

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

of

Supercart Plc

Passed on 30 January 2004



At an extraordinary general meeting of Supercart plc duly convened and held on ³⁰ January 2004 the following resolution was duly passed as a special resolution of the Company as specified:

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

- 1 **THAT**, subject to and conditional on admission of the Company's issued and to be issued ordinary share capital to trading on the Alternative Investment Market of the London Stock Exchange plc:
 - (a) each issued and unissued ordinary share of £1 each in the Capital of the Company be subdivided into 250 ordinary shares of 0.4p each ("Ordinary Shares")..
 - (b) the Directors be authorised generally and unconditionally to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot relevant securities (within the meaning of the section 80(2) of the Companies Act 1985 (the "Act")) up to that nominal value of share capital as represents the sum of (i) up to 8,000,000 Ordinary Shares to be allotted pursuant to the Placing described and provided for in the draft prospectus in the form produced to the meeting and initialled by the chairman of the meeting (the "Prospectus"); (ii) 200,000 Ordinary Shares subject to the option granted to Libertas Capital Limited as more fully described in the Prospectus; and (iii) the remaining unissued share capital of the Company immediately following the Placing and the exercise of the aforementioned option, being 4,300,000 Ordinary Shares, such authority to expire on the date being 15 months after the passing of this resolution (unless and to the extent that this resolution is renewed, varied, revoked or extended prior to such date in a general meeting), but so as to enable the Directors before that date to make offers or agreements which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after that date and to enable the Directors to allot relevant securities in pursuance of those offers or agreements as if the authority conferred on them had

not expired, this authority is to be in substitution for all existing authorities granted to the Directors in respect of the allotment of relevant securities;

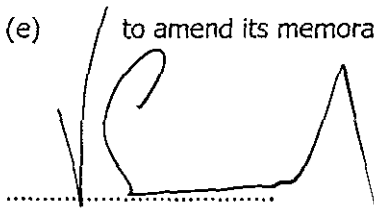
(c) the Directors be authorised to allot equity securities (as defined in section 94(2) of the Act) for cash pursuant to the authority referred to in paragraph (b) above as if section 89(1) of the Act did not apply to that allotment, the authority being limited to:

- (i) the allotment of up to 8,000,000 Ordinary Shares pursuant to the Placing;
- (ii) the grant of options over and the allotment of 200,000 Ordinary Shares to Libertas Capital Limited, as more fully described in the Prospectus;
- (iii) the allotment of equity securities in connection with an issue or offer by way of rights in favour of holders of equity securities and any other person entitled to participate in the issue or offering where the equity securities respectively attributable to the interests of those holders and persons are proportionate (as nearly as may be) to the respective numbers of equity securities held by or deemed to be held by them on the record date of the allotment, subject only to exclusions or other arrangements as the Directors deem fit to deal with fractional entitlements or problems arising under the laws of any overseas territory or the requirements of any regulatory authority or any stock exchange; and
- (iv) the allotment (other than pursuant to the power referred to in subparagraphs c(i) and c(ii) and c(iii) above) of equity securities up to an aggregate nominal amount of £4,140;

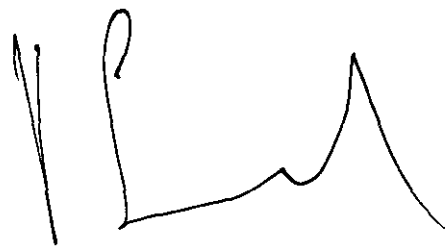
such authority to expire on the date being 15 months after the passing of this resolution (unless and to the extent renewed, varied, revoked or extended prior to such date in a general meeting), but so that the Directors may, before the expiry of this authority, make an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after expiry of this authority and so that the Directors may allot equity securities pursuant to that offer or agreement as if the authority conferred on them had not expired;

(d) to adopt new articles of association (the "Articles"); and

(e) to amend its memorandum of association with respect to its objects.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'V' or 'W' shape followed by a horizontal line and a sharp upward stroke.

Chairman



THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 to 1989

PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF

SUPERCART PLC

1. The Company's name is "SUPERCART PLC".
2. The Company is to be a public company.
3. The Company's registered office is to be situated in England and Wales.
- 4.1 The object of the Company is to act as a holding company and to carry on business as a general commercial company.
- 4.2 Without prejudice to the generality of the object and the powers of the Company derived from section 3A of the Act the Company has power to do all or any of the following things:-
 - 4.2.1 To purchase or by any other means acquire and take options over any property whatever, and any rights or privileges of any kind over or in respect of any property.

4.2.2 To apply for, register, purchase, or by other means acquire and protect, prolong and renew, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, any trade marks, patents, copyrights, trade secrets, or other intellectual property rights, licences, secret processes, designs, protections and concessions and to disclaim, alter, modify, use and turn to account and to manufacture under or grant licences or privileges in respect of the same, and to expend money in experimenting upon, testing and improving any patents, inventions or rights which the Company may acquire or propose to acquire.

4.2.3 To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, goodwill, and assets of any person, firm, or company carrying on or proposing to carry on any of the businesses which the Company is authorised to carry on and as part of the consideration for such acquisition to undertake all or any of the liabilities of such person, firm or company, or to acquire an interest in, amalgamate with, or enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, or for co-operation, or for mutual assistance with any such person, firm or company, or for subsidising or otherwise assisting any such person, firm or company, and to give or accept, by way of consideration for any of the acts or things aforesaid or property acquired, any shares, debentures, debenture stock or securities that may be agreed upon, and to hold and retain, or sell, mortgage and deal with any shares, debentures, debenture stock or securities so received.

4.2.4 To improve, manage, construct, repair, develop, exchange, let on lease or otherwise, mortgage, charge, sell, dispose of, turn to account, grant licences, options, rights and privileges in respect of, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the Company.

4.2.5 To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined and to hold or otherwise deal with any investments made.

4.2.6 To lend and advance money or give credit on any terms and with or without security to any person, firm or company (including without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing any holding company, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of, or any other company associated in any way with, the Company), to enter into guarantees, contracts of indemnity and suretyships of all kinds, to receive money on deposit or loan upon any terms, and to secure or guarantee in any manner and upon any terms the payment of any sum of money or the performance of any obligation by any person, firm or company (including without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing any such holding company, subsidiary, fellow subsidiary or associated company as aforesaid).

4.2.7 To borrow and raise money in any manner and to secure the repayment of any money borrowed, raised or owing by mortgage, charge, standard security, lien or other security upon the whole or any part of the Company's property or assets (whether present or future), including its uncalled capital, and also by a similar mortgage, charge, standard security, lien or security to secure and guarantee the performance by the Company of any obligation or liability it may undertake or which may become binding on it.

4.2.8 To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, negotiate, execute and issue cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures, and other negotiable or transferable instruments.

4.2.9 To apply for, promote, and obtain any Act of Parliament, order, or licence of the Department of Trade or other authority for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to promote the Company's interests, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to prejudice the Company's interests.

4.2.10 To enter into any arrangements with any government or authority (supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise) that may seem conducive to the attainment of the Company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any charters, decrees, rights, privileges or concessions which the Company may think desirable and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such charters, decrees, rights, privileges, and concessions.

4.2.11 To subscribe for, take, purchase, or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, deal with and dispose of, place and underwrite shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, obligations or securities issued or guaranteed by any other company constituted or carrying on business in any part of the world, and debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, obligations or securities issued or guaranteed by any government or authority, municipal, local or otherwise, in any part of the world.

4.2.12 To control, manage, finance, subsidise, co-ordinate or otherwise assist any company or companies in which the Company has a direct or indirect financial interest, to provide secretarial, administrative, technical, commercial and other services and facilities of all kinds for any such company or companies and to make payments by way of subvention or otherwise and any other arrangements which may seem desirable with respect to any business or operations of or generally with respect to any such company or companies.

4.2.13 To promote any other company for the purpose of acquiring the whole or any part of the business or property or undertaking or any of the liabilities of the Company, or of undertaking any business or operations which may appear likely to assist or benefit the Company or to enhance the value of any property or business of the Company, and to place or guarantee the placing of, underwrite, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire all or any part of the shares or securities of any such company as aforesaid.

4.2.14 To sell or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the business or property of the Company, either together or in portions, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any company purchasing the same.

4.2.15 To act as agents or brokers and as trustees for any person, firm or company, and to undertake and perform sub-contracts.

4.2.16 To remunerate any person, firm or company rendering services to the Company either by cash payment or by the allotment of shares or other securities of the Company credited as paid up in full or in part or otherwise as may be thought expedient.

4.2.17 To distribute among the members of the Company in kind any property of the Company of whatever nature.

4.2.18 To pay all or any expenses incurred in connection with the promotion, formation and incorporation of the Company, or to contract with any person, firm or company to pay the same, and to pay commissions to brokers and others for underwriting, placing, selling, or guaranteeing the subscription of any shares or other securities of the Company.

4.2.19 To support and subscribe to any charitable or public object and to support and subscribe to any institution, society, or club which may be for the benefit of the Company or its directors or employees, or may be connected with any town or place where the Company carries on business; to give or award pensions, annuities, gratuities, and superannuation or other allowances or benefits or charitable aid and generally to provide advantages, facilities and services for any persons who are or have been directors of, or who are or have been employed by, or who are serving or have served the Company, or any company which is a subsidiary of the Company or the holding company of the Company or a fellow subsidiary of the Company or the predecessors in business of the Company or of any such subsidiary, holding or fellow subsidiary company and to the wives, widows, children and other relatives and dependants of such persons; to make payments towards insurance including insurance for any director, officer or auditor against any liability in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust (so far as permitted by law); and to set up, establish, support and maintain superannuation and other funds or schemes (whether contributory or non-contributory) for the benefit of any of such persons and of their wives, widows, children and other relatives and dependants; and to set up, establish, support and maintain profit sharing or share purchase schemes for the benefit of any of the employees of the Company or of any such subsidiary, holding or fellow subsidiary company and to lend money to any such employees or to trustees on their behalf to enable any such schemes to be established or maintained.

4.2.20 Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Act (if and so far as such provisions shall be applicable) to give, directly or indirectly, financial assistance for the acquisition of shares or other securities of the Company or of any other company or for the reduction or discharge of any liability incurred in respect of such acquisition.

4.2.21 To procure the Company to be registered or recognised in any part of the world.

4.2.22 To do all or any of the things or matters aforesaid in any part of the world and either as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and by or through agents, brokers, sub-contractors or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others.

4.2.23 To do all such other things as may be deemed incidental or conducive to the attainment of the Company's objects or any of them.

4.2.24 AND so that:-

4.2.24.1 None of the provisions set forth in any sub-clause of this clause shall be restrictively construed but the widest interpretation shall be given to each such provision, and none of such provisions shall, except where the context expressly so requires, be in any way limited or restricted by reference to or inference from any other provision set forth in such sub-clause, or by reference to or inference from the terms of any other sub-clause of this clause, or by reference to or inference from the name of the Company.

4.2.24.2 The word "company" in this clause, except where used in reference to the Company, shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or unincorporated and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

4.2.24.3 In this clause the expression "the Act" means the Companies Act 1985, but so that any reference in this clause to any provision of the Act shall be deemed to include a reference to any statutory modification or re-enactment of that provision for the time being in force.

5. The liability of the members is limited.

6. The Company's share capital is £100,000 divided into 100,000 shares of £1.00 each.

Company no: 4958115

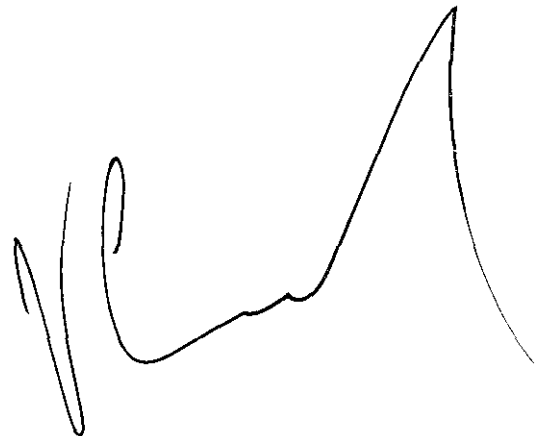
**THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 TO 1989
A PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

NEW ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

SUPERCART PLC

(Adopted by Special Resolution passed on ~~30 January 2004~~ **30 January 2004**)

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long, sweeping tail.

***berwin leighton paisner**

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CONTENTS

Preliminary	1
1 Exclusion of Table A.....	1
2 Interpretation.....	1
Share capital.....	4
3 Authorised share capital.....	4
4 Rights attached to shares.....	5
5 Unissued shares	5
6 Authority to allot relevant securities	5
7 Disapplication of pre-emption rights.....	5
8 Power to pay commission and brokerage	6
9 Power to increase, consolidate, sub-divide and cancel share capital	7
10 Power to issue redeemable shares.....	8
11 Power to purchase own shares	8
12 Power to reduce capital.....	8
13 Trusts not recognised	8
Variation of rights	8
14 Variation of class rights	8
Share certificates	9
15 Issue of certificates.....	9
16 Charges for and replacement of certificates.....	10
Lien on shares	10
17 Lien on partly paid shares	10
18 Enforcement of lien.....	11
Calls on shares.....	11
19 Calls	11
20 Interest on calls.....	12
21 Sums treated as calls	12
22 Power to differentiate	12
23 Payment of calls in advance	12
Forfeiture of shares	12
24 Notice of unpaid calls.....	12
25 Forfeiture following non-compliance with notice.....	13
26 Power to annul forfeiture or surrender	13
27 Disposal of forfeited or surrendered shares	13
28 Arrears to be paid notwithstanding forfeiture or surrender	14
Untraced members.....	14
29 Sale of shares of untraced members	14
30 Application of proceeds of sale	16
31 Right to suspend posting of notices.....	16
Transfer of shares.....	16
32 Right to transfer shares.....	16
33 Transfer of certificated shares	16
34 Transfer of uncertificated shares.....	17
35 Power to refuse registration of transfers of certificated shares.....	17
36 Power to refuse registration of transfers of uncertificated shares	17
37 Other provisions on transfers.....	17
38 Notice of refusal of transfer	18
39 Closure of register	18
40 Branch register	18
41 Renunciations of allotment	18
Transmission of shares	19

