidity of the proceedings with reference to the forfeiture or surrender, sale, re-allotment or disposal of the share.

SHARE WARRANTS

39. Power to issue Share Warrants

The Company with respect to fully paid shares may in its discretion issue warrants under the Seal or in accordance with Article 15 above or Articles 134 to 137 below (hereinafter called "Share Warrants") stating that the bearer of the Share Warrant is entitled to the shares specified in that Share Warrant and may provide by coupons or otherwise for the payment of future dividends and any other sum becoming payable on the shares comprised in such Share Warrant and for the purpose of obtaining in respect of such shares an allotment or offer of shares or debentures or the exercise of any other rights of any description to which members may be or become entitled.

40. Conditions governing Share Warrants

The Directors may determine, and may from time to time vary, the conditions upon which Share Warrants shall be issued, and in particular the conditions upon which a new Share Warrant may be issued in place of one worn out, defaced, stolen, lost or destroyed (where, in the case of a Share Warrant stolen, lost or destroyed, the Directors are satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the original has been destroyed), upon which the bearer of a Share Warrant shall be entitled, if at all, to attend and vote at General Meetings and upon which a Share Warrant may be surrendered and the name of the bearer entered in the Register in respect of the shares comprised in such Share Warrant. Subject to such conditions and to these Articles the bearer of a Share Warrant shall be deemed to be a member and shall have the same rights and privileges as if his name were entered in the Register in respect of the shares comprised in such Share Warrant. The bearer of a Share Warrant shall be subject to the conditions governing Share Warrants for the time being in force whether made before or after the issue of Share Warrants.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

41. Form of transfer

Subject to such of the restrictions contained in these Articles as may be applicable,

any member may transfer all or any of his shares by transfer in writing in any usual or common form or in any other form acceptable to the Directors or by any other manner acceptable to the Directors and permitted by the Statutes and the UKLA.

42. Execution of transfer

Every written instrument of transfer of a share shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and (in the case of a partly paid share) by or on behalf of the transferee. The transferor shall remain the holder of the share concerned until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register in respect of that share.

43. Right to decline registration of partly paid shares

The Directors may, in their absolute discretion and without giving any reason, refuse to register the transfer of a share which is not fully paid or on which the Company has a lien provided that, where any such share is listed on the Official List, such discretion may not be exercised in such a way as to prevent dealings in the shares of that class from taking place on an open and proper basis.

44. Other rights to decline registration

The Directors may also refuse to register a transfer of a share unless:

- (a) the transfer is lodged, duly stamped (if it is required to be stamped), at the Office or at such other place as the Directors may appoint and (except in the case of a transfer by a recognised person or in any other circumstance 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) the transfer is in respect of only one class of share; and
- (c) in the case of a transfer to joint holders of a share, the number of joint holders to whom the share is to be transferred does not exceed four;

If the Board refuses to register a transfer of shares it shall, as soon as practicable but in any event within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company, send to the transferee notice of the refusal together with its reasons for the refusal.

45. Suspension of registration of transfers

The registration of transfers of shares or of any class of shares may be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding thirty days in any year) as the Directors may from time to time in their discretion determine.

46. Recognition of renunciation

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.

47. Retention and return of instruments of transfer

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 case of fraud) be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given, unless the Board suspects fraud or forgery.

48. No fees for registration

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

49. Requirement for written transfer to evidence title

For the avoidance of doubt nothing in these Articles shall require shares to be transferred by a written instrument if the Statutes provide otherwise and the Directors shall be empowered to implement such arrangements as they consider fit in accordance with and subject to the Statutes and the rules of London Stock Exchange and UKLA (to the extent applicable) to evidence and regulate the transfer of title to shares in the Company and to approve (or disapprove as the case may be) the registration of such transfers or the operator of any Relevant System of the registration of those transfers.

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

50. Documents company entitled to destroy

The Company shall be entitled to destroy:

- (a) all share certificates and dividend mandates and dividend warrants which have been cancelled or have ceased to have effect at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of such cancellation or cessation;
- (b) any instrument of transfer of shares which has been registered at any time after the expiry of six years from the date of registration;
- (c) any other document on the basis of which any entry in the Register is made, at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of registration thereof; and
- (d) all notifications of change of name or address after the expiration of one year from the date on which they are recorded.

51. Presumptions where documents destroyed

It shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that every share certificate destroyed as permitted by Article 50 was a valid certificate duly and properly cancelled, that every entry on the Register purporting to have been made on the basis of a document so destroyed was duly and properly made and that every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered and that every other document destroyed was a valid and effective document in accordance with the particulars of it recorded in the books or records of the Company, provided always that:

- (a) this Article shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without express notice to the Company that the preservation of the document might be relevant to a claim;
- (b) nothing in this Article shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document earlier than as provided for in this Article or in any other circumstances which would not attach to the Company in the absence of this Article;
- (c) reference in this Article to the destruction of any document includes references to its disposal in any manner; and

- (d) any document referred to in Article 50 may be destroyed at a date earlier than that authorised by that Article provided that a permanent copy of such document shall have been made which shall not be destroyed before the expiration of the period applicable to the destruction of the original of such document and in respect of which the Directors shall take adequate precautions for guarding against falsification and for facilitating its production.

UNTRACED SHAREHOLDERS

52. Power to sell shares

52.1 The Company shall be entitled to sell at the best price reasonably obtainable any share of a member or any share to which a person is entitled by transmission if and provided that:

- (a) during a period of 12 years (provided that in that period at least three dividends, whether interim or final, shall have been declared and paid) no cheque or warrant sent by the Company to the member or person entitled by transmission in the manner authorised by these Articles has been cashed and no communication has been received by the Company from the member or person entitled by transmission;
- (b) the Company has at the expiration of that period given notice by advertisement in both a national newspaper and a newspaper circulating in the area in which the last known address of the member or the address at which service of notices may be effected in the manner authorised by these Articles is located of its intention to sell such share;
- (c) the Company has not during the further period of three months after the date of the advertisement (or, if published on different dates the later of the two advertisements) and prior to the date of sale received any communication from the member or person entitled by transmission; and
- (d) if such share is listed on the Official List, the Company has first given notice in writing to the Listing Department of the UKLA of its intention to make such a sale.

52.2 To give effect to any such sale pursuant to Article 52.1, the Company may appoint any person to execute as transferor any necessary instrument of transfer of such share and such instrument of transfer shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the holder or person entitled by transmission to the share. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase moneys nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale. The net proceeds of sale shall belong to the Company and on receipt the Company shall be indebted to the member or other person entitled to such share for an amount equal to the net proceeds of such sale but no trust shall be created and no interest shall be payable in respect of the proceeds of sale which may either be employed in the business of the Company or invested in such investment (other than shares of the Company or its holding company, if any) as the Directors may from time to time think fit.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

53. Transmission on death

If a member dies, the survivor or survivors where the deceased 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 person recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest in the share; but nothing in this Article shall release the estate of a deceased holder (whether sole or joint) from any liability in respect of any share held by him.

54. Election of person entitled by transmission

Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member may, subject as hereinafter provided and upon supplying to the Company such evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show his title to the share, either be registered himself as holder of the share upon giving to the Company notice in writing of such desire or transfer such share to some other person. All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of these Articles relating to the right of transfer and the registration of transfers of shares shall be applicable to any such notice or transfer as aforesaid as if the death or bankruptcy of the member had not occurred and the notice or transfer were an instrument of transfer executed by such member.

55. Rights of person entitled by transmission

Save as otherwise provided by or in accordance with these Articles, a person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member shall (upon supplying to the Company such evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show his title to the share) be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages as those to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share except that he shall not (except with the authority of the Directors) be entitled in respect of such share to attend or vote at meetings of the Company or to any of the rights or privileges of a member until he shall have been registered as a member in respect of the share. The Directors may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share and if the notice is not complied with within 60 days the Directors may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

SUSPENSION OF RIGHTS WHERE NON-DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

56. Suspension of rights where non-disclosure of interests

56.1 If any member, or any other person appearing to be interested in shares held by such member, has been duly served with a notice under Section 793 of the Act and is in default for the prescribed period in supplying to the Company the information thereby required, then at any time thereafter the Directors may in their absolute discretion by notice (a "direction notice") to such member, or other person, direct:

- (a) that in respect of the shares in relation to which the default occurred (the "default shares", which expression shall include any further shares which are issued in respect of such shares) the member shall not be entitled to vote either personally or by proxy at a General Meeting of the Company or a meeting of the holders of any class of shares of the Company or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to General Meetings of the Company or meetings of the holders of any class of shares of the Company; and/or
- (b) where the default shares represent at least 0.25 per cent. of the issued shares of any class of shares of the Company (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares), that:
 - (i) any dividend or other money which would otherwise be payable in respect of the default shares shall (in whole or any part thereof) be retained by the Company without any liability to pay interest thereon

when such money is finally paid to the member and, in circumstances where an option to elect to receive ordinary shares instead of cash in respect of any dividend shall be or has been given to members, any notice of election made under such an option in respect of the default shares shall not be effective; and/or

- (ii) no transfer, other than an approved transfer, of any of the shares held by such member shall be registered unless:
 - (A) the member is not himself in default as regards supplying the information required; and
 - (B) the transfer is of part only of the member's holding and when presented for registration is accompanied by a certificate from the member, in a form satisfactory to the Directors, to the effect that after due and careful enquiry the member is satisfied that none of the shares the subject of the transfer are default shares; and/or
- (iii) any shares held by such member in uncertificated form shall forthwith be converted into certificated form (and the Directors shall be entitled to direct the operator of any Relevant System applicable to those shares to effect that conversion immediately) and that member shall not after that be entitled to convert all or any shares held by him into uncertificated form (except with the authority of the Directors) unless:
 - (A) the member is not himself in default as regards supplying the information required; and
 - (B) the shares which the member wishes to convert are part only of his holding and he has issued a certificate, in a form satisfactory to the Directors, to the effect that after due and careful enquiry the member is satisfied that none of the shares he is proposing to convert into uncertificated form are default shares.

56.2 The Company shall send to each other person appearing to be interested in the shares the subject of any direction notice a copy of the notice, but the failure or omission by the Company to do so shall not invalidate such notice. Neither the Company nor the Directors shall in any event be liable to any person as a result of the Directors having imposed any restrictions pursuant to Article 56.1 if the Directors have acted in good faith.

56.3 Any direction notice shall have effect in accordance with its terms until seven days (or such shorter period as the Directors may resolve) after the earlier of the date on which:

- (a) the Company is satisfied that the default in respect of which the direction notice was issued has been rectified; and
- (b) notification shall be received by the Company that the default shares shall have been transferred to a third party by means of an approved transfer.

56.4 The Directors may at any time give notice cancelling a direction notice, in whole or in part or suspending, in whole or in part, the imposition of any restrictions contained in the direction notice for a given period. If dividends or other moneys payable in respect of any default shares shall be withheld as a result of any restrictions imposed

by a direction notice such dividends or other money shall accrue and shall be payable (without interest) upon the relevant restrictions ceasing to apply.

