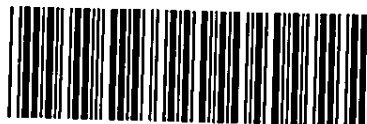


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COMPANIES HOUSE

Company No 2923809

RESOLUTIONS

OF

BUSINESS SYSTEMS GROUP HOLDINGS PLC (the "Company")

Passed on 8 August 2008

At the Annual General Meeting of the above named Company held at BSG House, 226-236 City Road, London EC1V 2TT on the 8th day of August 2008 at 10am the following items of special business were passed; resolutions 6, 10, and 11 as ordinary resolutions and resolutions 7, 8, 9 and 12 as special resolutions of the Company

ORDINARY RESOLUTION

6 That the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised pursuant to Section 80 of the Companies Act 1985 (the "Act") to exercise all the powers for the Company to allot relevant securities (within the meaning of Section 80(2) of the Act) up to an aggregate nominal amount of £1,403,049, representing approximately one third of the Company's issued ordinary share capital on 12 June 2008 and this authority shall expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2009 unless renewed at a general meeting prior to such time, save that the Company may before such expiry make offers, agreements or arrangements which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after such expiry and so that the Directors of the Company may allot relevant securities in pursuance of such offers, agreements or arrangements as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

7. That subject to the passing of Resolution 6 set out above, the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby empowered pursuant to Section 95 of the Act to allot equity securities (within the meaning of Section 94(2) and 94(3A) of the Act) pursuant to the authority conferred by Resolution 6 as if Section 89(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment, provided that this power shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities for cash up to an aggregate nominal amount of £210,457, representing approximately 5% of the Company's issued ordinary share capital on 12 June 2008 and shall expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2009 unless renewed at a general meeting prior to such time, save that the Company may before such expiry make offers, agreements or arrangements which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and so that the Directors of the Company may allot equity securities in pursuance of such offers, agreements or arrangements as if the power conferred hereby had not expired

8 That the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby empowered pursuant to Section 95 of the Act to allot (within the meaning of Section 94 (3A) of the Act) equity securities (within the meaning of Section 94(2) of the Act) wholly for cash if Section 89(1) of the Act did not apply to any such sale, provided that this power shall be limited to the allotment

(within the meaning of Section 94(3A) of the Act) of equity securities for cash out of treasury up to an aggregate nominal amount of £420,915, representing approximately 10% of the Company's issued ordinary share capital on 12 June 2008 and shall expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2009, unless renewed at a general meeting prior to such time, save that the Company may before such expiry make offers, arrangements or agreements which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after such expiry and so that the Directors of the Company may allot relevant securities in pursuance of such offers, agreements or arrangements as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired

9 That the Company be generally and, subject as hereinafter appears, unconditionally authorised in accordance with Section 166 of the Act to make market purchases (within the meaning of Section 163(3) of the Act) of its issued ordinary shares of 5p each in the capital of the Company

PROVIDED ALWAYS THAT

(i) The maximum number of ordinary shares hereby authorised to be purchased shall be 12,619,026 or, if less, that number of ordinary shares which is equal to 14.99% of the Company's issued share capital as at the date of the passing of this resolution,

(ii) The minimum price which may be paid for an ordinary share shall be 5p,

(iii) The maximum price which may be paid for an ordinary share shall be an amount equal to the highest of (a) 105% of the average of the upper and lower quotations for the ordinary shares of the Company as traded on the Alternative Investment Market of the London Stock Exchange for the 5 business days immediately preceding the day on which the ordinary share is purchased, or (b) the price of the last independent trade, or (c) the highest current independent bid,

(iv) The authority hereby conferred shall expire on 7 February 2010 unless the authority is renewed at the Company's Annual General Meeting in 2009 or at any other general meeting prior to such time, and

(v) the Company may make a contract to purchase ordinary shares under the authority hereby conferred prior to the expiry of such authority, and may make a purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to any such contract notwithstanding such expiry

ORDINARY RESOLUTIONS

10 That rule 5.3 of the Business Systems Group Holdings plc EMI Plan be amended by deleting the words "five per cent (5%)" and substituting the words "ten per cent (10%)" in the fifth line thereof

11 That the Company be and is hereby authorised to make Donations to EU Political Organisations and to incur EU Political Expenditure in an amount not exceeding £10,000 during the period ending at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company. For the purposes of this resolution the terms "Donations", "EU Political

Organisations” and “EU Political Expenditure” have the meanings set out in Section 347A of the Act, as amended by the “Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000”

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

12 THAT the Articles of Association, contained in the document produced to the meeting and signed by the Chairman for the purpose of identification, be approved and adopted as the new Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the existing Articles of Association, with effect from the conclusion of the 2008 Annual General Meeting.