42	Transmission on death	19
43	Election of person entitled by transmission	19
44	Rights of person entitled by transmission	19
	Uncertificated shares	20
45	Uncertificated shares – general powers	20
	Disclosure of interests in shares	23
46	Disclosure of interests in shares	23
	General meetings	25
47	Annual general meetings	25
48	Extraordinary general meetings	26
49	Convening of extraordinary general meetings	26
50	Orderly conduct of meetings	26
	Notice of general meetings	29
51	Length and form of notice	29
52	Amendments to resolutions	29
53	Omission or non-receipt of notice	30
	Proceedings at general meetings	30
54	Quorum	30
55	Chairman	30
56	Directors entitled to attend and speak	31
57	Adjournment	31
58	Method of voting and demand for poll	32
59	Taking a poll	33
60	Continuance of business after demand for poll	33
61	Chairman's casting vote	33
	Votes of members	33
62	Voting rights	33
63	Representation of corporations	34
64	Voting rights of joint holders	34
65	Voting rights of members incapable of managing their affairs	34
66	Voting rights suspended where sums overdue	35
67	Objections to admissibility of votes	35
	Proxies 35	
68	Proxies	35
69	Form of proxy	35
70	Deposit of proxy	36
71	Notice of revocation of proxy	39
	Directors 40	
72	Number of directors	40
73	Directors need not be members	40
74	Age of directors	40
	Appointment, retirement and removal of directors	40
75	Appointment of directors by the company in general meeting	40
76	Separate resolutions for appointment of each director	41
77	The board's power to appoint directors	41
78	Retirement of directors	41
79	Selection of directors to retire by rotation	41
80	Removal of directors	42
81	Vacation of office of director	42
82	Executive directors	43
	Alternate directors	44
83	Power to appoint alternate directors	44
	Remuneration, expenses and pensions	45
84	Remuneration of directors	45
85	Special remuneration	45
86	Expenses	45

87	Pensions and other benefits	45
88	Directors' and officers' liability insurance	46
	Powers of the board	46
89	General powers of the board to manage company's business	46
90	Power to act notwithstanding vacancy	46
91	Provisions for employees	47
92	Power to borrow money	47
	Delegation of board's powers	52
93	Delegation to individual directors	52
94	Committees	52
95	Local boards	53
96	Powers of attorney	53
97	President	54
98	Designation as "director"	54
	Directors' interests	54
99	Directors' interests and voting	54
	Proceedings of the board	58
100	Board meetings	58
101	Notice of board meetings	58
102	Quorum	59
103	Chairman or deputy chairman to preside	59
104	Competence of meetings	59
105	Voting	59
106	Telephone and video conference meetings	60
107	Resolutions in writing	60
108	Validity of acts of directors in spite of formal defect	61
109	Minutes	61
	Secretary 61	
110	Secretary	61
	Seal 61	
111	Seal	61
	Authentication of documents	62
112	Authentication of documents	62
	Dividends 63	
113	Declaration of dividends by the company	63
114	Fixed and interim dividends	63
115	Calculation and currency of dividends	63
116	Method of payment	64
117	Dividends not to bear interest	65
118	Calls or debts may be deducted from dividends	65
119	Unclaimed dividends etc	65
120	Uncashed dividends	65
121	Dividends in specie	66
122	Scrip dividends	66
	Capitalisation of reserves	68
123	Capitalisation of reserves	68
124	Capitalisation of reserves and employees' share schemes	69
	Record dates	70
125	Fixing of record dates	70
	Accounts 70	
126	Accounting records	70
127	Summary financial statements	70
	Notices 71	
128	Notices in writing	71
129	Service of notices	71
130	Notice by advertisement	73

131	Evidence of service	73
132	Record date for service	74
133	Notices given by electronic communication	74
134	Addresses of members	74
135	Service of notice on person entitled by transmission	75
	Destruction of documents	76
136	Destruction of documents.....	76
	Winding-up.....	77
137	Directors' power to wind up.....	77
138	Powers to Distribute in Specie	77
	Indemnity.....	78
139	Indemnity of Officers	78

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 TO 1989
A PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
NEW ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

SUPERCART PLC

(Adopted by Special Resolution passed on 30 January 2004)

Preliminary

1 Exclusion of Table A

Neither the regulations in Table A in the First Schedule to the Companies Act 1948 nor those in Table A in the Schedule to the Companies (Tables A to F) Regulations 1985 as amended from time to time shall apply to the company save as otherwise provided in these Articles.

2 Interpretation

2.1 In these Articles, unless the contrary intention appears:

2.1.1 the following definitions apply:

<i>Act</i>	the Companies Act 1985 as amended;
<i>address</i>	in relation to a notice or other communication in writing, a postal address and, in relation to an electronic communication, any number or address used for the purposes of such communication;
<i>Articles</i>	these articles of association, as from time to time altered;
<i>board</i>	the board of directors for the time being of the

	company;
<i>business day</i>	a day (except Saturday or Sunday) on which banks in the City of London are open for business;
<i>certificated</i>	in relation to a share, that title to the share is recorded on the register as being held in certificated form;
<i>clear days</i>	in relation to the period of a notice or other communication, that period excluding the day when the notice or other communication is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;
<i>committee</i>	a committee of the board;
<i>company</i>	any body corporate;
<i>director</i>	a director for the time being of the company;
<i>electronic communication</i>	as defined in section 15 of the Electronic Communications Act 2000;
<i>holder</i>	in relation to any share, the member whose name is entered in the register as the holder of that share;
<i>London Stock Exchange</i>	London Stock Exchange PLC or other principal stock exchange in the United Kingdom for the time being;
<i>Main Meeting Place</i>	as defined in Article 50.4.1;
<i>market nominee</i>	a clearing house or nominee as is referred to in section 185(4) of the Act;
<i>office</i>	the registered office for the time being of the company;
<i>paid up</i>	paid up or credited as paid up;
<i>person entitled by transmission</i>	a person whose entitlement to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to its transmission by operation of law

	has been noted in the register;
<i>register</i>	the register of members of the company comprising, in respect of certificated shares, the issuer register of members and, in respect of uncertificated shares, the Operator register of members;
<i>registered address</i>	in relation to a member, the most recent address of that member recorded in the register;
<i>Regulations</i>	The Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 (SI 2001 No 3755) including any modifications thereof and rules made thereunder or any regulations made in substitution therefor under section 207 of the Companies Act 1989 for the time being in force;
<i>seal</i>	any common seal of the company or any official seal or securities seal which the company may have or be permitted to have under the Statutes;
<i>secretary</i>	the secretary of the company or, if there are joint secretaries, any of the joint secretaries and includes an assistant or deputy secretary and any person appointed by the board to perform any of the duties of the secretary of the company;
<i>Statutes</i>	the Act and every other statute, statutory instrument, regulation or order for the time being in force concerning companies registered under the Act;
<i>uncertificated</i>	in relation to a share, that title to the share is recorded on the register as being held in uncertificated form;
<i>UK Listing Authority</i>	the competent authority for the purposes of Part VI of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;
<i>United Kingdom</i>	the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and
<i>year</i>	a period of 12 months;

- 2.1.2 the expressions "Operator", "participating security", "properly authenticated dematerialised instruction" and "relevant system" have the same meanings as are respectively ascribed to them in the Regulations;
- 2.1.3 any other words or expressions defined in the Statutes (as in force on the date of adoption of these Articles) have the same meaning in these Articles and any reference elsewhere in these Articles to any statute or statutory provision includes a reference to any modification or re-enactment of it for the time being in force;
- 2.1.4 words importing the singular number include the plural number and vice versa, words importing the masculine gender include the feminine gender and words importing persons include bodies corporate and unincorporated associations;
- 2.1.5 any reference to writing includes a reference to any method of representing or reproducing words in a legible and non-transitory form;
- 2.1.6 any reference to a document being sealed or executed under seal or under the common seal of any body corporate (including the company) *or any similar expression includes a reference to it being executed in any other manner which has the same effect as if it were executed under seal.*
- 2.2 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes a special or extraordinary resolution shall be effective for any purpose for which an ordinary resolution is expressed to be required and a special resolution shall be effective for any purpose for which an extraordinary resolution is required under these Articles.
- 2.3 Headings to these Articles are inserted for convenience only and shall not affect their construction.

Share capital

3 Authorised share capital

The authorised shared capital of the company at the date of adoption of these Articles is £[•] divided into [•] ordinary shares of 10 pence each (the "Ordinary Shares").

4 Rights attached to shares

Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and to any special rights conferred on the holders of any other shares, any share may be issued with or have attached to it such rights and restrictions as the company may by ordinary resolution decide or, if no such resolution has been passed or so far as the resolution does not make specific provision, as the board may decide.

5 Unissued shares

Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, these Articles and any resolution of the company, the board may offer, allot (with or without conferring a right of renunciation), grant options over or otherwise deal with or dispose of any unissued shares (whether forming part of the original or any increased capital) to such persons, at such times and generally on such terms as the board may decide but no share may be issued at a discount.

6 Authority to allot relevant securities

The company may from time to time pass an ordinary resolution referring to this Article and authorising, in accordance with section 80 of the Act, the board to exercise all the powers of the company to allot relevant securities and:

6.1 on the passing of the resolution the board shall be generally and unconditionally authorised to allot relevant securities (as defined for the purposes of that section) up to the nominal amount specified in the resolution; and

6.2 unless previously revoked, the authority shall expire on the date specified in the resolution (not being more than five years after the date on which the resolution is passed);

but any authority given under this Article shall allow the company, before the authority expires, to make an offer or agreement which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after it expires.

7 Disapplication of pre-emption rights

7.1 Subject to the board being generally authorised to allot relevant securities in accordance with section 80 of the Act, the company may from time to time resolve by a special resolution referring to this Article that the board be given power to allot

equity securities for cash and, on the passing of the resolution, the board shall have power to allot (pursuant to that authority) equity securities for cash as if section 89(1) of the Act did not apply to the allotment but that power shall be limited:

7.1.1 to the allotment of equity securities in connection with a rights issue; and

7.1.2 to the allotment (other than in connection with a rights issue) of equity securities having, in the case of relevant shares, a nominal amount (or, in the case of other equity securities, giving the right to subscribe for, or to convert into, relevant shares having a nominal amount) not exceeding in aggregate the sum specified in the special resolution;

and (unless it previously ceases to have effect) that power shall expire on the date (if any) specified in the special resolution but the company may, before the power expires, make an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after it expires.

7.2 For the purposes of this Article:

7.2.1 "equity security" and "relevant share" have the meanings given to them in section 94 of the Act; and

7.2.2 "rights issue" means an offer or issue to or in favour of ordinary shareholders on the register on a date fixed by the board where the equity securities respectively attributable to the interests of all those shareholders are proportionate (as nearly as practicable) to the respective number of Ordinary Shares held by them on that date but the board may make such exclusions or other arrangements as the board considers expedient in relation to fractional entitlements or legal or practical problems under the laws in any territory or the requirements of any relevant regulatory body or stock exchange.

8 Power to pay commission and brokerage

The company may in connection with the issue of any shares exercise all powers of paying commission and brokerage conferred or permitted by the Statutes.

9 **Power to increase, consolidate, sub-divide and cancel share capital**

9.1 The company may by ordinary resolution:

- 9.1.1 increase its capital by the creation of new shares of such amount as the resolution prescribes;
- 9.1.2 consolidate or consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of a larger amount than its existing shares;
- 9.1.3 sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of a smaller amount than is fixed by the Memorandum of Association of the company, but so that the proportion between the amount paid up and the amount (if any) not paid up on each reduced share shall be the same as it was in the case of the share from which the reduced share is derived; and
- 9.1.4 *cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.*

9.2 A resolution by which any share is sub-divided may determine that, as between the holders of the shares resulting from the sub-division, one or more of the shares may have such preferred or other special rights, or may have such qualified or deferred *rights or be subject to such restrictions, as compared with the other or others*, as the company has power to attach to new shares.

9.3 If as a result of any consolidation of shares any members would become entitled to fractions of a share, the board may deal with the fractions as it thinks fit and in particular may (on behalf of those members) sell the shares representing the fractions to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members (except *that any proceeds less than a sum fixed by the board may be retained for the benefit of the company*). For the purpose of any such sale the board may authorise some person to transfer the shares to or as directed by the purchaser, who shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money; nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings relating to the sale.

10 Power to issue redeemable shares

Subject to the provisions of the Statutes any share may be issued on terms that it is to be redeemed or is liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the shareholder.

11 Power to purchase own shares

Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the company may purchase all or any of its shares of any class, including any redeemable shares.

12 Power to reduce capital

Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and to any rights conferred on the holders of any class of shares, the company may by special resolution reduce its share capital or any capital redemption reserve, share premium account or other undistributable reserve in any way.

13 Trusts not recognised

Except as required by law or these Articles or as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction, no person shall be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust and the company shall not be bound by or required to recognise (even when having notice of it) any interest or other right in or in respect of any share, except the holder's absolute right to the entirety of the share.

Variation of rights

14 Variation of class rights

14.1 Whenever the capital of the company is divided into different classes of shares, all or any of the rights for the time being attached to any class of shares in issue may from time to time (whether or not the company is being wound up) be varied in such manner (if any) as may be provided by those rights or with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths in nominal value of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of those shares.

14.2 All the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings of the company or to the proceedings at general meetings shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to every such separate general meeting, except that:

- 14.2.1 the necessary quorum at any such meeting (other than an adjourned meeting) shall be two persons holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal amount of the issued shares of the class;
 - 14.2.2 at an adjourned meeting the necessary quorum shall be one person holding shares of the class or his proxy;
 - 14.2.3 every holder of shares of the class shall, on a poll, have one vote in respect of every share of the class held by him; and
 - 14.2.4 a poll may be demanded by any one holder of shares of the class whether present in person or by proxy.
- 14.3 Unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of their issue, the rights attached to any class of shares shall not be deemed to be varied or abrogated by:
- 14.3.1 the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* with them but in no respect in priority thereto; or
 - 14.3.2 the purchase by the company of any of its own shares.

Share certificates

15 Issue of certificates

- 15.1 A person whose name is entered in the register as the holder of any certificated shares shall be entitled to receive without charge within one month after the allotment to him of those shares or five business days after the lodgement of evidence of his entitlement to shares (or within such other period as the conditions of issue may provide) one certificate for those shares, or one certificate for each class of those shares, but no certificate shall be issued to any member who is a market nominee unless it specifically requests the company to issue one.
- 15.2 In the case of joint holders, the company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for all the shares in any particular class registered in their joint names and delivery of a certificate for a share to any one of the joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all.
- 15.3 Every share certificate shall be executed under seal or as may be otherwise permitted by law and shall specify the number and class of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid upon the shares.

16 Charges for and replacement of certificates

- 16.1 Except as expressly provided to the contrary in these Articles, no fee shall be charged for the issue of a share certificate.
- 16.2 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 issued.
- 16.3 Where a member has transferred part only of the shares comprised in a certificate, he shall be entitled without charge to a certificate for the balance of his shares.
- 16.4 If any member surrenders for cancellation a certificate representing shares held by him and requests the company to issue two or more certificates representing those shares in such proportions as he may specify, the board may, if it thinks fit, comply with the request on payment of such fee (if any) as the board may decide.
- 16.5 In the case of shares held jointly by several persons any such request may be made by any one of the joint holders.
- 16.6 If a certificate is damaged or defaced or alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, a new certificate representing the same shares may be issued on compliance with such conditions as to evidence and indemnity as the board may think fit without charge (other than exceptional out of pocket expenses) and, if damaged or defaced, on delivery up of the old certificate.

Lien on shares

17 Lien on partly paid shares

- 17.1 The company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all amounts payable (whether or not due) in respect of that share. The lien shall extend to every amount payable in respect of that share.
- 17.2 The board may at any time either generally or in any particular case declare any share to be wholly or partly exempt from the provisions of this Article.
- 17.3 Unless otherwise agreed, the registration of a transfer of a share shall operate as a waiver of the company's lien (if any) on that share.