56.5 For the purposes of this Article:

- (a) a person shall be treated as appearing to be interested in any shares if the member holding such shares or any other person has given to the Company a notification under Section 793 of the Act which either:
 - (i) names such person as being so interested; or
 - (ii) fails to establish the identities of those interested in the shares and (after taking into account the said notification and any other relevant Section 793 notification) the Company knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person in question is or may be interested in the shares;
- (b) "default shares" means shares in relation to which a default has occurred and any further shares which are issued in respect of those shares;
- (c) a "direction notice" means a notice issued by the Company pursuant to Article 56.1;
 - (i) names such person as being so interested; or
 - (ii) fails to establish the identities of those interested in the shares and (after taking into account the said notification and any other relevant Section 793 notification) the Company knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person in question is or may be interested in the shares;
- (d) "interested" shall be construed as it is for the purpose of Section 793 of the Act;
- (e) the prescribed period is fourteen days from the date of service of the notice under Section 793 of the Act;
- (f) a transfer of shares is an approved transfer if and only if:
 - (i) it is a transfer of shares to an offeror by way or in pursuance of acceptance of a takeover offer for a company (as defined in Section 974 of the Act); or
 - (ii) the Directors are satisfied that the transfer is made pursuant to a bona fide sale of the whole of the beneficial ownership of the shares to a party unconnected with the member or with other persons appearing to be interested in such shares; or
 - (iii) the transfer results from a sale made through a recognised investment exchange as defined in the Part XVIII of 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; and
- (g) reference to a person being in default in supplying to the Company the information required by a notice under Section 793 of the Act 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.

56.6 Nothing in this Article shall limit the powers of the Company under Section 794 of the Act or any other powers whatsoever.

GENERAL MEETINGS

57. Annual General Meetings

57.1 The Company shall in each year hold a General Meeting as its Annual General Meeting in addition to any other meetings in that year, and shall specify the meeting as such in the notice convening it. The Annual General Meeting shall be held at such time and place as the Directors may appoint.

57.2 Calling of General Meetings

The Directors may call a General Meeting. The Directors must call a General Meeting if the members and the Act requires them to do so.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

58. Length of notice

The Board shall call any Annual General Meeting by at least 21 clear days' notice. Any other General Meeting of the Company will be called by at least 14 days' clear notice. Notice of General Meetings must be sent or supplied in accordance with these Articles.

59. Contents of notice

59.1 Every notice of meeting of the Company shall:

- (a) be given to all members other than those who under the provisions of these Articles are not entitled to receive such notices from the Company;
- (b) specify the place and the day and time of the meeting;
- (c) include the statements required by Section 311(3) of the Act;
- (d) may appoint:
 - (i) a proxy to exercise all or any of the member's rights to attend, speak and vote; and
 - (ii) more than one proxy in relation to the meeting if each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by the member;
- (e) in the case of an Annual General Meeting, specify the meeting as such;
- (f) if any resolution is to be proposed as a Special Resolution, contain the text of the resolution and the intention to propose the resolution as a Special

Resolution.

- 59.2 Ordinary business includes business transacted at an Annual General Meeting of the following classes, that is to say:
- (a) declaring dividends;
 - (b) considering and/or adopting the accounts, the reports of the Directors and Auditors and other documents required to be attached or annexed to the accounts;
 - (c) appointing Auditors;
 - (d) appointing or re-appointing Directors to fill vacancies arising at the meeting on retirement by rotation or under these Articles or otherwise; and
 - (e) settling the remuneration of the Directors and the Auditors or determining the manner in which the remuneration is to be settled.

60. Omission or non-receipt of notice

The accidental omission to give notice of any meeting, or to send a form of proxy with a notice where required by these Articles, to any person entitled to receive the same or the non-receipt of a notice of meeting or form of proxy by such a person, shall not invalidate the proceedings at the meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

61. Quorum

No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting unless a quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to business but the absence of a quorum shall not preclude the appointment of a Chairman which shall not be treated as part of the business of the meeting. Subject to Section 318 of the Act, two qualifying persons (as defined in the Act) present at a meeting are a quorum.

62. Procedure if quorum is not present

If within 15 minutes from the time appointed for the meeting (or such longer interval not exceeding one hour as the Chairman of the meeting may think fit to allow) a quorum is not present or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to such time and place as may be fixed by the Chairman of the meeting, and when fixing the date of the adjourned meeting, it has to be at least 10 clear days after the date of the original meeting shall be given in like manner as in the case of the original meeting. If at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within 30 minutes from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present in person or by proxy shall be a quorum.

63. Chairman of General Meetings and Directors' right to attend and speak

- 63.1 The Chairman (if any) of the Directors, or, failing whom, the deputy Chairman (if any) shall preside as Chairman at every General Meeting of the Company. If at any meeting neither shall be present within fifteen minutes after the time fixed for holding the meeting and willing to act as Chairman, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting. If no Director is present, or if all the Directors present decline to take the chair, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.

63.2 Subject to the Statutes, a Director who is not a member of the Company shall nevertheless be entitled to attend and speak at General Meetings of the holders of any class of shares.

64. Adjournments

64.1 The Chairman of a meeting at which a quorum is present may with the consent of that meeting (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place or without specification of a time or place. In addition, the Chairman may at any time without the consent of the meeting adjourn any meeting to another time or place if it appears to the Chairman that:

- (a) the number of persons wishing to attend cannot be conveniently accommodated in the place(s) for the meeting; or
- (b) the unruly conduct of persons attending the meeting prevents or is likely to prevent the orderly continuation of the business of the meeting; or
- (c) an adjournment is otherwise necessary so that the business of the meeting may be properly conducted.

64.2 No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting except business which might lawfully have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

64.3 Where a meeting is adjourned sine die the time and place for the adjourned meeting shall be fixed by the Directors.

65. Notice of adjournment

When a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more or for an indefinite period, not less than seven clear days' notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given in like manner as in the case of the original meeting; but it shall not otherwise be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

66. Amendments to resolutions

66.1 If an amendment shall be proposed to any resolution under consideration but shall in good faith be ruled out of order by the Chairman of the meeting, the proceedings on the substantive resolution shall not be invalidated by any error in such ruling.

66.2 In the case of a resolution duly proposed as a Special Resolution no amendment thereto (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error) may in any event be considered or voted upon and in the case of a resolution duly proposed as an Ordinary Resolution no amendment thereto (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error) may be considered or voted upon unless, at least 48 hours prior to the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which such resolution is to be proposed, notice in writing of the terms of the amendment and intention to move the same has been lodged at the Office.

67. Procedure when meetings held at more than one place

67.1 The provisions of this Article shall apply if any General Meeting is held at or adjourned to more than one place.

67.2 The notice of such a meeting or adjourned meeting shall specify the place at which the Chairman of the meeting shall preside (the "Specified Place") and the Directors

shall make arrangements for simultaneous attendance and participation at the Specified Place and at other places by members, provided that persons attending at any particular place shall be able to see and hear and be seen and heard by means of audio visual links by persons attending the Specified Place and at the other places at which the meeting is held.

- 67.3 The Directors may from time to time make such arrangements for the purpose of controlling the level of attendance at any such place (whether involving the issue of tickets or the imposition of some geographical or regional means of selection or otherwise) as they shall in their absolute discretion consider appropriate, and may from time to time vary any such arrangements or make new arrangements in place of them, provided that a member who is not entitled to attend, in person or by proxy, at any particular place shall be entitled so to attend at one of the other places; and the entitlement of any member so to attend the meeting or adjourned meeting at such place shall be subject to any such arrangements as may from time to time be in force and by the notice of meeting or adjourned meeting stated to apply to the meeting.
- 67.4 For the purposes of all other provisions of these Articles, any such meeting shall be treated as being held at the Specified Place.
- 67.5 If a meeting is adjourned to more than one place, not less than seven days' notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles.

VOTING

68. Method of voting

- 68.1 At any General Meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) a poll is demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a poll may be demanded:
- (a) by the Chairman of the meeting; or
 - (b) in writing by at least five members present in person, by proxy or being a duly authorised representative of a corporation and entitled to vote; or
 - (c) in writing by any member or members present in person or by proxy or being a duly authorised representative of a corporation which is a member and representing not less than 10 per cent. of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting (excluding any voting rights attached to shares held as treasury shares); or
 - (d) in writing by a member or members present in person or by proxy or being a duly authorised representative of a corporation which is a member holding shares in the Company conferring a right to vote on the resolution, being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid-up equal to not less than 10 per cent. of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right (excluding any shares conferring a right to vote on the resolution which are held as treasury shares).
- 68.2 Unless a poll is demanded, 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 minute book shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against such resolution.

69. Procedure if poll demanded

If a poll is demanded, it shall be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or cards) as the Chairman of the meeting may direct. The Chairman may (and if so directed by the meeting, or by members exercising their rights pursuant to Section 342 of the Act, shall) appoint independent assessors (who need not be members) and may adjourn the meeting to some place and time fixed by him for the purpose of declaring the result of the poll.

70. Timing of a poll

A poll demanded on the election of a Chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either immediately or at such subsequent time, date (not being more than 30 days from the date of the meeting) and place as the Chairman may direct. No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately.

71. Continuance of other business after demand for a poll

The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded.

72. Withdrawal of demand for a poll

The demand for a poll may at any time before the conclusion of the meeting be withdrawn but only with the consent of the Chairman, and if it is so withdrawn:

- (a) before the result of a show of hands is declared, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made; or
- (b) after the result of a show of hands is declared, the demand shall not be taken to have invalidated that result,

but if a demand is withdrawn, the Chairman of the meeting or other member or members so entitled may himself or themselves demand a poll.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

73. Votes of members

Subject to any other provision of these Articles and without prejudice to any special rights, privileges or restrictions as to voting attached to any shares for the time being forming part of the capital of the Company.

- (a) on a show of hands:
 - (i) each member present in person has one vote;
 - (ii) except as provided in Article 73(a)(iii) or (iv), each proxy present in person who has been duly appointed by one or more members entitled to vote on a resolution has one vote;
 - (iii) each proxy present in person has one vote for and one vote against a resolution if the proxy has been duly appointed by more than one member entitled to vote on the resolution and the proxy has been instructed by one or more of those members to vote for the resolution and by one or more other of those members to vote against it; and

- (iv) each proxy present in person has one vote for and one vote against a resolution if the proxy has been duly appointed by more than one member entitled to vote on the resolution and either:
 - (A) the proxy has been instructed by one or more of those members to vote for the resolution and has been given any discretion by one or more other of those members to vote and the proxy exercises that discretion to vote against it; or
 - (B) the proxy has been instructed by one or more of those members to vote against the resolution and has been given any discretion by one or more other of those members to vote and the proxy exercises that discretion to vote for it; and
- (v) each duly authorised representative present in person of a member that is a corporation has one vote; and
- (b) on a poll each member present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) by a duly authorised representative has one vote for each share held by the member.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Company itself is prohibited (to the extent specified by the Statutes) from exercising any rights to attend or vote at meetings in respect of any shares held by it as treasury shares.

74. Votes on a show of hand or on a poll

On a show of hands or on a poll, votes may be given either personally or by proxy or (in the case of a corporate member) by a duly authorised representative and on a poll a person 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.

75. Votes of joint holders

In the case of joint holders of a share the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be counted by the Company to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders appear in the Register in respect of the share.