Company Secretary

Company No: 2923809

The Companies Act 1985

and

The Companies Act 2006

PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

NEW ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

BUSINESS SYSTEMS GROUP HOLDINGS PLC

(Adopted by Special Resolution on 8 August 2008)

FRIDAY

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COMPANIES HOUSE

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PRELIMINARY

Exclusion of Table A

No regulations contained in Table A in force from time to time shall apply as the regulations or Articles of Association of the Company.

1. Interpretation

1.1 In these Articles, unless the contrary intention appears:

1 1.1. the following definitions apply:

"the 1985 Act"	means the Companies Act 1985 as amended, re-enacted, replaced or modified on the date of these Articles by the Companies Act 2006 and any commencement orders relating to the 2006 Act;
"the 2006 Act"	the Companies Act 2006,
"the Acts"	means the Companies Act 1985 and 2006 and all other statutes and subordinate legislation for the time being in force concerning companies so far as they apply to the Company;
"Articles"	means these Articles of Association, as from time to time altered;
"Auditors"	means the auditors of the Company from time to time;
"Business Day"	means any Monday to Friday (inclusive) but not including any public holiday or other day on which the London Stock Exchange is not open for business;
"board"	means the board of directors for the time being of the Company present or deemed to be present at a duly convened meeting

	of the directors at which a quorum is present,
"certificated"	means, in relation to a share, that title to the share is recorded on the register as being held in certificated form;
"clear days"	means, in relation to the period of a notice, that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;
"committee"	means a committee of the board;
"company"	means any body corporate,
"director"	means a director for the time being of the Company;
"electronic address"	means any number or address used for the purposes of sending or receiving notices, documents or information by electronic means;
"electronic communication"	means a communication transmitted (whether from one person to another, from one device to another or from a person to a device or vice versa) in an electronic form;
"electronic form"	has the same meaning as the 2006 Act;
"electronic means"	has the same meaning as the 2006 Act;
"employee share scheme"	means the same as this expression as defined by section 743 of the 1985 Act;
"hard copy and hard copy form"	have the meanings given to them in section 1168 of the 2006 Act;

"holder"	in relation to any share, means the member whose name is entered in the register as the holder of that share,
"London Stock Exchange"	means London Stock Exchange Plc or other principal stock exchange in the United Kingdom for the time being;
"market nominee"	means a clearing house or nominee as is referred to in section 778 of the 2006 Act;
"the office"	means the registered office for the time being of the Company;
"paid up"	means paid up or credited as paid up;
"person entitled by transmission"	means 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;
"register"	means the register of members of the Company,
"registered address"	means, in relation to a member, the most recent address of that member recorded in the register;
"Regulations"	means The Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 (SI 2001 No 3755) as amended from time to time and any provisions of or under the Acts which supplement or replace such Regulations;
"seal"	means 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;

"secretary"	means 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,
"Statutes"	means the Acts and every other statute, statutory instrument, regulation or order for the time being in force concerning companies registered under the Act or concerning the regulation of financial services;
"Subsidiary"	means any Subsidiary within the meaning of section 1159 of the 2006 Act;
"UK Listing Authority"	means the competent authority for the purposes of section 142(6) of the Financial Services Act 1986;
"uncertificated"	means, in relation to a share, that title to the share is recorded on the register as being held in uncertificated form.

- 1.1.2. the expressions "Operator", "participating security" and "relevant system" have the same meanings as are respectively ascribed to them in the Regulations;
- 1.1.3. 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;
- 1.1.4 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,

- 1.1.5. any reference to writing includes a reference to any method of representing or reproducing words in a legible and non-transitory form;
- 1.1.6. 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.
- 1.2 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes a special resolution shall be effective for any purpose for which an ordinary resolution is expressed to be required.
- 1.3 Headings to these Articles are inserted for convenience only and shall not affect their construction.

SHARE CAPITAL

2. Authorised share capital

The authorised shared capital of the Company at the date of adoption of these Articles is £5,200,000 divided into 104,000,000 ordinary shares of 5 pence each (the "Ordinary Shares")

3. 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

4. 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.

5. 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 1985 Act, the board to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot relevant securities and

- (a) 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
- (b) 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.