18 Enforcement of lien

- 18.1 The company may sell any share subject to a lien in such manner as the board may decide if any amount payable on the share is due and is not paid within 14 clear days after a notice has been served on the holder or any person entitled by transmission to the share demanding payment of that amount and giving notice of intention to sell in default.
- 18.2 To give effect to any sale under this Article, the board may authorise some person to transfer the share sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser and the transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money; nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings connected with the sale.
- 18.3 The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in or towards satisfaction of the amount due and any residue shall (subject to a like lien for any amounts not presently due as existed on the share before the sale), on surrender of the certificate for the shares sold, be paid to the holder or person entitled by transmission to the share immediately before the sale.

Calls on shares

19 Calls

- 19.1 Subject to the terms of allotment, the board may make calls on the members in respect of any monies unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal amount or premium) and each member shall (subject to his receiving at least 14 clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be revoked or postponed as the board may decide.
- 19.2 Any call may be made payable in one sum or by instalments and shall be deemed to be made at the time when the resolution of the board authorising that call is passed.
- 19.3 A person on whom a call is made shall remain liable for it notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the share in respect of which the call is made.
- 19.4 The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of all calls in respect of that share.

20 **Interest on calls**

If a call is not paid before or on the due date for payment, the person from whom it is due shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the due date for payment to the date of actual payment at such rate as the board may decide, but the board may waive payment of the interest, wholly or in part.

21 **Sums treated as calls**

A sum which by the terms of allotment of a share is payable on allotment, or at a fixed time, or by instalments at fixed times, shall for all purposes of these Articles be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date or dates fixed for payment and, in case of non-payment, the provisions of these Articles shall apply as if that sum had become payable by virtue of a call.

22 **Power to differentiate**

On any issue of shares the board may make arrangements for a difference between the allottees or holders of the shares in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.

23 **Payment of calls in advance**

The board may, if it thinks fit, receive all or any part of the monies payable on a share beyond the sum actually called up on it if the holder is willing to make payment in advance and, on any monies so paid in advance, may (until they would otherwise be due) pay interest at such rate as may be agreed between the board and the member paying the sum in advance but no dividend shall be payable in respect of any monies so paid in advance.

Forfeiture of shares

24 **Notice of unpaid calls**

24.1 If the whole or any part of any call or instalment remains unpaid on any share after the due date for payment, the board may serve a notice on the holder requiring him to pay so much of the call or instalment as remains unpaid, together with any accrued interest.

24.2 The notice shall state a further day, being not less than seven clear days from the date of the notice, on or before which, and the place where, payment is to be made

and shall state that, in the event of non-payment on or before the day and at the place appointed, the share in respect of which the call was made or instalment is payable will be liable to be forfeited.

24.3 The board may accept a surrender of any share liable to be forfeited.

25 Forfeiture following non-compliance with notice

25.1 If the requirements of a notice served under the preceding Article are not complied with, any share in respect of which it was given may (before the payment required by the notice is made) be forfeited by a resolution of the board. The forfeiture shall include all dividends declared and other monies payable in respect of the forfeited share and not actually paid before the forfeiture.

25.2 If a share is forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be given to the person who was the holder of the share or (as the case may be) the person entitled to the share by transmission and an entry that notice of the forfeiture has been given, with the relevant date, shall be made in the register; but no forfeiture shall be invalidated by any omission to give such notice or to make such entry.

26 Power to annul forfeiture or surrender

The board may, at any time before the forfeited or surrendered share has been sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, annul the forfeiture or surrender upon payment of all calls and interest due on or incurred in respect of the share and on such further conditions (if any) as it thinks fit.

27 Disposal of forfeited or surrendered shares

27.1 Every share which is forfeited or surrendered shall become the property of the company and (subject to the provisions of the Statutes) may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, upon such terms and in such manner as the board shall decide either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder of the share or to any other person and whether with or without all or any part of the amount previously paid up on the share being credited as so paid up. The board may for the purposes of a disposal authorise some person to transfer the forfeited or surrendered share to, or in accordance with the directions of, any person to whom the same has been sold or disposed of.

27.2 A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that a share has been forfeited or surrendered on a specified date shall, as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it and shall (subject to the execution of any necessary transfer) constitute a good title to the share. The new holder of the share shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration for the disposal (if any); nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings connected with the forfeiture, surrender, sale, re-allotment or disposal of the share.

28 **Arrears to be paid notwithstanding forfeiture or surrender**

A person, any of whose shares have been forfeited or surrendered, shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited or surrendered share and shall surrender to the company for cancellation the certificate for the share forfeited or surrendered, but shall remain liable (unless payment is waived in whole or in part by the board) to pay to the company all monies payable by him on or in respect of that share at the time of forfeiture or surrender, together with interest from the time of forfeiture or surrender until payment at such rate as the board shall decide, in the same manner as if the share had not been forfeited or surrendered. He shall also be liable to satisfy all the claims and demands (if any) which the company might have enforced in respect of the share at the time of forfeiture or surrender. No deduction or allowance shall be made for the value of the share at the time of forfeiture or surrender or for any consideration received on its disposal.

Untraced members

29 **Sale of shares of untraced members**

29.1 The company may sell any share of a member, or any share to which a person is entitled by transmission, by giving to a person authorised to conduct business on the London Stock Exchange an instruction to sell it at the best price reasonably obtainable, if:

29.1.1 during the relevant period at least three dividends have become payable in respect of the share to be sold and have been sent by the company in accordance with Article 116;

29.1.2 no dividend payable during the relevant period in respect of the share has been claimed;

- 29.1.3 during the relevant period no warrant or cheque in respect of the share sent to the registered address and in the manner provided by these Articles for sending such payments has been cashed;
- 29.1.4 during the relevant period no communication has been received by the company from the member or the person entitled by transmission to the share;
- 29.1.5 after expiry of the relevant period the company has published advertisements in both a national newspaper and in a newspaper circulating in the area in which the registered address is located, in each case giving notice of its intention to sell the share;
- 29.1.6 during the period of three months following the publication of those advertisements and after that period until the exercise of the power to sell the share, the company has not received any communication from the member or the person entitled by transmission to the share.

For the purposes of this Article 29.1 the "relevant period" means the period of 12 years immediately preceding the date of publication of the first of any advertisement published pursuant to Article 29.1.5.

- 29.2 The company's power of sale shall extend to any further share which on or before the date of publication of the first advertisement published pursuant to Article 29.1.5, is issued in right of a share to which Article 29.1 applies (or in right of any share to which this Article 29.2 applies) if the conditions set out in Articles 29.1.1 to 29.1.6 (inclusive) have been satisfied in relation to the further share since the date of allotment of the further share but for this purpose the relevant period shall be deemed to be the period commencing on the date of allotment of the further share and ending immediately prior to the publication of the first advertisement published pursuant to Article 29.1.5.
- 29.3 To give effect to any sale, the board may authorise some person to transfer the share to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser and the new holder of the share shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money; nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in, or invalidity of, the proceedings connected with the sale.

30 Application of proceeds of sale

- 30.1 The company shall account to the person entitled to the share at the date of sale for a sum equal to the net proceeds of sale and shall be deemed to be his debtor, and not a trustee for him, in respect of them.
- 30.2 Pending payment of the net proceeds of sale to such person, the proceeds may either be employed in the business of the company or invested in such investments (other than shares of the company or its holding company, if any) as the board may from time to time decide.
- 30.3 No interest shall be payable in respect of the net proceeds and the company shall not be required to account for any monies earned on the net proceeds.

31 Right to suspend posting of notices

If on two consecutive occasions notices or other documents have been sent through the post to any member at his registered address but have been returned undelivered, such a member shall not from then on be entitled to receive notices or other documents from the company until he shall have communicated with the company and supplied in writing or, if the board agrees, by electronic communication a new registered address within the United Kingdom.

Transfer of shares

32 Right to transfer shares

Subject to these Articles, a member may transfer all or any of his shares in any manner which is permitted by the Statutes or in any other manner which is from time to time approved by the board.

33 Transfer of certificated shares

A transfer of a certificated share shall be in writing in the usual common form or in any other form permitted by the Statutes or approved by the board. The instrument of transfer shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor and, if the certificated share is not fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee.

34 Transfer of uncertificated shares

Subject to these Articles, a member may transfer an uncertificated share by means of the relevant system or in any other manner which is permitted by the Statutes and is from time to time approved by the board.

35 Power to refuse registration of transfers of certificated shares

35.1 The board may, in its absolute discretion and without giving any reason, refuse to register any transfer of a certificated share of any class which is not fully paid provided that, where any such shares are admitted to the Official List of the UK Listing Authority, 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.

35.2 The board may also refuse to register any transfer of a certificated share unless the transfer is in respect of one class of shares and is in favour of no more than four transferees and the instrument of transfer, duly stamped, is deposited at the office or such other place as the board may appoint, accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates if it has been issued, and such other evidence as the board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer.

36 Power to refuse registration of transfers of uncertificated shares

The board may refuse to register any transfer of an uncertificated share where permitted by the Regulations.

37 Other provisions on transfers

37.1 The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the shares transferred until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect of those shares.

37.2 No fee shall be charged in respect of the registration of any transfer, probate, letters of administration or other document or instruction relating to or affecting the title to any shares.

37.3 Any instrument of transfer which is registered shall, subject to Article 136, be retained by the company, but any instrument of transfer which the board refuses to register shall (except in any case of fraud) be returned to the person depositing the same.

38 Notice of refusal of transfer

If the directors refuse to register a transfer they shall send to the transferee notice of the refusal:

- 38.1 in the case of a certificated share, within two months of the date on which the transfer was lodged with the company; or
- 38.2 in the case of an uncertificated share which is transferred by means of a relevant system to a person who is to hold it thereafter in certificated form, within two months of the date on which an instruction in respect of such transfer was duly received by the company through the relevant system.

39 Closure of register

Subject to compliance with the Statutes, the register may be closed at such times and for such periods as the board in its absolute discretion may from time to time determine, provided that:

- 39.1 the register shall not be closed for more than 30 days in any year; and
- 39.2 where any class of shares is a participating security, the consent of the Operator of the relevant system shall be obtained to the closing of the register in respect of that class of security.

40 Branch register

- 40.1 Subject to Article 40.2 and to the extent permitted by the Statutes, the company or the directors on behalf of the company may cause to be kept in any territory a branch register of members resident in such territory and the board may make and vary such regulations as it thinks fit respecting the keeping of any such register.
- 40.2 A member of the company who holds a share in uncertificated form shall not be entered as the holder of that share on an overseas branch register.

41 Renunciations of allotment

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

Transmission of shares

42 Transmission on death

If a member dies, the survivor, where the deceased was a joint holder, and his personal representatives where he was a sole or the only surviving holder, shall be the only person or persons recognised by the company as having any title to his shares; but nothing in these Articles shall release the estate of a deceased holder from any liability in respect of any share held by him solely or jointly.

43 Election of person entitled by transmission

43.1 A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to a transmission by operation of law may, on producing such evidence as the board may require and subject as provided in this Article, elect either to be registered himself as the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the holder of the share.

43.2 If he elects to be registered himself, he shall give to the company a notice signed by him to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered, he shall execute a transfer of the share to that person.

43.3 A person entitled by transmission to a share in uncertificated form who elects to have some other person registered as the holder of the share shall either:

43.3.1 procure that instructions are given by means of a relevant system to effect transfer of such uncertificated share to that person; or

43.3.2 change the uncertificated share into certificated form and execute an instrument of transfer of that certificated share to that person.

43.4 All the provisions of these Articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer as if it were an instrument of transfer signed by the person from whom the title by transmission is derived and the death or bankruptcy of the member had not occurred.

44 Rights of person entitled by transmission

44.1 A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of a death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to a transmission by operation of law shall have the right to receive and give a discharge for any dividends or other monies

payable in respect of the share and shall have the same rights in relation to the share as he would have if he were the holder except that, until he becomes the holder, he shall not be entitled to attend or vote at any meeting of the company or any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company.

- 44.2 The board may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share and, if after 90 days the notice has not been complied with, the board may withhold payment of all dividends or other monies payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

Uncertificated shares

45 Uncertificated shares – general powers

- 45.1 Notwithstanding anything in these Articles to the contrary, any share may be issued, held, registered, converted to or transferred in uncertificated form and may be converted from uncertificated form to certificated form in accordance with the Regulations and the requirements and practices of the Operator of the relevant system.

- 45.2 In relation to any share which is for the time being held in uncertificated form:

45.2.1 the company may utilise the relevant system in which it is held to the fullest extent available from time to time in the exercise of any of its powers or functions under the Statutes or these Articles or otherwise in effecting any actions and the board may from time to time determine the manner in which such powers, functions and actions shall be so exercised or effected;

45.2.2 any provision in these Articles which is inconsistent with:

45.2.2.1 the holding or transfer of that share in the manner prescribed or permitted by the Statutes;

45.2.2.2 any other provision of the Statutes relating to shares held in uncertificated form; or

45.2.2.3 the exercise of any powers or functions by the company or the effecting by the company of any actions by means of a relevant system,

shall not apply;

45.2.3 the company may, by notice to the holder of any such share, require the holder to convert such share into certificated form within such period as may be specified in the notice or, alternatively, may, to the extent permitted by the Regulations, give notice to the Operator of the relevant system requiring such share to be converted into certificated form.

45.2.4 the company shall not issue a certificate.

45.3 The company shall enter on the issuer register of members the number of shares which are held by each member in certificated form.

45.4 Unless the board otherwise determines, holdings of the same holder or joint holders in certificated form and uncertificated form shall be treated as separate holdings.

45.5 References in these Articles to a requirement to execute or deliver an instrument of transfer or certificate or other document which shall not be appropriate in the case of uncertificated shares shall, in the case of uncertificated shares, be treated as references to a requirement to comply with any relevant requirements of the relevant system and any relevant arrangements or regulations which the board may make from time to time pursuant to Article 45.8.

45.6 A class of share shall not be treated as two classes by virtue only of that class comprising both certificated shares and uncertificated shares or as a result of any provision of these Articles or the Regulations which applies only in respect of certificated shares or uncertificated shares.

45.7 References in these Articles to instruments of transfer shall, so far as may be consistent with the Regulations and the requirements of the relevant system, include, in relation to uncertificated shares, instructions and/or notifications made in accordance with the relevant system relating to the transfer of such shares.

45.8 Subject to the Regulations and the requirements of the relevant system, the board may make such arrangements or regulations (if any) as it may from time to time in its

absolute discretion think fit in relation to the evidencing and transfer of uncertificated shares or otherwise for the purpose of implementing and/or supplementing the provisions of this Article and the Regulations and the facilities and requirements of the relevant system and such arrangements and regulations (as the case may be) shall have the same effect as if set out in this Article.

45.9 The board may resolve that a class of shares is to become a participating security and may at any time determine that a class of shares shall cease to be a participating security.