76. Voting on behalf of incapable member

A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any Court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by any person authorised in that behalf by that Court, and any such person may vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the Directors of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be deposited at the Office (or at such other place as is specified in accordance with these Articles for the deposit of instruments appointing a proxy) not later than the last time at which an instrument of proxy should have been delivered in order to be valid for use at that meeting or on the holding of that poll.

77. No right to vote where sums overdue on shares

No member (whether in person or by proxy or in the case of a corporate member, by a duly authorised representative) shall (unless the Directors otherwise determine) be entitled to vote or to exercise any other right of membership at any General Meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company in

respect of any share held by him unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of that share in the Company have been paid.

78. Objections to votes

No objection shall be raised to the admissibility of any vote or to the counting of or failure to count any vote unless it is raised at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is or may be given or tendered, and every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid for all purposes. Any such objection made in due time shall be referred to the Chairman of the meeting, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

79. A proxy's obligations to vote

The Company is entitled to assume without enquiry that a proxy has complied with any obligation to vote in accordance with instructions given by the member by whom the proxy is appointed. The validity of anything done at a meeting is not affected by any failure by a proxy to comply with such an obligation.

PROXIES

80. Appointment of proxy

A member may appoint:

- (a) another person (whether a member or not) as his proxy to exercise all or any of his rights to attend, speak and vote at the meeting; and
- (b) more than one proxy in relation to a meeting if each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by the member.

81. Member's rights when proxy appointed

Deposit or delivery of an instrument of proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting at the meeting or any adjournment of it.

82. Form and execution of proxy

82.1 The instrument of proxy shall:

- (a) be in any usual or common form or in any other form which the Directors may accept;
- (b) be signed by the appointor or his attorney, or, in the case of a corporation shall either be given under its common seal (or such form of execution as has the same effect) or signed on its behalf by an attorney or a duly authorised officer of the corporation;
- (c) be deemed to include the power to vote on any amendment of a resolution put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit; and
- (d) unless the contrary is stated therein be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates.

82.2 The signature on such instrument need not be witnessed. Where an instrument appointing a proxy is signed on behalf of a corporation by an officer or on behalf of any appointor by an attorney, the Directors may, but shall not be bound to, require evidence of the authority of any such officer or attorney.

82.3 The Directors must send or supply proxy forms to all persons entitled to notice of, and to attend and vote at, any General Meeting or separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company.

82.4 Such proxy forms shall provide for at least three way voting on all resolutions proposed at that meeting other than resolutions relating to the procedure of the meeting and may either be blank or may nominate in the alternative any one or more of the Directors or any other person.

83. Delivery of proxy

The instrument appointing a proxy and any authority under which it is executed, or a copy of the authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the Directors must:

- (a) in the case of an appointment sent by post or by hand, be received at the Office (or at such other place within the United Kingdom) as is specified for that purposes in the notice convening the meeting or in any appointment of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting); or
- (b) in the case of an appointment sent by electronic means be received at any address specified or deemed to be specified by the Company for the purpose of receiving a proxy by electronic means not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or the adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote;

not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or the adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or

- (c) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be received in either manner already described after the poll has been demanded by not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for taking the poll; or
- (d) where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting to the Chairman, Secretary or any Director,

and an instrument of proxy which is not deposited or delivered in a manner so permitted shall be invalid. No instrument of proxy shall be valid after the expiration of 12 months from the date of its execution, except at an adjourned meeting or on a poll demanded at a meeting or an adjourned meeting where the meeting was originally held within 12 months from such date or otherwise for such duration as may be specified by the Directors. In calculating periods mentioned in this Article, account may be taken of any part of a day which is a working day, unless the Directors decide otherwise in relation to a specific General Meeting.

84. Use of Uncertificated Proxy Instruction

Without limiting any other provision of these Articles, in relation to an uncertificated share the Directors may from time to time:

- (a) permit appointments of a proxy to be made by means of an Uncertificated Proxy Instruction;
- (b) where a proxy has been appointed by means of an Uncertificated Proxy Instruction, permit the revocation of the appointment by means of an Uncertificated Proxy Instruction;

- (c) prescribe the method for determining the time at which any such Uncertificated Proxy Instruction is to be treated as received by the Company (or a participant in the Relevant System concerned on its behalf); and
- (d) treat any such Uncertificated Proxy Instruction which purports to be or is expressed to be sent on behalf of a holder of a share as sufficient evidence of the authority of the person sending that instruction to send it on behalf of that holder.

85. Meaning of "Uncertificated Proxy Instruction"

For the purposes of Article 84, "Uncertificated Proxy Instruction" means a communication in the form of:

- (a) an instruction which is properly authenticated as determined by the Regulations;
- (b) any other instruction or notification; or
- (c) any supplemented or amended instruction or notification,

in each case sent by means of the Relevant System concerned and received by such participant in that system acting on behalf of the Company (and in such form and on such terms and conditions) as the Directors may determine subject to the facilities and requirements of that system.

86. Cancellation of proxy's authority

A vote given or poll demanded in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall not be invalidated by the previous death or mental disorder of the principal or by the revocation of the appointment of proxy or of the authority under which the instrument of proxy was executed or transfer of the share in respect of which the instrument of proxy is given, provided that no intimation in writing of such death, mental disorder, revocation or transfer shall have been received by the Company at the Office (or such other place in the United Kingdom as was specified for the delivery of instruments of proxy in the notice convening the meeting or other accompanying document) not later than the last time at which an instrument of proxy should have been delivered in order to be valid for use at the meeting or on the holding of the poll at which the vote was given for the poll demanded.

87. Corporations acting by representatives

Any corporation 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 (who need not be a member) to act as its representative or representatives at any meeting of the Company or at any separate General Meeting of the holders of any class of shares. The person or persons so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of such corporation as the corporation could exercise if it or they were an individual member(s) of the Company and such corporation shall for the purposes of these Articles be deemed to be present in person or persons at any such meeting if a person or persons so authorised is or are present at it.

DIRECTORS

NUMBER, APPOINTMENT, RETIREMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

88. Number of Directors

- 88.1 Unless and until the Company in General Meeting shall otherwise determine, the number of Directors shall not be subject to any maximum but shall not be less than three.
- 88.2 The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancies in their number, but, if the number of Directors is reduced below the minimum number fixed by or in accordance with these Articles, the continuing Director or Directors may act for the purpose of filling up vacancies in his or their number or of calling a General Meeting of the Company, but not for any other purpose.

89. Power of the Directors to appoint additional Directors

The Directors shall have power to appoint any person who is permitted by the Statutes and who is willing to act to be a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional Director but so that the total number of Directors shall not exceed the maximum number fixed (if any) by or in accordance with these Articles. Any Director so appointed shall retire from office at the Annual General Meeting next following such appointment. Any Director so retiring shall be eligible for reappointment, but shall not be taken into account in determining the number of Directors to retire by rotation at such meeting.

90. Power of the Company to appoint additional Directors

Subject to the provisions of these Articles, the Company may by Ordinary Resolution elect any person who is willing to act to be a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors or to replace a Director removed from office under Article 96 but so that the total number of Directors shall not at any one time exceed any maximum number fixed by or in accordance with these Articles.

91. Number to retire by rotation

At every Annual General Meeting a minimum number equal to one-third of the Directors or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to but not exceeding one-third, shall retire from office and shall be eligible for re-appointment provided that no Director appointed pursuant to Article 89 shall be taken into account in determining the number of Directors to retire. A Director retiring at a meeting shall retain office until the meeting appoints someone in his place, or if it does not do so, until the meeting is closed or adjourned.

92. Identity of Directors to retire by rotation

For the purpose of making up the number of Directors to retire by rotation at every Annual General Meeting, there shall be included firstly, any Director (not being a Director required to retire pursuant to Article 89) who wishes to retire and does not wish to be re-elected, and secondly, those who have been longest in office since their last appointment or re-appointment; as between persons who became or were last appointed or re-appointed Directors on the same day, those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election. In any event each Director shall retire and shall (unless his terms of appointment with the Company specify otherwise) be eligible for re-election at the Annual General Meeting held in the third calendar year (or such earlier calendar year as may be specified for this purpose in his terms of appointment with the Company) following his last appointment, election or re-election at any General Meeting of the Company.

93. Filling rotation vacancies

93.1 At the meeting at which a Director retires, the Company may by Ordinary Resolution (subject to Article 95) fill the vacated office by appointing a person to it, and in default the retiring Director shall be deemed to have been re-appointed except in the following cases:

- (a) such Director has given notice to the Company that he is unwilling to be elected; or
- (b) at such meeting it is expressly resolved not to fill such vacated office or a resolution for the re-appointment of such Director shall have been put to the meeting and not passed.

93.2 In the event of the vacancy not being filled at such meeting, it may be filled by the Directors as a casual vacancy.

93.3 The retirement of a Director pursuant to Article 91 shall not have effect until the conclusion of the meeting except where a resolution is passed to elect some other person in the place of the retiring Director or a resolution for his re-election is put to the meeting and not passed and accordingly a retiring Director who is re-elected or deemed to have been re-elected will continue in office without break.

94. No single resolution to appoint two or more Directors

Except as otherwise authorised by Section 160 of the Act, the appointment of each person proposed as a Director shall be effected by a separate resolution.

95. Persons eligible as Directors

No person, other than a Director retiring at the meeting, shall be eligible for appointment as a Director at any General Meeting unless:

- (a) he is recommended by the Directors; or
- (b) not less than seven nor more than forty-two days before the date appointed for the meeting there shall have been left at the Office notice in writing signed by some member (other than the person to be proposed) duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given of his intention to propose such person for appointment and also notice in writing signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be appointed and stating all such particulars of him as would, on his appointment, be required to be included in the Company's Register of Directors.

96. Power of removal by Special Resolution

Subject to Section 168 of the Act, the Company in general meeting may by Special Resolution, remove any Director before the expiration of his term of office notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between the Company and such Director. Such removal shall be without prejudice to any claim which such Director may have for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.

97. No share qualification for directors

A Director need not hold any share qualification but shall be entitled to receive notice of and to attend and speak at any General Meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares of the Company.

98. No age qualification

No Director shall vacate his office or be ineligible for appointment or re-appointment as a Director by reason only of his having attained any particular age, nor shall special notice be required of any resolution appointing or approving the appointment of such a Director or any notice be required to state the age of the person to whom such resolution relates.

99. Vacation of office by directors

The office of a Director shall be vacated in any of the following events, namely:

- (a) he resigns by notice in writing to the Company;
- (b) he offers in writing to resign and the Directors resolve to accept such offer;
- (c) a bankruptcy order or an interim order is made against him or he 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 (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003; or
 - (ii) if in England or elsewhere, an order shall be made by any Court claiming jurisdiction on the grounds (however formulated) of mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a guardian or for the appointment of a receiver or other person (by whatever name called) to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs;
- (e) he and his alternate (if any) is absent from meetings of the Directors for six successive months without the permission of the Directors and the Directors resolve that his office is vacated;
- (f) in the case of a Director who holds any employment or executive office within the Company or any Subsidiary his employment with the Company and/or Subsidiary shall be determined and the Directors shall resolve that he has by reason of such determination vacated office; or
- (g) he becomes prohibited by law from acting as a Director.