6. Disapplication of pre-emption rights

6.1 Subject to the board being generally authorised to allot relevant securities in accordance with section 80 of the 1985 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 1985 Act did not apply to the allotment but that power shall be limited:

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

6.1.2. 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.

6.2 For the purposes of this Article:

6.2.1. "equity security" and "relevant share" have the meanings given to them in section 94 of the 1985 Act; and

6.2.2. "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.

6.3 Article 6.1 applies in relation to a sale of shares which is an allotment by virtue of section 94(3A) of the 1985 Act as if in that Article the words "Subject to the board being generally authorised to allot relevant securities in accordance with section 80 of the 1985 Act," were omitted.

7. 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.

8. Power to increase, consolidate, sub-divide and cancel share capital

8.1 The Company may by ordinary resolution

8.1.1. increase its capital by the creation of new shares of such amount as the resolution prescribes;

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

8.1.3. 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

8.1.4. 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.

8.2 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.

- 8.3 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.

9. 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.

10. Power to purchase own shares

- 10.1 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the Company may purchase all or any of its shares of any class, including any redeemable shares and may hold such shares as treasury shares.
- 10.2 The Company may not exercise any right in respect of treasury shares held by it, including any right to attend or vote at meetings, to participate in any offer by the Company to shareholders or to receive any distribution (including in a winding-up), but without prejudice to its right to sell the treasury shares or to receive an allotment of shares as fully paid bonus shares in respect of the treasury shares.

11. 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.

12. 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

13. Variation of class rights

13.1 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 (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares) which consent shall be in hard copy form or electronic form sent to such address (if any) for the time being specified by or on behalf of the Company for that purpose or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of those shares.

13.2 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:

13.2.1. 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 (excluding any shares of that class held in treasury);

13.2.2. at an adjourned meeting the necessary quorum shall be one person holding shares of the class or his proxy;

13.2.3. 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;

13.2.4. where a person is present by proxy or proxies he is treated as holding only those shares in respect of which those proxies are authorised to exercise voting rights; and

- 13.2.5. a poll may be demanded by any one holder of shares of the class whether present in person or by proxy.
- 13.3 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:-
- 13.3.1. the creation or issue of further shares ranking pari passu with them but in no respect in priority thereto; or
- 13.3.2. the purchase by the Company of any of its own shares.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

14. Issue of certificates

- 14.1 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 lodgment 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.
- 14.2 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.
- 14.3 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

15. Charges for and replacement of certificates

- 15.1 Except as expressly provided to the contrary in these Articles, no fee shall be charged for the issue of a share certificate.
- 15.2 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
- 15.3 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

- 15.4 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.
- 15.5 In the case of shares held jointly by several persons any such request may be made by any one of the joint holders.
- 15.6 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

16. Lien on partly paid shares

- 16.1 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.
- 16.2 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
- 16.3 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

17. Enforcement of lien

- 17.1 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 fourteen 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.
- 17.2 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.

- 17.3 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

18. Calls

- 18.1 Subject to the terms of allotment, the board may make calls on the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal amount or premium) and each member shall (subject to his receiving at least fourteen clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the Company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be revoked or postponed as the board may decide.
- 18.2 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.
- 18.3 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.
- 18.4 The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of all calls in respect of that share.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. Payment of calls in advance

The board may, if it thinks fit, receive all or any part of the moneys 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 moneys 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 moneys so paid in advance.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES

23. Notice of unpaid calls

23.1 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

23.2 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.

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

24. Forfeiture following non-compliance with notice

24.1 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 moneys payable in respect of the forfeited share and not actually paid before the forfeiture.

24.2 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.

25. 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.

26. Disposal of forfeited or surrendered shares

26.1 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

26.2 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.

27. 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 moneys 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

28. Sale of shares of untraced members

28.1 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:

28.1.1. 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 114,

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

28.1.3. 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;

28.1.4. during the relevant period no communication has been received by the Company from the member or the person entitled by transmission to the share;

28.1.5. 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,

28.1.6. 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 28.1 the "relevant period" means the period of twelve years immediately preceding the date of publication of the first of any advertisement published pursuant to Article 28.1.5.

28.2 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 28.1.5, is issued in right of a share to which Article 28.1 applies (or in right of any share to which this Article 28.2 applies) if the conditions set out in Articles 28.1 1 to 28 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 28.1.5

28.3 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.

29. Application of proceeds of sale

29.1 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.

29.2 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.

29 3 No interest shall be payable in respect of the net proceeds and the Company shall not be required to account for any moneys earned on the net proceeds.

30. 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 a new registered address within the United Kingdom.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

31. 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

32. 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.