45.10 Where any class of shares in the capital of the company is a participating security and the company is entitled under any provisions of the Statutes or the rules made and practices instituted by the Operator of any relevant system or under these Articles to dispose of, forfeit, enforce a lien or sell or otherwise procure the sale of any share which is held in uncertificated form, such entitlement (to the extent permitted by the Regulations and the rules made and practices instituted by the Operator of the relevant system) shall include the right to:

45.10.1 request or require the deletion of any entries in the Operator register of members; and/or

45.10.2 require any holder of any uncertificated share which is the subject of any exercise by the company of any such entitlement, by notice in writing to the holder concerned, to change his holding of such uncertificated share into certificated form within such period as may be specified in the notice, prior to completion of any disposal, sale or transfer of such share or direct the holder to take such steps, by instructions given by means of a relevant system or otherwise, as may be necessary to sell or transfer such share; and/or

45.10.3 appoint any person to take such other steps, by instruction given by means of a relevant system or otherwise, in the name of the holder of such share as may be required to effect a transfer of such share and such steps shall be as effective as if they had been taken by the registered holder of the uncertificated share concerned; and/or

45.10.4 otherwise rectify or change the issuer register of members in respect of that share in such manner as may be appropriate; and/or

- 45.10.5 take such other action as may be necessary to enable that share to be registered in the name of the person to whom the share has been sold or disposed of or as directed by him.

Disclosure of interests in shares

46 Disclosure of interests in shares

- 46.1 This Article applies where the company gives to the holder of a share or to any person appearing to be interested in a share a notice requiring any of the information mentioned in section 212 of the Act ("a section 212 notice").

- 46.2 If a section 212 notice is given by the company to a person appearing to be interested in any share, a copy shall at the same time be given to the holder, but the accidental omission to do so or the non-receipt of the copy by the holder shall not prejudice the operation of the following provisions of this Article 46.

- 46.3 If the holder of, or any person appearing to be interested in, any share has been served with a section 212 notice and, in respect of that share (a "default share"), has been in default for a period of 14 days after service of the section 212 notice in supplying to the company the information required by the section 212 notice, the restrictions referred to below shall apply. Those restrictions shall continue for the period specified by the board provided that such period shall end not later than seven days after the earliest of:

- 46.3.1 due compliance to the satisfaction of the board with the section 212 notice; or

- 46.3.2 receipt by the company of notice that the shareholding has been sold to a third party pursuant to an arm's length transfer.

The board may waive all or any of such restrictions.

- 46.4 The restrictions referred to above are as follows:

- 46.4.1 if the default shares in which any one person is interested or appears to the company to be interested represent less than 0.25% of the issued shares of the class, the holders of the default shares shall not be entitled, in respect of those shares, to attend and vote at a general meeting of the company, either personally or by proxy; or

46.4.2 if the default shares in which any one person is interested or appears to the company to be interested represent at least 0.25% of the issued shares of the class, the holders of the default shares shall not be entitled, in respect of those shares:

46.4.2.1 to attend and vote at a general meeting of the company, either personally or by proxy; or

46.4.2.2 to receive any dividend (including shares issued in lieu of dividend); or

46.4.2.3 to transfer or agree to transfer any of those shares or any rights in them.

The restrictions in this Article 46.4 shall not prejudice the right of either the member holding the default shares or, if different, any person having a power of sale over those shares to sell or agree to sell those shares under an arm's length transfer.

46.5 If any dividend is withheld under Article 46.4.2.2 the member shall be entitled to receive it as soon as practicable after the restriction contained in Article 46.4.2.2 shall cease to apply.

46.6 If, while any of the restrictions referred to above apply to a share, another share is allotted as of right pursuant to the rights attached to such share, the same restrictions shall apply to that other share as if it were a default share. For this purpose, shares which the company allots, or procures to be offered, pro rata (disregarding fractional entitlements and shares not offered to certain members by reason of legal or practical problems associated with issuing or offering shares outside the United Kingdom) to holders of shares of the same class as the default share shall be treated as shares allotted in right of existing shares from the date on which the allotment is unconditional or, in the case of shares so offered, the date of the acceptance of the offer.

46.7 For the purposes of this Article:

46.7.1 an "arm's length transfer" in relation to any shares is a transfer pursuant to:

46.7.1.1 a sale of the whole of the beneficial ownership of those shares to a bona fide third party unconnected with the

member or with any person appearing to be interested in such shares including any such sale on a recognised investment exchange or on any stock exchange outside the United Kingdom on which the shares are listed or normally traded; or

46.7.1.2 a takeover offer (being an offer made to all the holders, or all the holders other than the person making the offer and his nominees, of the shares in the company to acquire those shares or a specified proportion of them or to all the holders, or all the holders other than the person making the offer and his nominees, of a particular class of those shares to acquire the shares of that class or a specified proportion of them) which relates to those shares;

46.7.2 the percentage of the issued shares of a class represented by a particular holding shall be calculated by reference to the shares in issue at the time when the section 212 notice is given; and

46.7.3 a person shall be treated as appearing to be interested in any share if the company has given to the member holding such share a section 212 notice and either (i) the member has named the person as being interested in the share or (ii) (after taking into account any response to any section 212 notice and any other relevant information) the company knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person in question is or may be interested in the share.

46.8 The provisions of this Article 46 are without prejudice to the provisions of section 216 of the Act and, in particular, the company may apply to the court under section 216(1) of the Act whether or not the provisions of this Article 46 apply or have been applied.

General meetings

47 Annual general meetings

The board shall convene and the company shall hold annual general meetings in accordance with the requirements of the Statutes.

48 **Extraordinary general meetings**

All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.

49 **Convening of extraordinary general meetings**

49.1 The board may convene an extraordinary general meeting whenever it thinks fit.

49.2 An extraordinary general meeting may also be convened in accordance with Article 90.

49.3 An extraordinary general meeting shall also be convened by the board on the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes or, in default, may be convened by such requisitions, as provided by the Statutes.

49.4 The board shall comply with the provisions of the Statutes regarding the giving and the circulation, on the requisition of members, of notices of resolutions and of statements with respect to matters relating to any resolution to be proposed or business to be dealt with at any general meeting of the company.

50 **Orderly conduct of meetings**

50.1 The board may both prior to and during any general meeting make any arrangements and impose any restrictions which it considers appropriate to ensure the security and/or the orderly conduct of any such general meeting, including, without limitation, arranging for any person attending any such meeting to be searched, for items of personal property which may be taken into any such meeting to be restricted and for any person (whether or not a member of the company) who refuses to comply with any such arrangements or restrictions to be refused entry to or excluded from any such meeting.

50.2 The chairman of any general meeting of the company shall take such action as he thinks fit to promote the orderly conduct of the business of the meeting as laid down in the notice of the meeting, including, without limitation, asking any person or persons (whether or not a member or members of the company) to leave the meeting and, if necessary, having such person or persons excluded from the meeting. The decision of the chairman on matters relating to the orderly conduct of a meeting and on any other matters of procedure or arising incidentally from the business of the meeting shall be final as shall be his determination, acting in good faith, as to whether

any matter is of such nature. Nothing in this Article 50.2 shall limit any other power vested in the chairman.

50.3 The board may make such arrangements as it shall in its absolute discretion consider to be appropriate for any of the following purposes:

50.3.1 to regulate the level of attendance at any place specified for the holding of a general meeting or any adjournment of such a meeting; or

50.3.2 to ensure the safety of people attending at any such place; or

50.3.3 to facilitate attendance at such meeting or adjournment;

and may from time to time vary any such arrangements or make new arrangements in their place. Such arrangements may include, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the issue of tickets or the use of some random means of selection or otherwise as the board shall consider to be appropriate.

50.4 The board may when specifying the place of the meeting:

50.4.1 direct that the meeting shall be held at a place specified in the notice ("Main Meeting Place") at which the chairman of the meeting shall preside; and

50.4.2 make arrangements for simultaneous attendance and participation at another place or other places by members and proxies otherwise entitled to attend the general meeting but excluded from it under the provisions of this Article 50.4 or who wish to attend at the other place or any of such other places.

50.5 Such arrangements for simultaneous attendance may include arrangements for regulating the level of attendance in the manner aforesaid at the other place or any of such other places.

50.6 The members present in person or by proxy at the other place or places pursuant to the provisions of Article 50.4.2 shall be counted in the quorum for, and entitled to vote at, the meeting in question, and that meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid if the chairman of the meeting is satisfied that adequate facilities are available throughout the meeting to ensure that members attending all the meeting places are able to :

- 50.6.1 participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened;
- 50.6.2 hear and see all persons who speak (whether by use of microphones, loudspeakers, audio-visual communications equipment or otherwise) in the Main Meeting Place and the other place or places for the meeting; and
- 50.6.3 be heard and seen by all other persons present in the same way.
- 50.7 If it appears to the chairman of the meeting that the facilities at the Main Meeting Place or at the other place or places have become inadequate for the purpose referred to in Article 50.6, then the chairman may, without the consent of the meeting, interrupt or adjourn the meeting. All business conducted at that meeting up to the time of adjournment shall be valid. The provisions of Article 57.2 shall apply to that adjournment.
- 50.8 For the purposes of all other provisions of these Articles (unless the context requires otherwise) the members shall be deemed to be meeting in one place, and that shall be the Main Meeting Place.
- 50.9 If after the sending of notice of a general meeting but before the meeting is held, or after the adjournment of a general meeting but before the adjourned meeting is held (whether or not notice of the adjourned meeting is required), the board decides that it is impracticable or unreasonable to hold the meeting on the date or at the time or at the Main Meeting Place specified in the notice calling the meeting (or any of the other places, in the case of a meeting to which Article 50.4.2 applies), it may postpone the meeting to another date, time and place. When a meeting is postponed, notice of the date, time and place of the postponed meeting shall, be placed in at least two national newspapers in the United Kingdom. No new notice of the meeting need be sent. The board must take reasonable steps to ensure that a member trying to attend the meeting at the original date, time and place is informed of the new arrangements.
- 50.10 A proxy appointed in relation to a postponed meeting may, if by means of an instrument, be delivered to the office or to such other place within the United Kingdom as may be specified by or on behalf of the company in accordance with Article 70.1.1 or, if contained in an electronic communication, be received at the address (if any) specified by or on behalf of the company in accordance with Article 70.1.2, at any time not less than 48 hours before any postponed time appointed for holding the meeting.

Notice of general meetings

51 Length and form of notice

- 51.1 An annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution or a resolution appointing a person as a director shall be called by not less than 21 clear days' notice. All other extraordinary general meetings shall be called by not less than 14 clear days' notice.
- 51.2 The notice shall specify the place, day and time of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted.
- 51.3 Notice of every general meeting shall be given to all members other than any who, under the provisions of these Articles or the terms of issue of the shares which they hold, are not entitled to receive such notices from the company, and also to the auditors (or, if more than one, each of them) and to each director.
- 51.4 Every notice of meeting shall state with reasonable prominence that a member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint one or more proxies to attend and (on a poll) vote at that meeting instead of him and that a proxy need not be a member of the company.

52 Amendments to resolutions

- 52.1 No amendment to a resolution duly proposed as a special or extraordinary resolution (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct an obvious error) may be considered.
- 52.2 No amendment to a resolution duly proposed as an ordinary resolution may be considered or voted on (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct an obvious error) unless either at least forty-eight hours prior to the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which such ordinary resolutions is to be proposed, notice in writing of the terms of the amendment has been lodged by means of an instrument at the office, or received in an electronic communication at such address (if any) as may for the time being been specified by or on behalf of the company for the purpose of receiving electronic communications.
- 52.3 If an amendment shall be proposed to any resolution but shall be ruled out of order by the chairman, acting in good faith, the proceedings on the substantive resolution shall not be invalidated by any error in such ruling.

53 Omission or non-receipt of notice

The accidental omission to send a notice of a meeting, or to send any notification where required by the Statutes or these Articles in relation to the publication of a notice of meeting on a website, or to send a form of proxy where required by the Statutes or these Articles, to any person entitled to receive it, or the non-receipt for any reason of any such notice or notification or form of proxy by that person, whether or not the company is aware of such omission or non-receipt, shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

Proceedings at general meetings

54 Quorum

54.1 No business, other than the appointment of a chairman, shall be transacted at any general meeting unless the requisite quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to business.

54.2 Except as otherwise provided by these Articles three members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote on a poll shall be a quorum.

54.3 If within 15 minutes from the time appointed for the holding of a general meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case, it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week (or, if that day is not a business day, to the next business day) and at the same time and place, as the original meeting, or to such other day, and at such other time and place, as the board may decide and in the latter case not less than seven clear days' notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given in any manner in which notice of a meeting may lawfully be given for the time being.

54.4 If at an adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within 15 minutes from the time fixed for holding the meeting, any two members who are present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote on a poll shall be a quorum, failing which the meeting shall be dissolved.

55 Chairman

At each general meeting, the chairman of the board or, if he is absent or unwilling, the deputy chairman (if any) of the board or (if more than one deputy chairman is present and willing) the deputy chairman who has been longest in such office or, if no

deputy chairman is present and willing, then one of the other directors who is appointed for the purpose by the board or (failing appointment by the board), by the members present, shall preside as chairman of the meeting, but if no director is present within 15 minutes after the time fixed for holding the meeting or, if none of the directors present is willing to preside, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to preside as chairman of the meeting.

56 Directors entitled to attend and speak

Whether or not he is a member, a director shall be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting of the company and at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares of the company.

57 Adjournment

57.1 With the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present the chairman of the meeting may (and if so directed by the meeting shall) adjourn the meeting from time to time or sine die and from place to place.

57.2 In addition, the chairman of the meeting may at any time without the consent of the meeting adjourn the meeting (whether or not it has commenced or a quorum is present) to another time and/or place if, in his opinion, it would facilitate the conduct of the business of the meeting to do so, notwithstanding that by reason of such adjournment some members may be unable to be present at the adjourned meeting. Any such member may nevertheless appoint a proxy for the adjourned meeting in accordance with Article 70.1.

57.3 Nothing in this Article 57 shall limit any other power vested in the chairman to adjourn the meeting.

57.4 Whenever a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, at least seven clear days' notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given in any manner in which notice of a meeting may lawfully be given for the time being but otherwise no person shall be entitled to any notice of any adjourned meeting or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

57.5 No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business which might have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

58 Method of voting and demand for poll

58.1 At a general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless (before or immediately after the declaration of the result of the show of hands or on the withdrawal of any other demand for a poll) a poll is demanded by:

58.1.1 the chairman of the meeting; or

58.1.2 at least three members present in person or by proxy having the right to vote on the resolution; or

58.1.3 a member or members present in person or by proxy representing in aggregate not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution; or

58.1.4 a member or members present in person or by proxy holding shares conferring the right to vote on the resolution on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right;

and a demand for a poll by a person as proxy for a member shall be as valid as if the demand were made by the member himself.

58.2 No poll may be demanded on the appointment of a chairman of the meeting.

58.3 A demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman of the meeting and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.