100. Appointment of executive Directors

100.1 The Directors may from time to time:

- (a) appoint one or more of their number to hold any employment or executive office with the Company (including, where considered appropriate, but without limitation the office of Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Managing Director, Joint Managing Director or Chief Executive) on such terms and for such periods (subject to the provisions of the Statutes) as they may determine and, without prejudice to the terms of any contract entered into in any particular case, may at any time revoke any such appointment; and
- (b) permit any person appointed to be a Director to continue in any executive office or employment held by him before he was so appointed.

- 100.2 Any such appointment shall automatically determine if the appointee ceases to be a Director but without prejudice to any rights or claims which he may have against the Company by reason of such determination.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

101. Directors' fees

- 101.1 Each of the Directors may be paid out of the funds of the Company such sum by way of Directors' fees (in addition to any amounts payable under Article 103 or any other provision of these Articles) as the Directors may from time to time determine provided that the aggregate of all such fees so paid to such Directors shall not in any year exceed the sum of £600,000 exclusive of value added tax (if applicable) or such higher amount as may from time to time be decided by Ordinary Resolution of the Company and provided further that the maximum aggregate level of non-executive Directors' fees shall in any event be increased on each anniversary of the date of adoption of these Articles by the same percentage by which the Index of Retail Prices for all items last published by the Office for National Statistics of Her Majesty's Government (or any successor index or publishing body thereto) before such anniversary shall have increased over the Index last published before the date falling one year before such anniversary.
- 101.2 Such fees shall be divided among the Directors in such manner as the Directors shall direct and shall be deemed to accrue from day to day.

102. Additional remuneration for Directors

Any Director who is appointed to hold any employment or executive office with the Company or who, by request of the Company, goes or resides abroad for any purposes of the Company or who otherwise performs services which in the opinion of the Directors are outside the scope of his ordinary duties as a Director may be paid such additional remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the Directors (or any duly authorised committee of the Directors) may determine and either in addition to or in lieu of any remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other Article.

103. Expenses

Each Director may be paid his reasonable travelling expenses (including hotel and incidental expenses) of attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or committees of the Directors or general meetings or any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company or any other meeting which as a Director he is entitled to attend and shall be paid all expenses properly and reasonably incurred by him in the conduct of the Company's business or in the discharge of his duties as a Director.

104. Pensions and gratuities for Directors

The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to provide benefits, either by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or in any other manner whether similar to the foregoing or not, for any Director or former Director who is or was at any time employed by, or held an executive or other office or place of profit in, the Company or any body corporate which is or has been a Subsidiary of the

Company or a predecessor of the business of the Company or of any such Subsidiary and for the families and dependants of any such persons and for the purpose of providing any such benefits contribute to any scheme trust or fund or pay any premiums.

105. President

105.1 The Directors may by resolution from time to time appoint any person (whether a Director or not) to be President of the Company either for life or for a fixed or unspecified period and upon such terms as to remuneration, reimbursement of expenses and other matters as the Directors may determine. The Directors may also vary or terminate such appointment at any time but without prejudice to any claims by such President for breach of the terms of his appointment.

105.2 The functions of the President shall be such as may be determined by the Directors, but he shall not by virtue of his appointment as such be a Director or officer of the Company nor have any executive powers or duties in the management of the Company.

105.3 The President shall have the same rights to receive notice of and to attend and speak at meetings of the Directors and General Meetings as respectively belong to Directors and members of the Company, but his appointment as such shall not entitle him to voting or other rights belonging to Directors or members.

105.4 The President's appointment shall lapse on the happening of the events specified in Article 99.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

106. General powers of Company vested in Directors

Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, these Articles and to any directions given by the Company in General Meeting, the business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors who may exercise all the powers of the Company. No such direction and no alteration of these Articles shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if that direction or alteration had not been given or made.

107. Power to establish local boards

The Directors may establish any local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company, either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and may appoint any persons to be members of such local boards and may determine their remuneration. The Directors may delegate to any local board, manager or agent any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the Directors with power to sub-delegate, and may authorise the members of any local board, or any of them, to fill any vacancies therein and to act notwithstanding vacancies. Any such appointment or delegation may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Directors may think fit, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of its own powers, and the Directors may remove any person so appointed, and may annul or vary any such delegation, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such annulment or variation shall be affected thereby. Subject as aforesaid the proceedings of any local board shall be governed by such of these Articles as regulate the proceedings of the Directors so far as they are capable of applying.

108. Delegation to committees

108.1 The Directors may delegate any of their powers or discretions (including, without limitation, the power to determine Directors' fees or additional remuneration and to

vary the terms and conditions of employment of or confer any other benefit on any of the Directors) to committees. No such committee shall, unless the Directors otherwise resolve, have power to sub-delegate to sub-committees any of the powers or discretion delegated to it. Any such committee or sub-committee shall consist of two or more Directors and (if thought fit) one or more other persons provided that a majority of the members of the committee shall be Directors and no resolutions of the committee shall be effective unless a majority of those present when it is passed are Directors.

108.2 Any committee or sub-committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations which may from time to time be imposed on it by the Directors.

108.3 Subject to the foregoing, the meetings and proceedings of any such committee or sub-committee consisting of two or more members shall be governed mutatis mutandis by the provisions of these Articles regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Directors, so far as the same are not superseded by any regulations made by the Directors under Article 108.2.

109. Powers of attorney

The Directors may from time to time, and at any time by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any company, firm or person, or any fluctuating body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Directors, to be the attorney of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Directors under these Articles or the Statutes) and for such period and subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and any such power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with any such agent as the Directors may think fit, and may also authorise any such attorney to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him.

110. Delegation of powers to individual Directors

The Directors may entrust to and confer upon any Director any of the powers exercisable by them as Directors upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as they think fit and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and may from time to time revoke withdraw alter or vary all or any of such powers but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of the revocation or variation shall be affected by it.

111. Provision for employees

The Directors may exercise any power conferred by the Statutes to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries in connection with the transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or that Subsidiary or the cessation of its business.

112. Designation of "Director" not to imply directorship

The Directors may from time to time appoint any person to an office or employment having a designation or title including the word "Director" or attach to any existing office or employment with the Company such a designation or title. The inclusion of the word "Director" in the designation or title of any office or employment with the Company (other than the office of Managing or Joint Managing Director) shall not imply that the holder thereof is a Director of the Company nor shall such holder thereby be empowered in any respect to act as a Director of the Company or be deemed to be a Director for any of the purposes of these Articles.

113. Borrowing powers

113.1 Subject as hereinafter provided and to the provisions of the Statutes, the Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking property and uncalled capital or any part or parts thereof and 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.

113.2 The Directors shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its Subsidiaries so as to secure (so far as regards Subsidiaries as by such exercise it can secure) that the aggregate principal amount (including any premium payable on final payment) for the time being outstanding of all moneys borrowed by the Group (exclusive of money borrowed by the Company from and for the time being owing to any Subsidiary or by any Subsidiary and for the time being owing to the Company or another Subsidiary) shall not at any time without the previous sanction of an Ordinary Resolution of the Company, exceed an amount equal to three times the Adjusted Share Capital and Reserves.

113.3 For the purposes of this Article:

- (a) the "Group" means on any date on which the calculation of moneys borrowed falls to be made the Company and such Subsidiaries of the Company as would pursuant to the Statutes be required to be included in any group accounts prepared by the Company as at that date but excluding any Subsidiary which in the opinion of the Directors would not be consolidated in the group accounts prepared at such date by reason of any exemption or permission then available under the Statutes;
- (b) in applying the provisions of these Articles to subsidiary undertakings which are not companies references to equity share capital:
 - (i) in relation to a subsidiary undertaking with capital but no share capital are to rights in the capital of the undertaking;
 - (ii) in relation to an undertaking without capital are to interests:
 - (A) conferring any right to share in the profits or liability to contribute to the losses of the undertaking; or
 - (B) giving rise to an obligation to contribute to the debts or expenses of the undertaking in the event of a winding up;
- (c) moneys borrowed by the Group should be deemed to include (to the extent that the same would not otherwise fall to be taken into account):
 - (i) the principal amount (together with any premium payable on final repayment) of all debentures of any member of the Group which are not for the time being beneficially owned by the Company and/or any of its Subsidiaries;
 - (ii) the outstanding amount of acceptances (not being acceptances of trade bills in respect of a purchase or sale of goods in the ordinary course of trading) by any member of the Group or by any bank or accepting house under any acceptance credit opened on behalf of and in favour of any member of the Group; and
 - (iii) the nominal amount of any issued or paid-up share capital and the

principal amount of any debentures or other borrowed moneys (not being shares or debentures which or moneys borrowed the indebtedness in respect of which is for the time being beneficially owned within the Group) of any body whether corporate or unincorporate the redemption or repayment of which is guaranteed or wholly or partly secured by any member of the Group;

- (d) amounts borrowed for the purpose of repaying the whole or any part of any amounts previously borrowed and then outstanding (including any premium payable on final repayment) and to be applied for that purpose within four months of the borrowing shall not, pending such application, be taken into account as money borrowed;
- (e) any amount borrowed by any member of the Group from bankers or others for the purpose of financing any contract up to an amount not exceeding that part of the price receivable under such contract which is guaranteed or insured by the Export Credits Guarantee Department or other like institution carrying on a similar business shall be deemed not to be moneys borrowed;
- (f) moneys borrowed by a partly owned Subsidiary and not owing to another member of the Group shall be taken into account subject to the exclusion of a proportion thereof equal to the minority proportion and moneys borrowed from a partly owned Subsidiary by another member of the Group shall be taken into account to the extent of a proportion thereof equal to the minority proportion and for the purposes of this paragraph "minority proportion" shall mean the proportion of the issued equity share capital of such partly owned Subsidiary which is not attributable directly or indirectly to the Company;
- (g) moneys borrowed by any member of the Group expressed in or calculated by reference to a currency other than sterling shall be translated into sterling:
 - (i) by reference to the rate of exchange used for the conversion of such currency in the latest audited balance sheet of the relevant member of the Group or;
 - (ii) (in the absence thereof) by reference to the middle market rate of exchange prevailing in London at the close of business on the date of such balance sheet,

but if the amount in sterling resulting from conversion at that rate would be greater than 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;

- (h) a sum equal to the amount of moneys borrowed by a company which becomes a Subsidiary after the date of adoption of these Articles and which is outstanding at the date when such company becomes a Subsidiary shall for the period of six months from the date of such event be deemed not to be moneys borrowed;
- (i) "Adjusted Share Capital and Reserves" shall mean at any material time the aggregate of:
 - (i) the amount paid-up on the issued share capital account of the Company; and
 - (ii) the amount standing to the credit of the consolidated reserves of the Company and its Subsidiaries (if any) (including any share premium

account special reserve or capital redemption reserve or credit balance on profit and loss account) and after deducting any debit balance on the consolidated profit and loss account,

all as showed by the then latest available audited consolidated balance sheet of the Group but after:

- (A) making such adjustments as may be appropriate in respect of any variation in the amount of such paid up share capital or any such reserves subsequent to the relevant balance sheet date and so that for the purpose of making such adjustments if any issue or proposed issue of shares by the Company for cash has been underwritten then such shares shall be deemed to have been issued and the amount (including any premium) of the subscription moneys payable in respect thereof (not being moneys payable later than six months after the date of allotment) shall, to the extent so underwritten, be deemed to have been paid up on a date when the issue of such shares was underwritten (or, if such underwriting was conditional, on the date when it became unconditional);
- (B) making such adjustments as may be appropriate in respect of any dividends or other distributions declared, recommended, paid or made by the Company or its Subsidiaries (otherwise than payable directly or indirectly to the Company) out of profits earned up to and including the date of the latest audited balance sheet of the Company or its Subsidiaries (as the case may be) to the extent that such distribution is not provided for in such balance sheet;
- (C) making such adjustments as may be appropriate in respect of any variation in the interests of the Company in its Subsidiaries since the date of the latest audited balance sheet of the Company;
- (D) if the calculation is required for the purposes of or in connection with a transaction under or in connection with which any company is to become or cease to be a Subsidiary, making such adjustments as would be appropriate if such transaction had been carried into effect;
- (E) excluding therefrom (if not otherwise taken into account) any sum set aside for taxation;
- (F) excluding such amounts (if any) as are attributable to share capital of any Subsidiary not owned by the Company or any Subsidiary;
- (G) excluding any amount for goodwill or other intangible assets (not being an amount representing part of the cost of an acquisition of shares or other property) incorporated as an asset in the audited balance sheet;
- (H) adding back to the consolidated reserves the total aggregate amount of any sums which have after 30 November 1997 been charged to such reserves in respect of goodwill arising (whether on consolidation or otherwise) as a result of the acquisition of any asset by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or any

associated undertaking (within the meaning of paragraph 19, Schedule 6 The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008) but only if and to the extent that such asset shall at the relevant time remain in the beneficial ownership of the Group or any such associated undertaking ("a relevant asset") after deducting therefrom a sum equal to the aggregate of the amounts of any permanent diminution in value of any of the relevant assets; and

- (I) making such other adjustments (if any) as the Auditors may consider appropriate including in particular any further adjustments as may be appropriate to provide for the carrying into effect of the transaction for the purposes of or in connection with which the Adjusted Share Capital and Reserves are required to be calculated.

113.4 A certificate or report by the Auditors as to the amount of the Adjusted Share Capital and Reserves or the amount of moneys borrowed or secured or to the effect that the limit imposed by this Article has not been or will not be exceeded at any particular time or times shall be conclusive evidence of such amount or fact for the purposes of this Article. For the purposes of their computation, the Auditors may at their discretion make such further or other adjustments (if any) as they think fit. Nevertheless for the purposes of this Article the Directors may act in reliance on a bona fide estimate of the amount of the Adjusted Share Capital and Reserves at any time and if in consequence such limit is inadvertently exceeded an amount of moneys borrowed equal to the excess may be disregarded until the expiration of 60 days after the date on which (by reason of a determination of the Auditors or otherwise) the Directors become aware that such a situation has or may have arisen.

113.5 No debt incurred or security given in respect of moneys borrowed in excess of the limit imposed by this Article shall be invalid or ineffectual unless the lender or recipient of the security had express notice at the time when the debt was incurred or security given that the limit hereby imposed had been exceeded but no lender shall be concerned to see or enquire whether such limit is observed.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

114. Appointment

Each Director (other than an alternate Director) at any time by notice in writing signed by him and deposited at the Office, delivered at a meeting of the Directors or sent by Facsimile, or at the Company's option, by any other electronic means to an address provided for that purpose by the Company may appoint to the office of an alternate Director either another Director or any other person willing to act approved for that purpose by a resolution of the Directors, and may at any time terminate such appointment. The appointment of a person who is not a Director shall, unless previously approved by the Directors, have effect only upon and subject to being so approved. Any such alternate is referred to in these Articles as an alternate Director.

115. Determination of appointment

The appointment of an alternate Director shall automatically determine in any of the following events:

- (a) if the Director appointing him shall terminate the appointment;
- (b) on the happening of any event which, if he were a Director, would cause him

to vacate such office;

- (c) if by a written statement signed by him and sent or supplied to the Company at the Office or to an address specified for the purpose by the Company he shall resign such appointment;
- (d) if his appointor shall cease for any reason to be a Director but, if a Director retires but is re-appointed or deemed to have been re-appointed at the meeting at which he retires, any appointment of an alternate Director made by him which was in force immediately prior to his retirement shall continue after his re-appointment.

116. Rights and powers of alternate directors

An alternate Director shall (subject to his giving to the Company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be served upon him) be entitled to receive notices of meetings of the Directors and of any committee or sub-committee of the Directors of which his appointor is a member and shall be entitled to attend and vote as a Director and be counted in the quorum at any such meeting at which his appointor is not personally present, and at such meeting generally to perform all functions of his appointor as a Director and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting the provisions of these Articles shall apply as if he (instead of his appointor) were a Director. If the alternate Director is a Director or if he shall attend a meeting as an alternate for more than one Director his voting rights shall be cumulative but he shall not be counted more than once in a quorum. If his appointor is absent from the United Kingdom or otherwise not available, the alternate Director's signature to any resolution in writing of the Directors shall be as effective as the signature of his appointor. Save as aforesaid an alternate Director shall not have power to act as a Director nor shall he be deemed to be a Director for the purposes of these Articles but he shall be an officer of the Company and shall not be deemed to be the agent of the Director appointing him.

117. Contracts and remuneration

An alternate Director shall be entitled to contract and be interested in and benefit from contracts or arrangements and to be repaid expenses and to be indemnified to the same extent *mutatis mutandis* as if he were a Director but he shall not be entitled to receive from the Company in respect of his appointment as alternate Director any remuneration except only such part (if any) of the remuneration otherwise payable to his appointor as such appointor may by notice in writing to the Company from time to time direct.

MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

118. Directors' proceedings

Subject to the provisions of these Articles, the Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote. A Director may, and the Secretary on the requisition of a Director shall, call a meeting of the Directors.

119. Notice of Directors' meetings

A Director absent or intending to be absent from the United Kingdom may request the Directors that notices of meetings of Directors shall during his absence be sent to him at his last known address or any other address given by him to the Company for this

purpose. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting of Directors to any Director who is for the time being absent from the United Kingdom if no such request is made or if the address given to the Company for the purpose of this Article is outside the United Kingdom and no address for the purposes of communication by electronic means or facsimile transmission number or otherwise has been provided. Where such address is outside the United Kingdom, notice may be sent by any electronic means but the Company shall not be obliged to give the Director a longer period of notice than he would have been entitled to had he been present in the United Kingdom. Any Director may waive notice of any meeting and such waiver may be retrospective.

120. Directors' meetings by telephone or other communications equipment

All or any of the Directors, or the members of any committee or sub-committee of the Directors, may participate in a meeting of the Directors or of such committee by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment allowing all persons participating in the meeting to hear each other at the same time. A person so participating shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall be entitled to vote and to be counted in a quorum accordingly. Subject to the Statutes, all business transacted in this way by the Board or a committee or sub-committee of the Board is for the purposes of the Articles deemed to be validly and effectively transacted notwithstanding that fewer than three Directors may physically present at the same place. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no such group, where the Chairman of the meeting is present.

121. Quorum

The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Directors may be fixed from time to time by the Directors, and unless so fixed at any other number shall be three.

122. Appointment and removal of Chairman

The Directors may elect from their number a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman or in their absence may appoint some other Director to be Chairman of their meetings. The Directors may also remove the Chairman or Deputy Chairman or such other Director from such office from such office or otherwise stipulate the period for which they respectively are to hold the same. If no such Chairman or Deputy Chairman is appointed, or if at any meeting neither is present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding that meeting, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.

123. Resolution in writing

A resolution in writing signed by all the Directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the Directors or a duly appointed committee or sub-committee for the time being (not being in either case less than the number required to form a quorum) shall be as valid and effective as a resolution duly passed at a meeting of the Directors duly convened and held, and may consist of several documents in the like form each signed by one or more of the Directors. A resolution signed by an alternate Director need not also be signed by the Director who appointed him.

124. Validity of acts of Directors or committee

All acts done by any meeting of the Directors, or of a committee or sub-committee of the Directors, or by any person acting as a Director or as an alternate Director or as a member of any such committee or sub-committee, shall (as regards all persons

dealing in good faith with the Company notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment or continuance in office of any Director, alternate Director or person acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, or had vacated office or were not entitled to vote) be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a Director or, as the case may be, an alternate Director or member of the committee and had been entitled to vote.

125. Directors' interests

A Director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract or proposed contract with the Company or arrangement or proposed arrangement with which the Company or any subsidiary is connected shall declare the nature of his interest to the other Directors, subject to these Articles and the Statutes.

126. Authorisation by the Board

126.1 The Board may, in accordance with these Articles, authorise any matter proposed or declared to it which would, if not so authorised, involve a breach of duty by a Director of his duty under Section 175 of the Act to avoid a situation in which he has or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts or possibly may conflict with the Company's interests. In giving any authorisations under this Article, the Board may impose such limits or conditions or authorise a matter on such terms and for such a duration as it thinks fit.

126.2 A matter is proposed or declared to the Board by its being submitted:

- (a) in writing for consideration at a meeting of the Board or for the authorisation of the Board by resolution in writing; and
- (b) in accordance with the Board's normal procedures or in such other manner as the Board may approve.

126.3 For the purposes of this Article 126, a conflict of interest includes a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties, and interest includes both direct and indirect interests.

126.4 In the case of an authorisation given by resolution in writing:

- (a) the resolution must be signed by all the Directors ; and
- (b) the number of Directors that sign the resolution (disregarding the Director in question and any other Director who has a direct or indirect interest in the matter being authorised) is not less than the number required to form a quorum.

126.5 The Board may vary the terms or duration of such authorisation (including any limits or conditions imposed on it) or revoke it. Any terms, limits or conditions imposed by the Board in respect of its authorisation of a Director's conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest (whether given pursuant to this Article 126 or otherwise) may provide (without limitation) that:

- (a) if the relevant Director has (other than through his position as Director) information in relation to the relevant matter in respect of which he owes a duty of confidentiality to another person, he is not obliged to disclose that information to the Company or to use or apply it in performing his duties as a Director;

- (b) the Director is to be excluded from discussions in relation to the relevant matter whether at a meeting of the Board or any committee or sub-committee of the Board or otherwise;
- (c) the Director is not to be given any documents or other information in relation to the relevant matter; and
- (d) the Director may or may not vote (or may or may not be counted in the quorum) at a meeting of the Board or any committee or sub-committee of the Board in relation to any resolution relating to the relevant matter.

126.6 A Director does not infringe any duty he owes to the Company by virtue of Sections 171 to 177 of the Act if he acts in accordance with such terms, limits and conditions (if any) as the Board imposes in respect of its authorisation of the Director's conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest (whether given pursuant to Article 126 or otherwise).

126.7 Any authorisation under this Articles will be effective only if:

- (a) any requirement as to quorum at the meeting at which the matter is considered is met without counting the Director in question or any other Director interested in the matter under consideration;
- (b) the matter was agreed to without such Director(s) voting or would have been agreed to if the votes(s) of such Director(s) had not been counted; or
- (c) given otherwise in accordance with the Statutes.