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

59 **Taking a poll**

59.1 If a poll is demanded (and the demand is not withdrawn), it shall be taken at such time (either at the meeting at which the poll is demanded or within 30 days after the meeting), at such place and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting shall direct and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members).

59.2 A poll demanded on a question of adjournment shall be taken at the meeting without adjournment.

59.3 It shall not be necessary (unless the chairman of the meeting otherwise directs) for notice to be given of a poll whether taken at or after the meeting at which it was demanded.

59.4 On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy and a member entitled to more than one vote need not use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

59.5 The result of the poll shall be deemed to be a resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

60 **Continuance of business after demand for 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 a poll has been demanded.

61 **Chairman's casting vote**

In the case of an equality of votes, either on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place, or at which the poll is demanded, as the case may be, shall be entitled to a further or casting vote in addition to any vote or votes to which he may be entitled.

Votes of members

62 **Voting rights**

Subject to the provisions of these Articles and to any special rights or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any shares:

62.1 on a show of hands, every member who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative, not being himself a member, shall have one vote; and

62.2 on a poll, every member who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Ordinary Share in the company held by him.

63 **Representation of corporations**

Any corporation which is a member of the company may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise any person to act as its representative at any meeting of the company or of any class of members of the company; and the representative shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual member present at the meeting in person, including (without limitation) power to vote on a show of hands or on a poll and to demand or concur in demanding a poll, save that a director, the secretary or other person authorised for the purpose by the secretary may require such person to produce a certified copy of the resolution of authorisation permitting him to exercise his powers.

64 **Voting rights of joint holders**

If more than one of the joint holders of a share tenders a vote on the same resolution, whether personally or by proxy, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote shall be accepted to the exclusion of the vote(s) of the other joint holder(s); and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register in respect of the relevant share.

65 **Voting rights of members incapable of managing their affairs**

A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his receiver, curator bonis or other person in the nature of a receiver or curator bonis appointed by that court, and the receiver, curator bonis or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the board of the authority of the person claiming the right to vote shall be produced at the office (or at such other place as may be specified for the deposit of instruments appointing a proxy) not later than the last time by which an instrument appointing a proxy must be deposited in order to be

valid for use at the meeting or adjourned meeting or on the holding of the poll at or on which that person proposes to vote and, in default, the right to vote shall not be exercisable.

66 Voting rights suspended where sums overdue

Unless the board otherwise decides, a member shall not be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, at any general meeting or at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company in respect of any share held by him unless all calls and other sums presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.

67 Objections to admissibility of votes

No objection shall be raised as to the admissibility of any vote except at the meeting or adjourned meeting or poll at which the vote objected to is or may be given or tendered, and every vote not disallowed at such meeting or poll 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.

Proxies

68 Proxies

68.1 A proxy need not be a member of the company and a member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.

68.2 Deposit of an instrument of proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or on the poll concerned.

68.3 Without prejudice to Article 70.7, no instrument of proxy shall be valid except for the meeting or meetings mentioned in it (including on any poll demanded at any such meeting).

69 Form of proxy

69.1 An instrument appointing a proxy shall be

69.1.1 by means of an instrument in writing in any usual form or in any other form which the board may approve, signed by the appointor, or his agent duly authorised in writing, or, if the appointor is a corporation,

shall either be executed under its common seal or be signed by some agent or officer authorised for that purpose; or

69.1.2 contained in an electronic communication sent to such address (if any) as may for the time being be notified by or on behalf of the company for that purpose provided that the electronic communication is received in accordance with Article 70.1 not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting (or any postponed time appointed for holding the meeting pursuant to Article 50.9) or, where a poll is taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll.

69.2 The signature on an instrument appointing a proxy need not be witnessed.

70 **Deposit of proxy**

70.1 The appointment of a proxy shall:

70.1.1 in the case of an instrument, be delivered personally or by post to the office or such other place within the United Kingdom as may be specified by or on behalf of the company for that purpose:

(i) in the notice convening the meeting; or

(ii) in any form of proxy sent by or on behalf of the company in relation to the meeting,

not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting (or any postponed time appointed for holding the meeting pursuant to Article 50.9) at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or

70.1.2 in the case of an appointment contained in an electronic communication, where an address has been specified by or on behalf of the company for the purpose of receiving electronic communications:

(i) in the notice convening the meeting; or

(ii) in any form of proxy sent by or on behalf of the company in relation to the meeting; or

- (iii) in any invitation contained in an electronic communication to appoint a proxy issued by or on behalf of the company in relation to the meeting,

be received at such address not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting (or any postponed time appointed for holding the meeting pursuant to Article 50.9) at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote; or

70.1.3 in either case, where a poll is taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be delivered or received as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or

70.1.4 in the case only of an instrument, where a poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman or to the secretary or to any director;

and for the purpose of this Article 70.1 and Article 71.2 "address", in relation to electronic communications includes any number or address (including in the case of any Uncertificated Proxy Instruction permitted pursuant to Article 70.2, an identification number of a participant in the relevant system concerned) used for the purposes of such communications.

70.2 Without limiting the foregoing, in relation to any shares which are held in uncertificated form, the board may from time to time permit appointments of a proxy to be made by means of an electronic communication in the form of an uncertificated proxy instruction (that is, a properly authenticated dematerialised instruction, and/or other instruction or notification, which is sent by means of the relevant system concerned and received by such participant in that system acting on behalf of the company as the directors may prescribe, in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the directors (subject always to the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned)); and may in a similar manner permit supplements to, or amendments or revocations of, any such uncertificated proxy instruction to be made by like means. The board may in addition prescribe the method of determining the time at which any such properly authenticated dematerialised instruction (and/or other instruction or notification) is to

be treated as received by the company or such participant. The board may treat any such uncertificated proxy instruction which purports to be or is expressed to be sent on behalf of a holder of a share as sufficient evidence of the authority of the person sending that instruction to send it on behalf of that holder.

70.3 An instrument of proxy relating to more than one meeting (including any adjournment thereof) having once been so received for the purposes of any meeting shall not require again to be received for the purposes of any subsequent meeting to which it relates.

70.4 Where the appointment of a proxy is expressed to have been or purports to have been executed by a person on behalf of the holder of a share:

70.4.1 the company may treat the appointment as sufficient evidence of the authority of that person to execute the appointment on behalf of that holder; and

70.4.2 that holder shall, if requested by or on behalf of the company at any time, send or procure the sending of any written authority under which the appointment has been executed, or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the board, to such address and by such time as may be specified in the request and, if the request is not complied with in any respect, the appointment may be treated as invalid.

70.5 A proxy appointment which is not delivered or received in accordance with Article 70.1, or in respect of which Article 70.4 has not been complied with, shall be invalid.

70.6 No proxy appointment shall be valid more than twelve months from the date of execution.

70.7 A proxy appointment shall be deemed to include the right to demand, or join in demanding a poll but shall not confer any further right to speak at a meeting except with the permission of the chairman. The proxy appointment shall also be deemed to confer authority to vote on any amendment of a resolution put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit. The proxy appointment shall, unless it provides to the contrary, be valid for any adjournment of the meeting as well as for the meeting to which it relates, subject to Article 70.6.

70.8 If two or more valid but differing instruments of proxy in writing are received in respect of the same share for use at the same meeting or poll, the one which is last delivered or received (regardless of its date or of the date or time of its execution or transmission) shall be treated as replacing and revoking the others.

70.9 The board may determine at its discretion when a proxy appointment shall be treated as delivered or received for the purposes of these Articles.

71 Notice of revocation of proxy

71.1 Notice of the revocation of the appointment of a proxy may be given in any lawful manner which complies with the regulations (if any) made by the directors to govern the revocation of a proxy.

71.2 A vote cast or a poll demanded by a proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall not be rendered invalid by reason of the previous death or insanity of the appointor or by the revocation of the proxy or the authority under which the proxy was executed or, pending registration thereof, by the transfer of the share in respect of which the vote is cast or the poll is demanded unless notice of the death, insanity or revocation or of the transfer shall have been delivered or received by the company not later than the latest time at which the proxy should have been delivered or received by the company in order to be valid for use at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy is used, or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than at or on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) not later than 24 hours before the time of the taking of the poll at which the vote is cast. Such notice of determination shall be either by means of an instrument delivered to the office or to such other place within the United Kingdom as may be specified by or on behalf of the company in accordance with Article 70.1.1 or contained in an electronic communication received at the address (if any) specified by or on behalf of the company in accordance with Article 70.1.2, regardless of whether any relevant proxy appointment was effected by means of an instrument or contained in an electronic communication. For the purpose of this Article, an electronic communication which contains such notice of determination need not be in writing if the board has determined that the electronic communication which contains the relevant proxy appointment need not be in writing.

Directors

72 Number of directors

The directors (other than alternate directors) shall not, unless otherwise determined by an ordinary resolution of the company, be less than two or more than twelve.

73 Directors need not be members

A director need not be a member of the company. A director who is not a member of the company shall nevertheless be entitled to attend and speak at general meetings.

74 Age of directors

No person shall be disqualified from being appointed a director, and no director shall be required to vacate that office, by reason only of the fact that he has attained the age of 75 years or any other age; nor shall it be necessary by reason of his age to give special notice of any resolution.

Appointment, retirement and removal of directors

75 Appointment of directors by the company in general meeting

75.1 Subject to the provisions of these Articles, the company may by ordinary resolution appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director.

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

75.2.1 he is recommended by the board; or

75.2.2 not less than seven nor more than 42 clear days before the date appointed for the meeting there has been given to the company, by a member (other than the person to be proposed) entitled to vote at the meeting, notice of his intention to propose a resolution for the appointment of that person, stating the particulars which would, if he were so appointed, be required to be included in the company's register of directors and a notice executed by that person of his willingness to be appointed.

76 **Separate resolutions for appointment of each director**

Every resolution of a general meeting for the appointment of a director shall relate to one named person and a single resolution for the appointment of two or more persons shall be void, unless a resolution that it shall be so proposed has been first agreed to by the meeting without any vote being cast against it.

77 **The board's power to appoint directors**

The board may appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or by way of addition to their number.

78 **Retirement of directors**

78.1 At each annual general meeting any director who has been appointed by the board since the previous annual general meeting and any director selected to retire by rotation pursuant to Article 79 shall retire from office.

78.2 A retiring director shall be eligible for re-appointment and (unless he is removed from office or his office is vacated in accordance with these Articles) shall retain office until the close of the meeting at which he retires or (if earlier) when a resolution is passed at that meeting not to fill the vacancy or to appoint another person in his place or the resolution to re-appoint him is put to the meeting and lost.

78.3 If at any meeting at which the appointment of a director ought to take place the office vacated by a retiring director is not filled, the retiring director, if willing to act, shall be deemed to be re-appointed, unless at the meeting a resolution is passed not to fill the vacancy or to appoint another person in his place or unless the resolution to re-appoint him is put to the meeting and lost.

79 **Selection of directors to retire by rotation**

79.1 At each annual general meeting:

79.1.1 one-third of the directors (excluding any director who has been appointed by the board since the previous annual general meeting) or, if their number is not an integral multiple of three, the number nearest to one-third but not exceeding one-third shall retire from office (but so that if there are fewer than three directors who are subject to retirement by rotation under this Article one shall retire); and

- 79.1.2 any director who is not required to retire by rotation in accordance with Article 79.1.1 but who has been in office for three years or more since his appointment or his last re-appointment or who would (but for the operation of this Article 79.1.2) have held office at not less than three consecutive annual general meetings of the company without retiring shall retire from office.
- 79.2 The directors to retire by rotation at each annual general meeting in accordance with Article 79.1.1 shall be the directors who, at the date of the notice of the meeting, have been longest in office since their last appointment or re-appointment, but as between persons who became or were last re-appointed directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.
- 79.3 The names of the directors to retire by rotation shall be stated in the notice of the annual general meeting or in any document accompanying the notice. The directors to retire on each occasion (both as to number or identity) shall be determined by the composition of the board at the start of business on the date of the notice convening the annual general meeting and no directors shall be required to retire or be relieved from retiring by reason of any change in the number or identity of the directors after that time but before the close of the meeting.

80 **Removal of directors**

- 80.1 The company may by extraordinary resolution, or by ordinary resolution of which special notice has been given in accordance with the Statutes, remove any director before his period of office has expired notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between him and the company.
- 80.2 A director may also be removed from office by the service on him of a notice to that effect signed by all the other directors.
- 80.3 Any removal of a director under this Article shall be without prejudice to any claim which such director may have for damages for breach of any agreement between him and the company.

81 **Vacation of office of director**

Without prejudice to the provisions of these Articles for retirement or removal, the office of a director shall be vacated:

- 81.1 if he is prohibited by law from being a director; or
- 81.2 if he becomes bankrupt or he makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
- 81.3 if he is, or may be, suffering from mental disorder and in relation to that disorder either he is admitted to hospital for treatment or an order is made by a court (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) for his detention or for the appointment of some person to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs; or
- 81.4 if for more than six months he is absent (whether or not an alternate director attends in his place), without special leave of absence from the board, from meetings of the board held during that period and the board resolves that his office be vacated; or
- 81.5 if he serves on the company notice of his wish to resign, in which event he shall vacate office on the service of that notice on the company or at such later time as is specified in the notice.

82 Executive directors

- 82.1 The board may appoint one or more directors to hold any executive office or employment under the company (including that of chairman, chief executive or managing director) for such period (subject to the provisions of the Statutes) and on such terms as it may decide and may revoke or terminate any appointment so made without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between the director and the company.
- 82.2 The remuneration of a director appointed to any executive office or employment shall be fixed by the board and may be by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise and either in addition to or inclusive of his remuneration as a director.
- 82.3 A director appointed to any executive office or employment shall automatically cease to hold that office if he ceases to be a director.

Alternate directors

83 Power to appoint alternate directors

- 83.1 Each director may appoint another director or any other person who is willing to act as his alternate and may remove him from that office. The appointment as an alternate director of any person who is not himself a director shall be subject to the approval of a majority of the directors or a resolution of the board.
- 83.2 An alternate director shall be entitled to received notice of all meetings of the board *and of all meetings of committees of which the director appointing him is a member*, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present and at the meeting to exercise and discharge all the functions, powers and duties of his appointor as a director and for the purposes of the proceedings at the meeting the provisions of these Articles shall apply as if he were a director.
- 83.3 Every person acting as an alternate director shall (except as regards power to appoint an alternate and remuneration) be subject in all respects to the provisions of these Articles relating to directors and shall alone be responsible to the company for his acts and defaults and shall be entitled to be indemnified by the company to the same extent as if he were a director but shall not be entitled to receive from the company any fee in his capacity as an alternate director.
- 83.4 Every person acting as an alternate director shall have one vote for each director for whom he acts as alternate, in addition to his own vote if he is also a director, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.
- 83.5 Any person appointed as an alternate director shall vacate his office as alternate director if the director by whom he has been appointed vacates his office as director (otherwise than by retirement at a general meeting of the company at which he is re-elected) or removes him by notice to the company or on the happening of any event which, if he is or were a director, causes or would cause him to vacate that office.
- 83.6 Every appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be by notice in writing signed by the appointor (or in any other manner approved by the board) and shall be effective (subject to Article 83.1) on delivery at the office, to the secretary or at a meeting of the board.