127. Interested Directors precluded from voting

127.1 Except as provided by the terms of any authorisation of a conflict of interest or proposed conflict of interest given by the directors (whether pursuant to Article 126 or otherwise), if a meeting (or part of a meeting) of the Board is concerned with an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company in which a director is interested, that Director may not vote on or be counted in the quorum at that meeting or part of the meeting.

127.2 However, a Director who is interested in an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company may vote and count in the quorum at that meeting or part of a the meeting if:

- (a) the Director's interest arises solely through an interest in shares, debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the Company;
- (b) the Company by Ordinary Resolution disappplies the provision of these Articles which would otherwise prevent a Director from being counted as participating in, or voting at, a meeting of the Board;
- (c) the Director's interest cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a material conflict of interest; or
- (d) the Director's conflict of interest arises from one of the following permitted causes:
 - (i) the giving of a guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by the Director or any other person at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of the Subsidiaries;

- (ii) the giving of a guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries for which the Director has assumed responsibility in whole or in part, either alone or jointly with others, under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
- (iii) a transaction or arrangement concerning an offer of shares, debentures or other securities of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries for subscription or purchase, in which offer he is or may be entitled to participate as a holder of securities or in the underwriting or sub underwriting of which he is to participate;
- (iv) the giving to a Director of an indemnity against liabilities incurred or to be incurred by that Director in the execution and discharge of his duties;
- (v) the provision to a Director of funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by that Director in defending criminal or civil proceedings against him or in connection with any application under any of the provisions mentioned in Section 205(5) of the Act or otherwise enabling him to avoid incurring that expenditure; or
- (vi) a proposed or actual transaction or arrangement to which the Company is or is to be a party concerning another company (including any Subsidiary) in which he and any persons connected with him (within the meaning of Section 252 of the Act) is interested (directly or indirectly) whether as an officer, shareholder, creditor or otherwise (a "relevant company"), if he do not to his knowledge hold an interest in shares (as that term is used in Sections 820 to 825 of the Act) representing one per cent. or more of any class of the equity share capital of or the voting rights available to members in the relevant company or of any third company through which his or their interest is deserved;
- (vii) a transaction or arrangement for the benefit of the employees and directors or former employees and directors of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries (including any pension fund or retirement, death or disability scheme) which does not award privileges or special benefits to directors or former directors; and
- (viii) a transaction or arrangement concerning the purchase or maintenance of any insurance policy which the Company is empowered to purchase or maintain for the benefit of Directors or any other officer of the Company under which he may benefit.

127.3 A Director may not vote on or be counted in the quorum in relation to a resolution of the Board or committee or sub-committee of the Board concerning his own appointment (including, without limitation, fixing or varying the terms of his appointment or its termination) as the holder of an office, employment or place of profit with the Company or any company in which the Company is interested. However, where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including, without limitation, fixing or varying the terms of appointment or termination of that appointment) of two or more directors to offices, employment or places of profit with the Company or a company in which the Company is interested, such proposals may be divided and a separate resolution considered in relation to each Director. In that case, each of the Directors concerned (if not otherwise debarred from voting under these Articles) is entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

128. Materiality of Directors' interests

- 128.1 If a question arises at any meeting of the Board or committee or sub-committee of the Board as to the materiality of a Director's interest (other than the interest of the Chairman of the meeting) or as to the entitlement of a Director (other than the Chairman of the meeting) to vote or be counted in a quorum and the question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or being counted in the quorum, the question shall be referred to the Chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to the Director concerned is conclusive and binding on all concerned, except in a case where the nature or extent of the interests of the Director concerned have not been fairly disclosed.
- 128.2 If a question arises at a meeting of the Board or committee or sub-committee of the Board as to the materiality of the interest of the Chairman of the meeting or as to the entitlement of the Chairman of the meeting to vote or be counted in a quorum and the question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or being counted in the quorum, the question shall be decided by resolution of the Directors or committee members present at the meeting (excluding the Chairman of the meeting) whose majority vote is conclusive and binding on all concerned where the nature or extent of the interests of the Director concerned have not been fairly disclosed.

129. Directors permitted to retain benefits

- 129.1 A Director shall not by reason of being a Director (or because of the fiduciary relationship established by reason of being a Director) be accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefit which he derives from or in connection with a relationship involving a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest:
- (a) which has (if applicable) been authorised whether by the board pursuant to Article 126; or
 - (b) otherwise or by the Company in General Meeting (subject, in any such case, to any limits or conditions to which such authorisation was subject).
- 129.2 If he has disclosed to the Board the nature and extent of his interest to the extent required by the Act, a Director is not required, by reason of being a Director (or because of the fiduciary relationship established by reason of being a Director) to account to the Company for any remuneration or other benefit which he derives from or in connection with:
- (a) being a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with:
 - (i) the Company or in which the Company is interested; or
 - (ii) a body corporate in which the Company is interested.
 - (b) acting (otherwise than as auditor) alone or through his organisation in a professional capacity for the Company (and he or that organisation is entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director); or
 - (c) being a director or other officer of, or employed by, or otherwise interested in the Company's subsidiaries or any other body corporate in which the Company is interested.
- 129.3 A Directors' receipt of any such remuneration or other benefit referred to in this Article 129 does not constitute a breach of his duty under Section 176 of the Act. No

transaction or arrangement approved or permitted pursuant to these Articles shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such remuneration interest or benefit.

129.4 Subject to the Acts, the Company may by Ordinary Resolution suspend or relax the provisions of these Articles to any extent or ratify any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal not properly authorised by reason of a contravention of these Articles.

130. Directors' power relating to other companies

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

131. Connected persons and alternate Directors

For the purposes of these Articles, any interest of a person who is for the purposes of the Acts connected with (within the meaning of Section 252 of the Act) a Director is treated as the interest of the Director and, in relation to an alternate Director, the interest of his appointor is treated as the interest of the alternate Director in addition to any interest which the alternate Director otherwise has. These Articles apply to an alternate Director as if he were a Director otherwise appointed.

SECRETARY

132. Appointment, remuneration and removal

132.1 Subject to the Statutes, the Secretary shall be appointed by the Directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit; and any Secretary so appointed may be removed from office by the Directors but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company. If thought fit, two or more persons may be appointed as joint Secretaries and the Directors may also appoint from time to time on such terms as they think fit one or more assistant or deputy Secretaries.

132.2 Any provision of the Statutes or these Articles requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a Director and the Secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as Director and as, or in the place of, the Secretary.

133. Authentication of documents

Any Director or the Secretary or any person appointed by the Directors for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any documents affecting the constitution of the Company and any resolutions passed by the Company or the Directors or any committee of the Directors and any books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company and to certify copies of them or extracts from them as true copies or extracts; and where any books, records, documents or accounts are elsewhere than at the Office the local manager or other officer of the Company having the custody of them shall be deemed to be a person appointed by the Directors for the above purposes. A document purporting to be a copy of a resolution or an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Company or of the Directors or any committee, which is certified as described in this Article, shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company, upon the faith of such resolution or extract of minutes, that such resolution has been duly passed or, as the case may be, that such minutes or extract is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.

THE SEAL/EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS

134. Use of Seal

- 134.1 The Directors shall provide for the safe custody of the Seal which shall only be used by the authority of the Directors or of a committee authorised by the Directors in that behalf.
- 134.2 Subject to Article 15, every instrument to which the Seal shall be affixed shall be signed autographically by one Director and the Secretary or by two Directors or by one Director and some other person appointed by the Directors for the purpose.
- 134.3 Where the Statutes so permit, any instrument signed by one Director and the Secretary or, by two Directors or by a Director in the presence of a witness who attests the signature and expressed (in whatever form of words) to be executed by the Company shall have the same effect as if executed under the Seal.

135. Securities Seal

The Securities Seal (if any) shall be used only for sealing shares or debentures or other securities or options in respect of such securities issued by the Company and documents creating or evidencing securities or options so issued. Any such securities or documents sealed with the Securities Seal shall not be required to be signed.

136. Resolution to dispense with Seal

The Directors may resolve (if such is lawful) that the Company shall not have a Seal.

137. Seal for use abroad

The Company may have an official seal for use abroad under the provisions of the Statutes.

MINUTES AND BOOKS

138. Minutes

The Directors shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose:

- (a) of all appointments of officers made by the Directors;
- (b) of the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Directors and of any committee of the Directors; and
- (c) of all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company and of any class of members of the Company and of the Directors and of committees of the Directors and of all written resolutions of the Directors.

Any such minutes, if purporting to be signed by the Chairman of the meeting to which they relate or of the meeting at which they are read, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts stated in them without any further proof.

139. Statutory books

Any register, index, minute book, book of account or other book required by these Articles or the Statutes to be kept by or on behalf of the Company may, subject to the Statutes, be kept either by making entries in bound books or by recording them in any other manner. In any case in which bound books are not used, the Directors shall take

adequate precautions for guarding against falsification and for facilitating its discovery.

ACCOUNTS

140. Records to be kept and inspection of records

Accounting records sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and otherwise complying with the Statutes shall be kept at the Office or (subject to the provisions of the Statutes) at such other place in Great Britain as the Directors think fit, and shall always be open to inspection by the officers of the Company. No member (other than a Director or other officer of the Company) or other person shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Company, except as conferred by the Statutes or authorised by the Directors or by an Ordinary Resolution of the Company or under an order of a Court of competent jurisdiction.

141. Preparation of accounts and reports

The Directors shall in respect of each financial year in accordance with the Statutes cause to be prepared and to be laid before the Company in General Meeting such profit and loss accounts, income statements, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and other financial statements and reports as are required by the Statutes.

142. Publication of annual accounts

A copy of every balance sheet and profit and loss account or income statement (including every document required by law to be annexed thereto) which is to be laid before the Company in General Meeting and of the Directors' and Auditors' reports shall, not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting, be made available to every member and debenture-holder of the Company and to every other person who is entitled to receive notices of meetings from the Company under the provisions of the Statutes or of these Articles, provided that this Article shall not require a copy of these documents to be sent to more than one of joint holders or to any person of whose current address the Company is not aware, but any member or holder of debentures to whom a copy of these documents has not been sent shall be entitled to have a copy made available free of charge on application at the Office.

143. Summary financial statements

The requirements of Article 142 shall be deemed satisfied in relation to members by sending to each member, where permitted by the Statutes and instead of the copies referred to in Article 142, a summary financial statement derived from the Company's annual accounts and the Directors' report and prepared in the form and containing the information prescribed by the Statutes and any regulations made under them.

144. Copies to be provided to London Stock Exchange

Whenever a listing on London Stock Exchange and on the Official List for all or any of the shares or debentures of the Company for the time being shall be in force, there shall be forwarded to the appropriate officer of London Stock Exchange and the UKLA (to the extent applicable) such number of copies of such documents as may for the time being be required under its regulations or practice.

145. Auditors

Auditors of the Company shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with the Statutes. The Auditors' report to the members made pursuant to the Statutes shall be read before the Company in General Meeting and shall be open to inspection

by any member.

DIVIDENDS

146. Declaration of dividends by Company

Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the Company may by Ordinary Resolution declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members but no such dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Directors. For the avoidance of doubt, no dividend shall be payable to the Company itself in respect of any shares held by it as treasury shares (except to the extent permitted by Statute).