Remuneration, expenses and pensions

84 Remuneration of directors

The directors (other than any director who for the time being holds an executive office of employment with the company or a subsidiary of the company) shall be paid out of the funds of the company by way of remuneration for their services as directors such fees not exceeding in aggregate £50,000 per annum (or such larger sum as the company may, by ordinary resolution, determine) as the directors may decide to be divided among them in such proportion and manner as they may agree or, failing agreement, equally. Any fee payable under this Article shall be distinct from any remuneration or other amounts payable to a director under other provisions of these Articles and shall accrue from day to day.

85 Special remuneration

85.1 The board may grant special remuneration to any director who performs any special or extra services to or at the request of the company.

85.2 Such extra or special remuneration may be paid by way of lump sum, salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise as the board may decide in addition to any remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other Article.

86 Expenses

A director shall be paid out of the funds of the company all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by him in and about the discharge of his duties, including his expenses of travelling to and from meetings of the board, committee meetings, general meetings and separate meetings of the holders of any class of securities of the company.

87 Pensions and other benefits

The board may exercise all the powers of the company to pay, provide or procure the grant of pensions or other retirement or superannuation benefits and death, disability or other benefits, allowances or gratuities to any person who is or has been at any time a director of the company or in the employment or service of the company or of any company which is or was a subsidiary of or associated with the company or of the predecessors in business of the company or any such subsidiary or associated company or the relatives or dependants of any such person. For that purpose the

board may procure the establishment and maintenance of, or participate in or contribute to, any non-contributory or contributory pension or superannuation fund, scheme or arrangement and pay insurance premiums.

88 Directors' and officers' liability insurance

The board may purchase and maintain for or for the benefit of any person who holds or has at any time held a relevant office insurance against any liability incurred by him in respect of any act or omission in the actual or purported discharge of his duties or in the exercise or purported exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation to his holding a relevant office; and for this purpose "relevant office" means that of director, officer or employee of the company or any company which is or was a subsidiary of or associated with the company or any predecessor in business of the company of any such subsidiary or associated company, or that of trustee of any pension fund or retirement, death or disability scheme for the benefit of any officer or employee of the company or of any such predecessor in business of the company or of any such subsidiary or associated company.

Powers of the board

89 General powers of the board to manage company's business

89.1 The business of the company shall be managed by the board which may exercise all the powers of the company, subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the Memorandum of Association of the company, these Articles and any special resolution of the company. No special resolution or alteration of the Memorandum of Association of the company or these Articles shall invalidate any prior act of the board which would have been valid if the resolution had not been passed or the alteration had not been made.

89.2 The powers given by this Article shall not be limited by any special authority or power given to the board by any other Article or any resolution of the company.

90 Power to act notwithstanding vacancy

The continuing directors or the sole continuing director at any time may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their number; but, if the number of directors is less than the minimum number fixed by or in accordance with these Articles, they or he may act for the purpose of filling up vacancies or calling a general meeting of the

company, but not for any other purpose. If no director is able to act, then any two members may summon a general meeting for the purpose of appointing directors.

91 Provisions for employees

The board may exercise any of the powers conferred by the Statutes to make provision for the benefit of any persons employed or formerly employed by the company or any of its subsidiaries in connection with the cessation or the transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or any of its subsidiaries.

92 Power to borrow money

92.1 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and to Article 92.2, the board may exercise all the powers of the company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge all or any part of its undertaking, property and assets (both present and future) and uncalled capital 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.

92.2 The board shall restrict the borrowings of the company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the company in relation to its subsidiary undertakings (if any) so as to secure (but as regards subsidiary undertakings only so far as by such exercise it can secure) that the aggregate principal amount outstanding at any time in respect of all borrowings by the Group (exclusive of any Group company's borrowings which are owed to another Group company) will not, without the previous sanction of the company in general meeting, exceed:

92.2.1 two times adjusted capital and reserves; or

92.2.2 any higher limit fixed by ordinary resolution of the company which is applicable at the relevant time.

92.3 In this Article:

92.3.1 "adjusted capital and reserves" means the aggregate of:

92.3.1.1 the amount paid up on the issued or allotted share capital of the company; and

92.3.1.2 the amounts standing to the credit of the reserves of the Group (including share premium account, capital redemption reserve, property revaluation reserve and unappropriated balance of investment or other grants), after adding or deducting any balance standing to the credit or debit of the Group's profit and loss account;

all as shown in the relevant balance sheet but after:

92.3.1.3 making such adjustments as may be appropriate in respect of:

- (a) any variation in the amount of the paid up share capital, the share premium account or capital redemption reserve since the date of the relevant balance sheet and so that for this purpose if any proposed allotment of shares by the company for cash has been underwritten or agreed to be subscribed then these shares shall be deemed to have been allotted and the amount (including any premium) of the subscription monies payable (not being monies payable later than six months after the date of allotment) shall be deemed to have been paid up on the date when the issue of the shares was underwritten or agreed to be subscribed (or if the underwriting or subscription agreement was conditional, the date on which it became unconditional);
- (b) any undertaking which was not a subsidiary undertaking at the date of the relevant balance sheet but which would be a subsidiary undertaking if Group accounts were prepared as at the relevant time (and as if such time were the end of the company's financial year) or any undertaking which was a subsidiary undertaking but which would no longer be so if Group accounts were to be so prepared at the relevant time;

- 92.3.1.4 excluding (so far as not already excluded):
- (a) amounts attributable to the share capital of any undertaking not owned by a Group company;
 - (b) any sum set aside for taxation;
- 92.3.1.5 deducting the amount of any distribution declared, recommended or made by any Group company to a person other than a Group company out of profits accrued up to and including the date of (and not provided for in) the relevant balance sheet; and
- 92.3.1.6 making such other adjustments (if any) as the board may consider appropriate or necessary and as are approved by the auditors;
- 92.3.2 "borrowings" include the following except insofar as otherwise taken into account:
- 92.3.2.1 the principal amount (together with any fixed or minimum premium payable on final repayment) of a debenture of a Group company, whether issued for cash or not;
 - 92.3.2.2 the outstanding amount raised by acceptances under an acceptance credit or bills facility opened by a bank or acceptance house on behalf of or in favour of a Group company, excluding acceptances of trade bills relating to goods purchased in the ordinary course of trading;
 - 92.3.2.3 the nominal or principal amount of any share capital, debenture or borrowing of any person (together, in each case, with any fixed or minimum premium payable on final repayment) to the extent that a Group company has *guaranteed their payment or repayment or entered into any indemnity against their non-payment or non-repayment or has given a mortgage or charge on the undertaking or any asset or any uncalled share capital of a Group company which secures their payment or repayment;*

- 92.3.2.4 the nominal amount of any allotted or issued and paid up share capital (other than equity share capital) of any subsidiary undertaking of the company, being a body corporate, where such capital is not for the time being beneficially owned by other members of the Group;
- 92.3.2.5 the aggregate amount owing by any member of the Group under finance leases (as determined in accordance with United Kingdom generally accepted accounting principles but excluding leaseholds of immovable property);
- 92.3.2.6 the principal amount of any book debts of any member of the Group which have been sold or agreed to be sold, to the extent that any member of the Group is for the time being liable to indemnify or reimburse the purchaser in respect of any non-payment in respect of such book debts; and
- 92.3.2.7 any part of the purchase price of any movable or immovable assets acquired by any member of the Group, the payment of which is deferred beyond the date of completion of the conveyance, assignment or transfer of the legal estate to such assets or, if no such conveyance, assignment or transfer is to take place within six months after the date on which the contract for such purchase is entered into or (if later) becomes unconditional, beyond that date;

but exclude the following:

- 92.3.2.8 *borrowings made or incurred by a Group company to repay within six months all or part of other borrowings made by it or another Group company, but only pending their application for that purpose during that period;*
- 92.3.2.9 a proportionate amount of the borrowings of a partly-owned subsidiary undertaking of the company corresponding to the minority interest, that is to say, the

proportion of the undertaking's equity share capital not directly or indirectly attributable to the company; and

92.3.2.10 the amount of an undertaking's borrowings outstanding on the date when it became a Group company and the amount of the borrowings of any person other than a Group company which were secured by any mortgage or other security over an asset acquired by a Group company and which were outstanding on the date of the acquisition, but only until six months after the date on which the undertaking became a Group company or the asset was acquired;

92.3.3 "Group" means the company and its subsidiary undertakings from time to time;

92.3.4 "Group company" means any company in the Group; and

92.3.5 "relevant balance sheet" means the audited consolidated balance sheet dealing with the state of affairs of the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprised in the latest Group accounts.

92.4 For the purpose of any calculation under this Article 92, a borrowing denominated or repayable in a currency other than sterling shall be translated into sterling:

92.4.1 at the London exchange rate for the date as at which the calculation is being made; or

92.4.2 if this would yield a lower ratio of borrowings to adjusted capital and reserves, at the London exchange rate on the first day of the financial year of the company current when the calculation is being made.

In this Article 92.4 "currency" includes a unit of account defined by reference to several currencies; and "the London exchange rate" for any date is the spot rate of exchange quoted by a first class bank selected by the board in London at or about 11.00 am on the business day before that date.

92.5 The limit imposed under this Article 92 shall be deemed not to have been breached until the amount of borrowings has exceeded that limit for 30 consecutive days. This provision overrides all other provisions of this Article 92.

- 92.6 A certificate or report by the company's auditors:
- 92.6.1 as to the amount of adjusted capital and reserves or the amount of borrowings; or
- 92.6.2 to the effect that the limit imposed under this Article 92 was not exceeded or breached at a particular date;
- shall be conclusive evidence as to that amount or fact.
- 92.7 If the company has joint auditors, references in this Article to the company's auditors are to any of the joint auditors.
- 92.8 No lender or other person dealing with any Group company need enquire whether the limit imposed under Article 92.2 has been or will be complied with.
- 92.9 A borrowing or security resulting in a breach of the limit shall not be void; nor shall it be voidable at the instance of the company or any other Group company.

Delegation of board's powers

93 Delegation to individual directors

The board may entrust to and confer upon any director any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit and may revoke or vary all or any of them, but no person dealing in good faith shall be affected by any revocation or variation.

94 Committees

- 94.1 The board may delegate any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) including without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing all powers, authorities and discretions whose exercise involves or may involve the payment of remuneration to, or the conferring of any other benefit on, all or any of the directors to any committee consisting of such person or persons (whether directors or not) as it thinks fit, provided that the majority of the members of the committee are directors and that no meeting of the committee shall be quorate for the purpose of exercising any of its powers, authorities or discretions unless a majority of those present are directors. The board may make any such delegation on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit and may revoke or vary any such delegation and discharge any committee wholly or in part, but no person dealing in good faith shall

be affected by any revocation or variation. Insofar as any such power or discretion is delegated to a committee, any reference in these Articles to the exercise by the directors of the power or discretion so delegated shall be read and construed as if it were a reference to the exercise thereof by such committee. Any committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers, authorities and discretions so delegated, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the board.

- 94.2 The proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by any regulations imposed on it by the board and (subject to such regulations) by the provisions of these Articles regulating the proceedings of the board so far as they are capable of applying.

95 Local boards

- 95.1 The board may establish any local or divisional board or agency for managing any of the affairs of the company whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere and may appoint any persons to be members of a local or divisional board, or to be managers or agents, and may fix their remuneration.

- 95.2 The board may delegate to any local or divisional board, manager or agent any of its powers, authorities and discretions, other than its power to make calls, forfeit shares, borrow money or issue shares or other securities, and may authorise the members of any local or divisional board (with power to sub-delegate) or any of them to fill any vacancies and to act notwithstanding vacancies.

- 95.3 Any appointment or delegation under this Article 95 may be made on such terms and subject to such conditions as the board thinks fit and the board may remove any person so appointed, and may revoke or vary any delegation, but no person dealing in good faith shall be affected by the revocation or variation.

96 Powers of attorney

The board may by power of attorney or otherwise appoint any person to be the agent of the company on such terms (including terms as to remuneration) as it may decide and may delegate to any person so appointed any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate). The board may remove any person appointed under this Article and may revoke or vary the delegation, but no person dealing in good faith shall be affected by the revocation or variation.

97 **President**

- 97.1 The board may appoint any person who, in its opinion, has rendered outstanding services to the company to be president to the company.
- 97.2 The appointment may be made for a fixed or ascertainable term or for life and a president so appointed may be removed from his appointment only by ordinary resolution of the company in general meeting or the appointment may be made without specifying its term and a president so appointed may be removed from his appointment either by ordinary resolution or by the board.
- 97.3 The president need not be a director of the company and shall not by reason only of his being president be deemed to be a director or an officer of the company for the purposes of the Statutes, but may, if invited to do so by the board, attend and speak at any meeting of the directors and any general meeting. The president shall not, unless he is also a director, be entitled to vote at any meeting of the directors.
- 97.4 The remuneration and other terms and conditions of any such appointment shall be fixed by the board.

98 **Designation as "director"**

The board may, at any time and from time to time, appoint any person (not being a director) to any executive position or employment under the company having a title or designation which includes the word "director" and may terminate any such appointment. The inclusion of the word "director" in the title or designation of any such position or employment shall not imply that the holder is a director of the company or that he is authorised or empowered to act as, or is liable as, a director of the company in any respect and he shall not be deemed to be a director for any purpose.

Directors' interests

99 **Directors' interests and voting**

- 99.1 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes a director shall not be disqualified by his office from entering into any contract with the company, either with regard to his tenure of any office or position in the management, administration or conduct of the business of the company or as vendor, purchaser or otherwise. Subject to the interest of the director being duly declared, a contract entered into by or on behalf of the

company in which any director is in any way interested shall not be liable to be avoided; nor shall any director so interested be liable to account to the company for any benefit resulting from the contract by reason of the director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship established by his holding that office.

- 99.2 A director may hold any other office or place of profit with the company (except that of auditor) in conjunction with his office of director for such period (subject to the provisions of the Statutes) and upon such terms as the board may decide and may be paid such extra remuneration for so doing (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the board may decide, either in addition to or in lieu of any remuneration under any other provision of these Articles.
- 99.3 A director may be or become a member or director of, or hold any other office or place of profit under, or otherwise be interested in, any other company in which the company may be interested and shall not be liable to account to the company for any benefit received by him as a member or director of, or holder of any other office or place of profit under, or his other interest in, that company.
- 99.4 The board may cause the voting rights conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the company or exercisable by them as directors of that other company to be exercised in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit (including the exercise of voting rights in favour of any resolution appointing the directors or any of them as directors or officers of the other company or voting or providing for the payment of any benefit to the directors or officers of the other company).
- 99.5 A director may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the company (except as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a director.
- 99.6 A director who to his knowledge is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract with the company shall declare the nature of his interest at the meeting of the board at which the question of entering into the contract is first taken into consideration, if he knows his interest then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the board after he knows that he is or has become so interested. For the purposes of this Article a general notice given to the board by a director to the effect that:

99.6.1 he is a member of a specified company or firm and is to be regarded as interested in any other contract which may after the date of the notice be made with that company or firm; or

99.6.2 he is to be regarded as interested in any contract which may after the date of the notice be made with a specified person who is connected with him within the meaning of section 346 of the Act;

shall be deemed to be a sufficient declaration of interest under this Article 99.6 in relation to any such contract but no such notice shall be effective unless either it is given at a meeting of the board or the director takes reasonable steps to secure that it is brought up and read at the next board meeting after it is given.

99.7 A director shall not vote (or be counted in the quorum at a meeting) in respect of any resolution concerning his own appointment (including fixing or varying its terms), or the termination of his own appointment, as the holder of any office or place of profit with the company or any other company in which the company is interested but, where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying its terms), or the termination of the appointment, of two or more directors to offices or places of profit with the company or any other company in which the company is interested, those proposals may be divided and a separate resolution may be put in relation to each director and in that case each of the directors concerned (if *not otherwise debarred from voting under this Article 99*) shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution unless it concerns his own appointment or the termination of his own appointment.

99.8 A director shall also not vote (or be counted in the quorum at a meeting) on any resolution relating to any contract or arrangement or any other proposal whatsoever in which he knows he (together with any interest of any person connected with him within the meaning of section 346 of the Act) has a material interest and, if he purports to do so, his vote shall not be counted, but this prohibition shall not apply and a director may vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of any resolution concerning any one or more of the following matters:

99.8.1 the giving of any guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him or by any other person at the request of or for the benefit of the company or any of its subsidiary undertakings;

- 99.8.2 the giving of any guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of a debt or obligation of the company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
- 99.8.3 any contract concerning an offer of shares, debentures or other securities of or by the company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for subscription or purchase in which offer he is or may be entitled to participate as a holder of securities or he is or is to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting thereof;
- 99.8.4 any contract in which he is interested by virtue of his interest in shares, debentures or other securities of the company or otherwise in or through the company;
- 99.8.5 any contract concerning any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly and whether as an officer, shareholder, creditor or otherwise, unless the company is one in which he has a relevant interest and for this purpose:
- 99.8.5.1 a company shall be deemed to be one in which a director has a relevant interest if and so long as he (together with persons connected with him within the meaning of section 346 of the Act) to his knowledge holds an interest in shares (as that term is used in sections 198 to 211 of the Act) representing 1% or more of any class of the equity share capital of that company or of the voting rights available to members of that company or if he can cause 1% or more of those voting rights to be exercised at his direction; and
- 99.8.5.2 where a company in which a director is deemed for the purposes of this Article to have a relevant interest is materially interested in a contract, he shall also be deemed to be materially interested in that contract;
- 99.8.6 any contract relating to an arrangement for the benefit of the employees of the company or any of its subsidiary undertakings which

does not award him any privilege or benefit not generally awarded to the employees to whom such arrangement relates;

- 99.8.7 any proposal concerning the purchase or maintenance of insurance for the benefit of persons including directors.
- 99.9 In the case of an alternate director, an interest of his appointor shall be treated as an interest of the alternate in addition to any interest which the alternate otherwise has.
- 99.10 If any question arises at any meeting as to the materiality of an interest of a director (other than the chairman of the meeting) or as to the entitlement of any director (other than the chairman of the meeting) to vote and the question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting, the question shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to the director concerned shall be *final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the director concerned, so far as known to him, has not been fairly disclosed*. If any question shall arise in respect of the chairman of the meeting and is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting, the question shall be decided by a resolution of the board (for which purpose the chairman shall be counted in the quorum but shall not vote on the matter) and the resolution shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the chairman, *so far as known to him, has not been fairly disclosed*.
- 99.11 In this Article references to a contract include references to any proposed contract and to any transaction or arrangement whether or not constituting a contract.

Proceedings of the board

100 Board meetings

The board may meet for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit. A director at any time may, and the secretary at the request of a director at any time shall, *summon a board meeting*.

101 Notice of board meetings

Notice of a board meeting shall be deemed to be properly given to a director if it is given to him personally or by word of mouth or sent in writing to him at his last known address or any other address given by him to the company for this purpose or sent by electronic communication to him at an address given by him to the company

for this purpose. A director absent or intending to be absent from the United Kingdom may request the board that notices of board meetings shall during his absence be sent *in writing or by electronic communication* to him (or to his alternate) at an address given by him to the company for this purpose, but if no such request is made it shall not be necessary to give notice of a board meeting to any director who is for the time being absent from the United Kingdom. A director may waive notice of any meeting either prospectively or retrospectively.

102 **Quorum**

The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the board may be fixed by the board and, unless so fixed at any other number, shall be two. Subject to the provisions of these Articles, any director who ceases to be a director at a board meeting may continue to be present and to act as a director and be counted in the quorum until the termination of the board meeting if no other director objects and if otherwise a quorum of directors would not be present.

103 **Chairman or deputy chairman to preside**

The chairman, or failing him any deputy chairman (the senior in office taking precedence, if more than one is present), shall, if present and willing, preside at all meetings of the directors but, if no chairman or deputy chairman has been appointed or if he is not present *within five minutes after the time fixed for holding the meeting* or is unwilling to act as chairman of the meeting, the directors present shall choose one of their number to act as chairman of the meeting.

104 **Competence of meetings**

A meeting of the board at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in or exercisable by the board.

105 **Voting**

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

106 **Telephone and video conference meetings**

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

106.1.1 to hear each of the other participating directors addressing the meeting; and

106.1.2 if he wishes, to address all of the other participating directors simultaneously, whether by conference telephone or by video conference or by any other form of communications equipment (whether in use when these Articles are adopted or developed subsequently) or by a combination of any such methods.

106.2 A quorum is deemed to be present if those conditions are satisfied in respect of at least the number of directors required to form a quorum, subject to the provisions of Article 102.

106.3 A meeting held in this way is deemed to take place at the place where the largest group of participating directors is assembled or, if no such group is readily identifiable, at the place from where the chairman of the meeting participates.

107 **Resolutions in writing**

A resolution in writing signed or approved by all the directors entitled to notice of a meeting of the directors shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors duly called and constituted. The resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form, each signed or approved by one or more of the directors concerned. For the purpose of this Article:

107.1 a resolution may be by means of an instrument or contained in an electronic communication sent to such address (if any) as may for the time being be notified by the company for that purpose;

107.2 a resolution may consist of several instruments each executed by one or more directors or several electronic communications, each sent by one or more directors, or a combination of both; and

107.3 a resolution executed by an alternate director need not also be executed by his appointor.

108 **Validity of acts of directors in spite of formal defect**

All acts bona fide done by the board, or of a committee, or by any person acting as a director or member of a committee, shall notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any member of the board or committee or of the person so acting, or that they or any of them were disqualified or had vacated office or were not entitled to vote be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and qualified to be a director and had continued to be a director or member of the committee and had been entitled to vote.

109 **Minutes**

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

- 109.1 *of all appointments of officers made by the board;*
- 109.2 *of the names of all the directors present at each meeting of the board and of any committee; and*
- 109.3 *of all resolutions and proceedings of all meetings of the company and of any class of members, and of the directors and of any committee (including any meetings held in accordance with Article 106).*

Secretary

110 **Secretary**

The secretary shall be appointed by the board for such term, at such remuneration and on such conditions as it thinks fit, and the board may remove from office any person so appointed (without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract between him and the company). If thought fit two or more persons may be appointed as joint secretaries. The board may also appoint from time to time on such terms as it may think fit one or more deputy and/or assistant secretaries.

Seal

111 **Seal**

- 111.1 The company may exercise the powers conferred by the Statutes with regard to having official seals and those powers shall be vested in the board.

- 111.2 The board shall provide for the safe custody of every seal of the company.
- 111.3 A seal shall be used only by the authority of the board or a duly authorised committee. The board may determine who shall sign any instrument to which a seal is applied, either generally or in relation to a particular instrument or type of instrument, and may also determine, either generally or in any particular case, that such signatures shall be dispensed with or affixed by some mechanical means.
- 111.4 Unless otherwise decided by the board:
- 111.4.1 certificates for shares, debentures or other securities of the company need not be signed; and
- 111.4.2 every other instrument to which a seal is applied shall be signed by at least one director and the secretary or by at least two directors.

Authentication of documents

112 Authentication of documents

Any director or the secretary or any person appointed by the directors for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any document affecting the constitution of the company and any resolution passed at a general meeting or at a meeting of the directors or any committee, and any book, record, document or account relating to the business of the company, and to certify copies thereof or extracts therefrom as true copies or extracts; and where any book, record, document or account is elsewhere than at the office the local manager or other officer of the company having the custody thereof shall be deemed to be a person appointed by the directors as aforesaid. A document purporting to be a copy of any such resolution, or an extract from the minutes of any such meeting, which is certified as aforesaid shall be *conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the company upon the faith thereof that such resolution has been duly passed or, as the case may be, that any minute so extracted is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.*

Dividends

113 Declaration of dividends by the company

The company may, by ordinary resolution, declare a dividend to be paid to the members, according to their respective rights and interest in the profits, and may fix the time for payment of such dividend, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the board.

114 Fixed and interim dividends

The board may pay such interim dividends as appear to the board to be justified by the financial position of the company and may also pay any dividend payable at a fixed rate at intervals settled by the board, whenever the financial position of the company, in the opinion of the board, justifies its payment. If the board acts in good faith, none of the directors shall incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer in consequence of the payment of an interim dividend on any shares having non-preferred or deferred rights.

115 Calculation and currency of dividends

115.1 Except insofar as the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue of, any share otherwise provide:

115.1.1 all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares in respect of which the dividend is paid, but no amount paid up on a share in advance of calls shall be treated for the purposes of this Article as paid up on the share;

115.1.2 all dividends shall be apportioned and paid pro rata according to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; and

115.1.3 dividends may be declared or paid in any currency.

115.2 The board may agree with any member that dividends which may at any time or from time to time be declared or become due on his shares in one currency shall be paid or satisfied in another, and may agree the basis of conversion to be applied and how and when the amount to be paid in the other currency shall be calculated and paid and for the company or any other person to bear any costs involved.

116 **Method of payment**

- 116.1 The company may pay any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share in cash or by cheque, dividend warrant, or money order and may send the same by post to the *registered address of the holder or in the case of joint holders to the registered address of that person whose name stands first in the register, or to such person and address as the holder or joint holders may direct in writing*. Every cheque, warrant, or order is sent at the risk of the person entitled to the money represented by it and shall be made payable to the order of the person or persons entitled and the payment of the cheque, warrant or order shall be a good discharge to the company.
- 116.2 In addition, any such dividend or other sum may be paid by any bank or other funds transfer system or by such other means and to or through such person as the holder or joint holders may direct in writing, and the company shall have no responsibility for any sums lost or delayed in the course of any such transfer or when it has acted on any such direction.
- 116.3 Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to any share may give an effective receipt for all dividends and other monies paid in respect of the share.
- 116.4 Any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share may be paid to a person or persons entitled by transmission to that share as if he or they were the holder or joint holders of that share and his address (*or the address of the first named of two or more persons jointly entitled*) noted in the register were the registered address.
- 116.5 Any payment in the case of an uncertificated share, where the company is authorised to do so by or on behalf of the holder or joint holders in such manner as the company shall from time to time consider sufficient, may be made by means of the relevant system (subject always to the facilities and requirements of the relevant system) and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing such payment may be made by the sending by the company or any person on its behalf of an instruction to the Operator of the relevant system to credit the cash memorandum account (being an account so designated by the Operator of the relevant system) of the holder or joint holders of such shares or, if permitted by the company, of such other person as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct; and the making of a payment in accordance with the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned shall be a good discharge to the company.

116.6 Any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share may be paid to a person or persons entitled by transmission to that share as if he or they were the holder or joint holders of that share and his address (or the address of the first named of two or more persons jointly entitled) noted in the register were the registered address.

117 **Dividends not to bear interest**

No dividend or other monies payable by the company on or in respect of any share shall bear interest as against the company unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share.

118 **Calls or debts may be deducted from dividends**

The board may deduct from any dividend or other monies payable to any person (either alone or jointly with another) on or in respect of a share all such sums as may be due from him (either alone or jointly with another) to the company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to shares or other securities of the company.

119 **Unclaimed dividends etc**

All unclaimed dividends, interest or other sums payable may be invested or otherwise made use of by the board for the benefit of the company until claimed. All dividends unclaimed for a period of 12 years after having been declared or become due for payment shall be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the company. The payment of any unclaimed dividend, interest or other sum payable by the company on or in respect of any share into a separate account shall not constitute the company a trustee in respect of it.

120 **Uncashed dividends**

If:

120.1 a payment for a dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share sent by the company to the person entitled to it in accordance with Article 116 is left uncashed or is returned to the company and, after reasonable enquiries, the company is unable to establish any new address or, with respect to a payment to be made by a funds transfer system (including, without limitation, the relevant system), a new account for that person; or

- 120.2 such payment is left uncashed or returned to the company on two consecutive occasions,

the company shall not be obliged to send any dividends or other sums payable in respect of that share to that person until he notifies the company of an address or, where the payment is to be made by a funds transfer system (including, without limitation, the relevant system), details of the account, to be used for the purpose.

121 Dividends in specie

- 121.1 With the sanction of an ordinary resolution of the company and on the recommendation of the board, payment of any dividend may be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of paid up shares or debentures of any other company.

- 121.2 Where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, the board may settle the difficulty as it thinks fit and in particular may issue fractional certificates or ignore fractions, and may fix the value for distribution of the specific assets or any part of them, and may determine that cash payments be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to secure equality of distribution, and may vest any of the specific assets in trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled to the dividend as the board may think fit.

122 Scrip dividends

- 122.1 The board may, if authorised by an ordinary resolution of the company, offer any holders of any particular class of shares the right to elect to receive further shares (whether or not of that class), credited as fully paid, instead of cash in respect of all or part of any dividend specified by the ordinary resolution (a "scrip dividend") in accordance with the following provisions of this Article 122.

- 122.2 The ordinary resolution may specify a particular dividend (whether or not already declared) or may specify all or any dividends declared within a specified period, but such period may not end later than the conclusion of the fifth annual general meeting of the company to be held following the date of the meeting at which the ordinary resolution is passed.

- 122.3 The basis of allotment shall be decided by the board so that, as nearly as may be considered convenient, the value of the further shares, including any fractional

entitlement, is equal to the amount of the cash dividend which would otherwise have been paid.