147. Payment of fixed and interim dividends

147.1 The Directors may pay fixed dividends payable on any shares of the Company with preferential rights, half-yearly or otherwise, on fixed dates whenever the profits of the Company in the opinion of the Directors justify that course, and the Directors may also from time to time declare and pay to the holders of any class of shares such interim dividends as appear to the Directors to be justified by such profits.

147.2 The Directors acting in good faith shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferential rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferential rights provided that at the time of such declaration no preferential dividend is in arrears.

148. Dividends paid according to amount and period shares paid up

148.1 Unless and to the extent that the rights attached to or terms of issue of any shares provide otherwise, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid-up on the shares on which the dividend is paid, but no amount paid on a share in advance of a call shall be treated for the purposes of this Article as paid on the share.

148.2 In any other case, dividends shall be apportioned and paid in proportion to the amounts paid-up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; but, if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date or be entitled to dividends declared after a particular date, such share shall rank for or be entitled to dividend accordingly.

149. Amount due on shares may be deducted from dividends

The Directors may deduct from any dividend or other moneys payable to any member on or in respect of a share all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to shares of the Company.

150. Dividends paid to member on share register at record date

All dividends and interest shall belong and be paid (subject to any lien of the Company) to those members whose names shall be on the Register at the record date fixed in accordance with Article 159 notwithstanding any subsequent transfer or transmission of shares.

151. Retention of dividends on transmission

The Directors may retain the dividends payable upon shares in respect of which any person is under the provisions as to the transmission of shares contained in these Articles entitled to become a member, or which any person is under those provisions entitled to transfer, until such person shall become a member in respect of such shares or shall transfer the same.

152. Retention of dividends where Company has a lien

The Directors may retain any dividends or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share on which the Company has a lien, and may apply the same in or towards satisfaction of the debts, liabilities or engagements in respect of which the lien exists.

153. Payment procedure

Any dividend, interest or other moneys payable in cash in respect of registered shares may be paid by cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument sent through the post directed to the registered address of the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the registered address of that one of the joint holders who is first named on the Register or to such person and to such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every such cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument shall be made payable to, or (at the Company's discretion) to the order of, the person to whom it is sent and may be crossed "A/C Payee" or otherwise and shall be sent at the risk of such person. Payment of any cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument by the banker on whom it is drawn shall be a good discharge to the Company. In addition, any such dividend or other sum may be paid by any bank or other funds transfer system or such other means and to or through such person as the holder or joint holders (as the case may be) may in writing direct, and the Company shall have no responsibility for any sums lost or delayed in the course of any such transfer or where it has acted on any such directions. Any one, two or more joint holders may give effectual receipts for any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the shares held by them as joint holders.

154. Forfeiture of unclaimed dividends

All dividends unclaimed may be invested or otherwise made use of, at the Directors' discretion, for the benefit of the Company until, subject as provided in these Articles, claimed. Any dividend unclaimed after a period of twelve years from the date when it became due for payment shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company and the payment by the Directors of any unclaimed dividend or other sum payable on or in respect of a share into a separate account shall not constitute the Company a trustee in respect of it.

155. Uncashed dividends

The Company may cease to send any cheque or warrant through the post or may stop the transfer of any sum by any bank or other funds transfer system or may stop any other means of payment made pursuant to Article 153, as the case may be, for any dividend payable on any shares in the Company which is normally paid in that manner on those shares if either in respect of at least two consecutive dividends payable on those shares the cheques or warrants have been returned undelivered or remain uncashed or the transfer has failed or in respect of one dividend payable on those shares the cheques or warrants have been returned undelivered or remain uncashed or the transfer has failed and reasonable enquiries made by the Company have failed to establish any new address of the holder of those shares but, subject to the provisions of these Articles, shall recommence sending cheques or warrants or transferring funds or using other means of payment, as the case may be, in respect of dividends payable on those shares if the holder or person entitled by transmission claims the arrears of dividend in which event the Company shall resume payment of dividend (and arrears) as notified by the claimant or, in the absence of such notification, in the same manner in which payment was effected prior to the suspension of the payment of dividend. If any such cheque, warrant or order has or shall be alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, the Directors may, on request of the person entitled thereto, issue a replacement cheque, warrant or order subject to compliance with such conditions as to evidence and indemnity and the payment of out

of pocket expenses of the Company in connection with the request as the Directors may think fit.

156. No interest on dividends

No dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share shall bear interest against the Company.

157. Dividend not in cash

The Company may, upon the recommendation of the Directors, by Ordinary Resolution, direct payment of a dividend wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets (and in particular of paid up shares or debentures of any other company) and the Directors shall give effect to such resolution. Where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution (including, without limitation, in relation to fractional entitlements or legal or practical problems under the law of, or the requirements of any recognised regulatory body or any stock exchange in, any country or territory), the Directors may settle the same as they think fit and in particular may issue fractional certificates (or ignore fractions) and fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all members and may vest any assets in trustees, upon trust for the members entitled to the dividend and may determine that cash shall be paid to any overseas holder upon the footing of the value so fixed.

158. Waiver of dividend

The waiver, in whole or in part, of any dividend on any share by any document (whether or not under seal) shall be effective only if such document is signed by the holder (or the person entitled to the share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder) and delivered to the Company and if to the extent that the same is accepted as such or acted upon by the Company.

159. Record dates

Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles but subject always to the Statutes, the Company or the Directors may by resolution specify a date (the "record date") as the date at the close of business (or such other time as the Directors may determine) on which persons registered as the holders of shares or other securities shall be entitled to receipt of any dividend, distribution, allotment, issue, notice, information, document or circular and such record date may be on or before the date the same is made, paid or despatched or (in the case of any dividend, interest, allotment or issue) after the date on which the same is recommended, resolved, declared or announced but without prejudice to the rights inter se in respect of the same of the transferors and transferees of any such shares or other securities.

160. Scrip dividends

With the prior approval of an Ordinary Resolution of the Company passed at any General Meeting, the Directors may, in respect of any dividend proposed to be paid or declared in any period (not exceeding five years on any occasion) for which such approval is granted offer ordinary shareholders the right to elect to receive in lieu of such dividend (or part of any such dividend) an allotment of additional ordinary shares credited as fully paid. In any such case the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) the basis of allotment shall be determined by the Directors so that the value (calculated at the Relevant Price) of the additional ordinary shares each holder

of ordinary shares who elects to receive the same shall be allotted in lieu of any amount of dividend shall equal as nearly as possible the net cash amount of the dividend which would otherwise have been received. For such purpose the "Relevant Price" of an ordinary share shall be the average of the middle market quotations of the ordinary shares on the London Stock Exchange, as derived from the Daily Official List, on each of the first five business days on which the ordinary shares are quoted "ex" the relevant dividend or such price as is equal to the market price of an ordinary share ascertained in such manner as the Directors may determine and set out in the announcement of the availability of the election in respect of the relevant dividend;

- (b) if the Directors determine to allow such right of election on any occasion they shall give notice in writing to the ordinary shareholders of the right of election offered to them and shall issue forms of election and shall specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which, and the latest date and time by which, duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective; the Directors may also issue forms under which shareholders may elect to receive ordinary shares instead of cash both in respect of the relevant dividend and in respect of future dividends not yet declared or resolved (and accordingly in respect of which the basis of allotment shall not have been determined);
- (c) subject to Article 160(d) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been accorded) shall not be payable in cash on ordinary shares in respect of which the share election has been duly exercised (the "elected ordinary shares"), and in the place of that dividend additional shares (subject to paragraph (d) below) 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 such of the sums standing to the credit of reserves (including any share premium account or capital redemption reserve) and/or of profit and loss account as the Directors may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of additional ordinary shares to be allotted on such basis and shall apply the same in paying up in full the appropriate number of unissued ordinary shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the elected ordinary shares on such basis;
- (d) no fraction of any share shall be allotted. The Directors may make provisions as they think fit for any fractional entitlements including provisions whereby, in whole or in part, the benefit of any fractions accrues to the Company and/or under which fractional entitlements are accrued and/or retained and in each case accumulated on behalf of any shareholder and such accruals or retentions are applied to the allotment by way of bonus to or cash subscription on behalf of such shareholder of fully paid shares. Without prejudice to the foregoing, where as a result of the exercise of a right of election, a holder of ordinary shares would become entitled to a fraction of a share, the Directors may in their absolute discretion resolve that in respect of the number of ordinary shares giving rise to the right to such fractional entitlement the shareholder's election shall not be effective and as regards such number of ordinary shares the dividend shall be payable in cash;
- (e) the additional ordinary shares so allotted shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the fully-paid ordinary shares then in issue save only as regards participation in the relevant dividend;
- (f) Articles 161 and 162 shall apply (*mutatis mutandis*) to any capitalisation made pursuant to this Article;

- (g) the Directors may on any occasion determine that rights of election shall not be made available to any holders of ordinary shares with registered addresses in any territory where in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities the circulation of an offer of rights of election would or might be unlawful, undesirable or impracticable and in such event the provisions of this Article shall be read and construed subject to such determination; and
- (h) in relation to any particular proposed dividend the Directors may in their absolute discretion withdraw the offer previously made to holders of ordinary shares to elect to receive additional ordinary shares in lieu of the cash dividend (or any part of it) at any time prior to the allotment of the additional ordinary shares.

161. Reserves

- 161.1 The Directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company and carry to reserve such sums as they think proper, which shall, at the discretion of the Directors, be applicable for any purpose to which the profits of the Company may properly be applied and, pending such application, may either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments (subject to the provisions of the Statutes) as the Directors may from time to time think fit. The Directors may also, without placing the same to reserve, carry forward any profits which they may think it prudent not to divide. The Directors may divide the reserve into any special funds as they think fit and may consolidate into one fund any special funds or any parts of any special funds into which the reserve may have been divided.
- 161.2 The Directors shall transfer to share premium account as required by the Statutes sums equal to the amount or value of any premiums at which any shares of the Company shall be issued.

CAPITALISATION OF RESERVES

162. Power to capitalise reserves and funds

The Company may, upon the recommendation of the Directors, at any time and from time to time pass an Ordinary Resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalise all or any part of any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve or fund (including the profit and loss account or income statement) whether or not the same is available for distribution and accordingly that the amount to be capitalised be set free for distribution among the members or any class of members who would be entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions, on the footing that it is applied either in or towards paying up the amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares in the Company held by those members respectively or in paying up in full unissued shares, debentures or other obligations of the Company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid up among those members, or partly in one way and partly in the other, but so that, for the purposes of this Article, a share premium account and a capital redemption reserve, and any reserve or fund representing unrealised profits, may be applied only in paying up unissued shares of the Company as fully paid. The Directors may resolve that any shares so allocated 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. The Directors may authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the Company on behalf of the persons entitled to participate in the distribution providing for the allotment to them respectively of any shares, debentures or other obligations of the Company to which they are entitled on the capitalisation and the agreement shall be binding on those persons.

163. Settlement of difficulties in distribution

Where any difficulty arises in regard to any distribution of any capitalised reserve or fund the Directors may settle the matter as they think expedient and in particular may issue fractional certificates or authorise any person to sell and transfer any fractions or may resolve that the distribution should be as nearly as may be practicable in the correct proportion but not exactly so or may ignore fractions altogether, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members in order to adjust the rights of all parties, as may seem expedient to the Directors.