- 122.4 For the purposes of Article 122.3 the value of the further shares shall be calculated by reference to the average of the middle-market quotations for a fully paid share of the relevant class, as shown in the Daily Official List of the London Stock Exchange, for the day on which such shares are first quoted "ex" the relevant dividend and the four subsequent business days or in such other manner as the directors may decide.
- 122.5 The board shall give notice to the shareholders of their rights of election in respect of the scrip dividend and shall specify the procedure to be followed in order to make an election.
- 122.6 The dividend or that part of it in respect of which an election for the scrip dividend is made shall not be paid and instead further shares of the relevant class shall be allotted in accordance with elections duly made and the board shall capitalise a sum to the aggregate nominal amount of the shares to be allotted out of such sums available for the purpose as the directors may consider appropriate.
- 122.7 The further shares so allotted shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the fully paid shares of the same class then in issue except as regards participation in the relevant dividend.
- 122.8 The board may decide that the right to elect for any scrip dividend shall not be made available to shareholders resident in any territory, where in the opinion of the board, compliance with local laws or regulations would be impossible or unduly onerous.
- 122.9 The board may do all acts and things considered necessary or expedient to give effect to the provisions of a scrip dividend election and the issue of any shares in accordance with the provisions of this Article, and may make such provisions as they think fit in the case of shares becoming distributable in fractions (including provisions under which, in whole or in part, the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the company rather than to the members concerned).
- 122.10 The board may from time to time establish or vary a procedure for election mandates, under which a holder of shares may, in respect of any future dividends for which a right of election pursuant to this Article 122 is offered, elect to receive shares in lieu of such dividend on the terms of such mandate.

- 122.11 The board shall not make a scrip dividend available unless the company has sufficient unissued shares and undistributed profits or reserves to give effect to elections which could be made to receive that scrip dividend.

Capitalisation of reserves

123 Capitalisation of reserves

- 123.1 The board may, with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the company:

123.1.1 resolve to capitalise any sum standing to the credit of any reserve account of the company (including share premium account capital redemption reserve or other undistributable reserve) or any sum standing to the credit of profit and loss account not required for the payment of any preferential dividend (whether or not it is available for distribution); and

123.1.2 appropriate that sum as capital to the ordinary shareholders in proportion to the nominal amount of the ordinary share capital held by them respectively and apply that sum on their behalf in paying up in full any unissued shares or debentures of the company of a nominal amount equal to that sum and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those members, or as they may direct, in those proportions or in paying up the whole or part of any amounts which are unpaid in respect of any issued shares in the company held by them respectively, or otherwise deal with such sum as directed by the resolution provided that the share premium account and the capital redemption reserve and any sum not available for distribution in accordance with the Statutes may only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted credited as fully paid up.

- 123.2 Where any difficulty arises in respect of any distribution of any capitalised reserve or other sum, the board may settle the difficulty as it thinks fit and in particular may make such provisions as it thinks fit in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions (including provisions under which, in whole or in part, the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the company rather than the members concerned) or ignore fractions and may fix the value for distribution of any fully paid up shares or debentures and may determine that cash payments be made to any members on the footing of the value so fixed in order to secure equality of

distribution, and may vest any shares or debentures in trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled to share in the distribution as the board may think fit.

- 123.3 The board may also authorise any person to sign on behalf of the persons entitled to share in the distribution a contract for the acceptance by those persons of the shares or debentures to be allotted to them credited as fully paid under a capitalisation and any such contract shall be binding on all those persons.

124 Capitalisation of reserves and employees' share schemes

- 124.1 This Article 124 (which is without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of Article 123) applies:

124.1.1 where a person is granted pursuant to an employees' share scheme a right to subscribe for shares in the company in cash at a subscription price less than their nominal value; and

124.1.2 where, pursuant to an employees' share scheme, the terms on which any person is entitled to subscribe in cash for shares in the company are adjusted as a result of a capitalisation issue, rights issue or other variation of capital so that the subscription price is less than their nominal value.

- 124.2 In any such case the board:

124.2.1 shall transfer to a reserve account a sum equal to the deficiency between the subscription price and the nominal value of the shares (the "cash deficiency") from the profits or reserves of the company which are available for distribution and not required for the payment of any preferential dividend; and

124.2.2 (subject to Article 124.4) shall not apply that reserve account for any purpose other than paying up the cash deficiency upon the allotment of those shares.

- 124.3 Whenever the company is required to allot shares pursuant to such a right to subscribe, the board shall (subject to the Statutes) appropriate to capital out of the reserve account an amount equal to the cash deficiency applicable to those shares, apply that amount in paying up the deficiency on the nominal value of those shares and allot those shares credited as fully paid to the person entitled to them.

124.4 If any person ceases to be entitled to subscribe for shares as described above, the restrictions on the reserve account shall cease to apply in relation to such part of the account as is equal to the amount of the cash deficiency applicable to those shares.

124.5 No right shall be granted under any employees' share scheme under Article 124.1.1 and no adjustment shall be made as mentioned in Article 124.1.2 unless there are sufficient profits or reserves of the company available for distribution and not required for the payment of any preferential dividend to permit the transfer to a reserve account in accordance with this Article 124 of an amount sufficient to pay up the cash deficiency applicable to the shares concerned.

Record dates

125 Fixing of record dates

125.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, but without prejudice to any rights attached to any shares, the company or the board may fix a date as the record date by reference to which a dividend will be declared or paid or a distribution, allotment or issue made, and that date may be before, on or after the date on which the dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared.

125.2 In the absence of a record date being fixed, entitlement to any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue shall be determined by reference to the date on which the dividend is declared or the distribution, allotment or issue is made.

Accounts

126 Accounting records

126.1 The board shall cause accounting records of the company to be kept in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes.

126.2 No member (as such) shall have any right of inspecting any account, book or document of the company, except as conferred by law or authorised by the board or by any ordinary resolution of the company.

127 Summary financial statements

The company may, in accordance with section 251 of the Act and any regulations made thereunder, send a summary financial statement to any member and to any debenture holder instead of or in addition to the documents referred to in section 238

of the Act and where it does so the statement shall be sent to the member not less than 21 clear days before the date of the general meeting before which the documents are to be laid.

Notices

128 Notices in writing

Any notice to be served on or given to any person or by any person pursuant to these Articles shall be in writing except where otherwise expressly stated. Any such notice may be sent using electronic communications to such address (if any) as may for the time being be notified for that purpose to the person giving the notice by or on behalf of the person to whom the notice is sent. The signature on any notice given by the company may be printed or reproduced by mechanical means.

129 Service of notices

129.1 The company may send any notice or other document pursuant to these Articles to a member by whichever of the following methods it may in its absolute discretion determine:

129.1.1 personally; or

129.1.2 by posting the notice or other document in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address; or

129.1.3 by leaving the notice or other document at that address; or

129.1.4 by sending the notice or other document using electronic communications to such address (if any) as may for the time being be notified to the company by or on behalf of the member for that purpose.

129.2 Subject to the Statutes, the company may also send any notice or other document pursuant to these Articles to a member by publishing that notice or other document on a website where:

129.2.1 the company and the member have agreed to his having access to the notice or document on a website (instead of it being sent to him);

129.2.2 the notice or document is one to which that agreement applies;

129.2.3 the member is notified in accordance with any requirements laid down by the Act and, in a manner for the time being agreed between him and the company for the purpose, of:

- (i) the publication of the notice or document on a website;
- (ii) the address of that website; and
- (iii) the place on that website where the notice or document may be accessed, and how it may be accessed; and

129.2.4 the notice or document is published on that website throughout the publication period, provided that, if the notice or document is published on that website for a part, but not all of, the publication period, the notice or document shall be treated as being published throughout that period if the failure to publish that notice or document throughout that period is wholly attributable to circumstances which it would not be reasonable to have expected the company to prevent or avoid.

129.3 In this Article 129, ***publication period*** means:

129.3.1 in the case of a notice of an adjourned meeting pursuant to Article 57, a period of not less than seven clear days before the date of the adjourned meeting, beginning on the day following that on which the notification referred to in Article 129.2.3 is sent or (if later) is deemed sent;

129.3.2 in the case of a notice of a poll given pursuant to Article 59.3, a period of not less than seven clear days before the taking of the poll, beginning on the day following that on which the notification referred to in Article 129.2.3 is sent or (if later) is deemed sent; and

129.3.3 in any other case, a period of not less than 21 days, beginning on the day following that on which the notification referred to in Article 129.2.3 above is sent or (if later) is deemed sent.

129.4 In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices or other documents shall be sent to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register in respect of the joint holding. Any notice or other document so sent shall be deemed for all purposes to be sufficient notice to all the joint holders.

130 **Notice by advertisement**

If at any time by reason of the suspension or curtailment of postal services within the United Kingdom the company is unable effectively to convene a general meeting, a general meeting may be convened by a notice advertised in at least one national newspaper. In any such case the company may still serve notices by electronic communication, subject to the provisions of the Statutes, and, where notice shall not have been served by electronic communication, shall send confirmatory copies of the notice by post if at least six clear days before the meeting the posting of notices to addresses throughout the United Kingdom again becomes practicable.

131 **Evidence of service**

- 131.1 Any notice or other document, if served by first class post, shall be deemed to have been served on the day following that on which the envelope containing it is put into the post, or, if served by second class post, shall be deemed to have been served on the second day following that on which the envelope containing it was put into the post and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter, envelope or wrapper containing the notice or document was properly addressed, prepaid and put into the post.
- 131.2 Any notice or document not sent by post but left at a registered address or address for service in the United Kingdom shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day it was so left.
- 131.3 Where notice is given by way of newspaper advertisement, such notice shall be deemed to have been duly served on each member or person entitled to receive it at noon on the day when the advertisement appears.
- 131.4 A member present, either in person or by proxy, at any meeting of the company or class of members of the company shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which the meeting was convened.
- 131.5 Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by every notice (other than a notice in accordance with section 212 of the Act) in respect of that share which before his name is entered in the register was given to the person from whom he derives his title to the share.
- 131.6 The board may from time to time issue, endorse or adopt terms and conditions relating to the use of electronic communications for the sending of notices, other

documents and proxy appointments by the company to members and by members to the company.

132 Record date for service

132.1 For the purpose of serving notices of meetings or other documents, the board may determine that the persons entitled to receive such notices or other documents are those persons who are entered on the register at any time not more than 21 days before the date of the despatch of the notice or other document.

132.2 For the purpose of determining which persons are entitled to attend or vote at a meeting, and how many votes such persons may cast, the board may specify in the notice of the meeting a time not more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting, by which a person must be entered on the register in order to have the right to attend or vote at the meeting.

132.3 Changes to entries on the register after the time specified by virtue of Article 132.2 shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend or vote at the meeting notwithstanding any provision of these Articles or the Statutes to the contrary.

133 Notices given by electronic communication

133.1 The company may give or send to any member any notice or other document (other than a share certificate) by electronic communication insofar as and in such manner as is permitted by the Statutes.

133.2 Where a notice or other document is given or sent by electronic communication it shall be deemed to have been given or sent at the expiration of two hours after it was sent to an address supplied by the member for the purpose or on notification to the member of its publication on a web site. Proof that a notice or other document given by electronic communication was given or sent in accordance with guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators current at the date of adoption of these Articles, or, if the board so resolves, any subsequent guidance so issued shall be conclusive evidence that the notice or document was sent or given.

134 Addresses of members

134.1 A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be served

on him or an address for the service of notices by electronic communication shall be entitled to have notices served on him at that address (provided that, in the case of electronic communications, the company so agrees, which agreement the company shall be entitled to withhold in its absolute discretion including, without limitation, in circumstances in which the company considers that the sending of the notice or other document to such address using electronic communications would or might infringe the laws of any other jurisdiction) but otherwise:

134.1.1 no member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom shall be entitled to receive any notice or other document from the company; and

134.1.2 without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, any notice of a general meeting of the company which is in fact sent or purports to be sent to such a member shall be ignored for the purpose of determining the validity of the proceedings at such meeting.

134.2 If on three consecutive occasions a notice to a member shall be returned undelivered, such member shall not thereafter be entitled to receive notices from the company until he shall have given notice in writing to the company of a new registered address or a postal address within the United Kingdom for the service of notices or shall have informed the company in such manner as shall be specified by the company of an address for the service of notices by electronic communication. For this purpose a notice sent by post shall be treated as returned undelivered if the notice is sent back to the company or its agent and a notice sent by electronic communication shall be treated as returned undelivered if the company or its agent receives notification that the notice was not delivered to the address to which it was sent.

135 **Service of notice on person entitled by transmission**

A person entitled to a share by reason of transmission upon supplying to the company such evidence as the board may require to show his title to the share and upon also supplying a postal address within the United Kingdom for the service and delivery of notices and other documents and, if he so elects, an address for the sending of notices by electronic communication shall be entitled to have served upon or delivered to him at any address given by him any notice or document to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of that share and any such service or delivery shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient service or delivery of such notice or document on all persons interested in the share. Otherwise, any notice or other document served

on or delivered or sent to any member pursuant to these Articles shall, notwithstanding that such member is then dead or bankrupt or that any other event giving rise to the transmission of the share by operation of law shall have occurred and whether or not the company has notice of his death, bankruptcy or other such event, be deemed to have been duly served, delivered or sent in respect of any share registered in the name of such member as sole or first named joint holder.

Destruction of documents

136 Destruction of documents

136.1 The board may authorise or arrange the destruction of documents held by the company as follows:

136.1.1 at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of registration, all instruments of transfer of shares and all other documents transferring or purporting to transfer shares or representing or purporting to represent the right to be registered as the holder of shares on the faith of which entries have been made in the register;

136.1.2 at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of cancellation, all registered share certificates which have been cancelled;

136.1.3 at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of recording them, all dividend mandates and notifications of change of address; and

136.1.4 at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of actual payment, all paid dividend warrants and cheques.

136.2 It shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the company that:

136.2.1 every entry in the register purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or other document so destroyed was duly and properly made;

136.2.2 every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered;

136.2.3 every share certificate so destroyed was a valid certificate duly and properly cancelled;

- 136.2.4 every other document mentioned in Article 136.1 so destroyed was a valid and effective document in accordance with the particulars of it recorded in the books and records of the company; and
- 136.2.5 every paid dividend warrant and cheque so destroyed was duly paid.
- 136.3 The provisions of Article 136.2 shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties to it) to which the document might be relevant.
- 136.4 Nothing in this Article 136 shall be construed as imposing on the company or the board any liability in respect of the destruction of any document earlier than as stated in Article 136.1 or in any other circumstances in which liability would not attach to the company or the board in the absence of this Article 136.
- 136.5 References in this Article 136 to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner.

Winding-up

137 Directors' power to wind up

The board shall have power in the name and on behalf of the company to present a petition to the court for the company to be wound up.

138 Powers to Distribute in Specie

If the company is in liquidation, the liquidator may, with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the company and any other sanction required by the Statutes:

- 138.1 divide among the members in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the company and, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members; or
- 138.2 vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of members as the liquidator, with the like sanction, shall think fit but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets upon which there is any liability.

Indemnity

139 Indemnity of Officers

Subject to the provisions of and to the extent permitted by the Statutes, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a director may otherwise be entitled, every director or other officer of the company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the company against all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by him in the actual or purported execution or discharge of his duties or the exercise or purported exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation to or in connection with his duties, powers or office including (but without limitation) any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in his favour (or the proceedings are otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on his part) or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application in which relief is granted to him by the court from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the company or from liability to pay any amount in respect of shares acquired by a nominee of the company.