DOCUMENTS, INFORMATION AND NOTICES

164. Serving of documents etc.

A notice, document or other information may be sent or supplied by the Company to any person entitled to receive such documents, information or notice in any of the terms permitted by the Act, personally or sent or supplied by hand or through the post in a pre-paid envelope:

- (a) Any document, information or notice is validly sent or supplied by the Company in hard copy if it is handed to the intended recipient:
 - (i) to his address specified for the purpose by the intended recipient if the intended recipient registered as a company to its office;
 - (ii) to the address shown in the Company's register of members;
 - (iii) to any address to which any provision of the Act authorises it to be sent or supplied;
 - (iv) if the Company is unable to obtain an address falling within paragraphs (i) to (iii), to the last address known to the Company of the intended recipient.
- (b) Any document, information or notice is validly sent or supplied by the Company in electronic form:
 - (i) to a person if that person has agreed (generally or specifically) that the document, information or notice may be sent or supplied in that form and has not revoked that agreement; or
 - (ii) to a company that is deemed to have so agreed by the Act.
- (c) Any document, information or notice is validly sent or supplied by the Company by electronic means if it is sent or supplied:
 - (i) to an address specified for the purpose by the intended recipient (generally or specifically); or
 - (ii) where the intended recipient is a company, to an address deemed by the Act to have been so specified.

165. Notices given by publication on a website

Any document, information or notice is validly sent or supplied by the Company by being made available on a website, provided that the following conditions are met:

- (a) the person has agreed (generally or specifically) the document, information or

notice may be sent or supplied to him via a website instead of being sent to the member in one of the ways specified in Article 164 or the member is taken to have so agreed in accordance with the Act and in either case that agreement has not been revoked; and

- (b) Company has notified the intended recipient that:
- (i) the fact that the document, information or has been published on the website;
 - (ii) the address of the website;
 - (iii) the place on the website where the notice may be accessed and how it may be accessed;
 - (iv) a statement that it concerns a notice of a company meeting, any other information prescribed by the Statutes including where the document, information or notice is a notice of meeting, the place, date and time of the general meeting; and
 - (v) whether the meeting is to be an Annual General Meeting.

A document, information or notice sent or supplied under this Article is deemed to be given in accordance with Article 164.

Where the document, information or notice of a meeting is published on a website in accordance with this Article, it shall continue to be published in the same place on that website from the date of the notification until the conclusion of the meeting to which the notice relates. Where the notice is by accident published in different places on the website or published for part only of that period from the date of notification until the conclusion of the meeting, the proceedings at such meeting are not thereby invalidated.

A document, information or notice is available on the website throughout the period specified by any applicable provision of the Act or, if no such period is specified, the period of 28 days starting on the date on which the notification referred to in Article 165(b)(i) is sent to the relevant person.

166. Notices to joint holders

A notice, document or other information may be sent or supplied to the joint holders of a share by giving the notice to the joint holder first named in the Register in respect of such joint holding, and notice so sent or supplied shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders. A joint holder whose name stands first in the Register but who has no specified or registered address in the United Kingdom for the service of notices shall be disregarded for this purpose except to the extent that the Company intends to send or supply a notice by electronic means and the joint holder whose name stands first in the Register has agreed (generally or specifically) to the sending or supply of that document, information or notice by electronic means and has not revoked that agreement and he has notified the Company of an address for that purpose. Anything to be agreed or specified in respect of a joint holding may be agreed or specified by the joint holder whose name stands first in the Register. Paragraphs 16(2) and 16(3), Schedule 5 CA06 shall not apply.

167. Members resident abroad

A member who (having no registered address within the United Kingdom) has not supplied to the Company an address within the United Kingdom for the service of

notices shall not be entitled to receive any document, information or notice from the Company except to the extent that the Directors decide to send a document, information or a notice to that member by electronic means and that member has consented (or is deemed to have consented) to the sending of that document, information or notice by electronic means and he has, where necessary, notified the Company of an address for that purpose.

168. Presence at meeting evidence in itself of receipt of notice

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.

169. When notice may be given by advertisement

Unless the Statutes require a notice, document or information to be sent or supplied in a different way, any notice document or information required to be sent or supplied by the Company, shall be sufficiently sent or supplied if published by advertisement, and any notice required to be or which may be given by advertisement shall be advertised once in a leading daily newspaper with national circulation in the United Kingdom.

170. Time of service

- (a) Any document, information or notice sent or supplied by the Company by post to an address in the United Kingdom, which the Company is able to show was properly addressed, prepaid and posted, is deemed to have been received by the intended recipient 48 hours after it was posted.
- (b) Any document, information or notice sent or supplied by the Company by electronic means, which the Company is able to show was properly addressed, is deemed to have been received by the intended recipient 48 hours after it was sent.
- (c) Any document, information or notice sent or supplied by means of a website is deemed to have been received by the intended recipient when the material was first made available on the website or, if later, when the recipient received (or is deemed to have received) notice of the fact that the material was available on the website.
- (d) A notice given by advertisement shall be deemed to have been given or served on the date on which the advertisement appears.
- (e) In calculating a period of hours for the purposes of this Article, account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.
- (f) Where a document, information or a notice to be given or sent by electronic means has failed to be transmitted after three attempts, then that notice or other document shall nevertheless be deemed to have been sent for the purposes of paragraph (c) and, without prejudice to Article 164, that failure shall not invalidate any meeting or other proceeding to which the notice or document relates.

171. Manner of giving notice of General Meetings

Notice of every General Meeting shall, subject to the provisions of these Articles, be given in any manner authorised in these Articles to:

- (a) every member entitled to notice under Articles 164, 165, 166 and 167;
- (b) all persons entitled to a share in consequence of death or bankruptcy of a member, if the Company has been notified in accordance with Article 173;
- (c) the Auditors for the time being of the Company; and
- (d) the Directors and alternate Directors of the Company.

No other person shall be entitled to receive notices of General Meetings.

172. Omission or non-receipt of document etc.

Without prejudice to Article 164 or 165, the accidental failure to send any document, notice or information to or the non-receipt of any document, notice or information by any person entitled to any document, notice or information relating to any meeting or other proceeding shall not invalidate the relevant meeting or other proceeding.

173. Notices to persons entitled by transmission

A person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member upon supplying to the Company such evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show his title to the share, and upon supplying also an address within the United Kingdom for the sending or supply of documents, notices or information (or, in relation to any document, notice or information which that person agrees (generally or specifically) to receive and which the Company intends to send or supply using electronic means, an address for that purpose), shall be entitled to have sent or supplied to him at such address any document, notice or information to which the member (but for his death or bankruptcy) would have been entitled, and that sending or supply shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient sending or supply of that document, notice or information on all persons interested (whether jointly with or as claiming through or under him) in the share. Except as already provided, any document, information or notice sent by post to, left at or sent or supplied using electronic means to the address of any member in pursuance of these Articles shall even if the member is then dead or bankrupt and whether or not the Company has notice of such death or bankruptcy, be deemed to have been duly sent or supplied in respect of any share registered in the name of such member as sole or first-named joint holder.

174. Notice when post not available

If at any time by reason of the suspension or curtailment of postal services within the United Kingdom the Company desires to but is unable effectively to convene a general meeting by notices sent through the post then, despite the availability of any other method of sending or supplying notices under Article 164(b) and (c) and 165 or 178, a general meeting may be convened by a notice advertised on the same date in at least one national newspaper published in the United Kingdom and such notice shall be deemed to have been duly sent or supplied to all members entitled to it to whom the Company would otherwise have sent the relevant notice by post at noon on the day on which the advertisement appears. In any such case the Company shall send confirmatory copies of the notice by post to all members to whom it would otherwise have sent the original 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.

175. Power to stop sending documents etc. to untraced shareholders

If three separate documents, notices or information have been sent on consecutive occasions through the post to any member at any address specified in Article 164(a), whether the documents, notices or information are duplicates of ones originally sent using electronic means that failed to be transmitted electronically or ones that were originally sent by post, and have been returned undelivered, such member shall not after that be entitled to receive documents, notices or other information from the Company until he shall have communicated with the Company and supplied in writing to the Office a new address as specified in Article 164(a) or, in so far as the Company intends to send or supply any document, notice or information using electronic means and the member has agreed (generally or specifically) to the sending or supply of that document, notice or information by electronic means, an address for that purpose.

176. Reference to documents being served etc.

The provisions of Article 164 and 165 apply to any notice, document or information to be sent or supplied under these Articles whether the Articles require the notice, document or information to be "sent" or "supplied" or any other word such as "given", "delivered" or "served".

177. Shareholder communications

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Articles, and instead of being delivered, sent or supplied to the member in any of the other ways specified in these Articles, any document information or notice (including, without limitation, a notice of general meeting or form of proxy) may, to the fullest extent permitted under the Statutes, be sent, supplied or made available to any Persons by the Company in such manner as the Board may determine (including, without limitation, by being made available on a website).

WINDING UP

178. Distribution of assets otherwise than in cash

178.1 If the Company is wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision or by the Court), the liquidator may, with the authority of a Special Resolution and any other sanction required by the Statutes, divide among the members (excluding the Company itself to the extent that it is a member by virtue only of its holding any shares as treasury shares) in specie or in kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company whether or not the assets shall consist of property of one kind or shall consist of properties of different kinds, and may for such purpose set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the members as he with the like authority determines, and the liquidation of the Company may be closed and the Company dissolved, but so that no members shall be compelled to accept any shares or other property in respect of which there is a liability.

178.2 A Special Resolution sanctioning a transfer or sale to another company duly passed pursuant to Section 110 of the Insolvency Act 1986 may authorise the distribution of any shares or other consideration receivable by the liquidator among the members (whether or not in accordance with the existing rights of members) and any such

distribution shall be binding on all members subject to the right of dissent and consequential rights conferred by Section 111 of the Insolvency Act 1986.

179. Indemnity and insurance

179.1 Subject to the provisions of and so far as may be permitted by the Statutes, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which he may otherwise be entitled, every Director, Secretary or other officer of the Company shall be indemnified by the Company against:

- (a) any liability incurred by him or attaching to him in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him in relation to the Company other than a liability:
 - (i) to the Company or any Associated Company of the Company; or
 - (ii) of the kind referred to in Section 234(3) of the Act; and
- (b) any other liability incurred by or attaching to him in the actual or purported execution or discharge of his duties, the exercise or purported exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation to his duties, powers or office.

179.2 Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 179.1 and subject to the provisions of and so far as may be permitted by the Statutes, the Directors shall have power to purchase, fund and/or maintain insurance for or for the benefit of any persons who are or were at any time directors, officers or employees of the Company, or of any company which is a Subsidiary of the Company or in any way allied to or associated with the Company or any such Subsidiary or of any predecessors of the business of the Company or any such company, or who are or were at any time trustees of any pension fund in which any employees of the Company or of any such other company are interested, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) insurance against any liability incurred by such persons in respect of any act or omission in the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of their duties and/or in the exercise or purported exercise of their powers and/or otherwise in relation to their duties, powers or offices in relation to the Company or any such other company or pension fund.