33. 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 and the Company shall register such transfer in accordance with the Statutes

34. Power to refuse registration of transfers of certificated shares

- 34.1 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.
- 34.2 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.

35. 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.

36. Other provisions on transfers

36.1 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.

36.2 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.

36.3 Any instrument of transfer which is registered shall, subject to Article 128, 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.

37. Notice of refusal of transfer

37.1 If the directors refuse to register a transfer, they shall as soon as practicable and in any event within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company (in the case of a transfer of share in certificated form) or the date on which the Operator-instruction was received by the Company (in the case of a transfer of a share in uncertificated form to a person who is to hold it thereafter in certified form) send to the transferee notice of the refusal together with reasons for the refusal (except in the case of suspected or actual fraud). The directors shall send to the transferee such further information about the reasons for the refusal as the transferee may reasonably request.

38. 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 -

- (a) the register shall not be closed for more than thirty days in any year, and

- (b) 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.

39. Branch register

Subject to 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. 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

41. 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

42. Election of person entitled by transmission

- 42.1 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.
- 42.2 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
- 42.3 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:

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

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

42.4 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

43. Rights of person entitled by transmission

43.1 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 moneys 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.

43.2 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 ninety days the notice has not been complied with, the board may withhold payment of all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with

UNCERTIFICATED SHARES

44. Uncertificated shares - general powers

44.1 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.

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

44.2.1. 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;

44.2.2. any provision in these Articles which is inconsistent with

- (1) the holding or transfer of that share in the manner prescribed or permitted by the Statutes;
- (2) any other provision of the Statutes relating to shares held in uncertificated form; or
- (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;

44.2.3 the Company may, by notice in writing to the holder of any such share, require the holder to change the form of such share to certificated form within such period as may be specified in the notice; and

44.2.4. the Company shall not issue a certificate

44.3 The Company shall enter on the register the number of shares which are held by each member in uncertificated form and in certificated form and shall maintain the register in each case as is required by the Statutes and the relevant system and, unless the board otherwise determines, holdings of the same holder or joint holders in certificated form and uncertificated form shall be treated as separate holdings.

44.4 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 44 7.

44 5 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.

- 44.6 References in these Articles to instruments of transfer shall include, in relation to uncertificated shares, instructions and/or notifications made in accordance with the relevant system relating to the transfer of such shares
- 44.7 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
- 44.8 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
- 44.9 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:
- 44.9.1 request or require the deletion of any computer-based entries in the relevant system relating to the holding of such share in uncertificated form; and/or
- 44.9.2. 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
- 44.9.3 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

- 44.9 4. transfer any uncertificated share which is the subject of any exercise by the Company of any such entitlement by entering the name of the transferee in the register in respect of that share as a transferred share; and/or
- 44.9.5. otherwise rectify or change the register in respect of that share in such manner as may be appropriate; and/or
- 44.9.6. 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

45. Disclosure of interests in shares

- 45.1 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 793 of the 2006 Act (a "Section 793 notice").
- 45.2 If a Section 793 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 45
- 45.3 If the holder of, or any person appearing to be interested in, any share has been served with a Section 793 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 793 notice in supplying to the Company the information required by the Section 793 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:
 - 45 3.1 due compliance to the satisfaction of the board with the Section 793 notice, or
 - 45.3.2. 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.

- 45.4 The restrictions referred to above are as follows

45.4.1. if the default shares in which any one person is interested or appears to the Company to be interested represent less than 0.25 per cent. in nominal value of the issued shares of the class (calculated exclusive of treasury shares), the holders of the default shares shall not be entitled, in respect of those shares, to attend and vote at a general meeting or annual general meeting of the Company, either personally or by proxy; or

45.4.2 if the default shares in which any one person is interested or appears to the Company to be interested represent at least 0.25 per cent. in nominal value of the issued shares of the class (calculated exclusive of treasury shares), the holders of the default shares shall not be entitled, in respect of those shares:

- (1) to attend and vote at a general meeting or annual general meeting of the Company, either personally or by proxy; or
- (2) to receive any dividend (including shares issued in lieu of dividend), or
- (3) to transfer or agree to transfer any of those shares or any rights in them.

The restrictions in this Article 45.4 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

45.5 If any dividend is withheld under Article 45.4.2 (2) the member shall be entitled to receive it as soon as practicable after the restriction contained in Article 45.4.2(2) shall cease to apply.

45.6 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.

45.7 For the purposes of this Article:-

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

- (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
- (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;

45.7.2. 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 793 notice is given; and

45.7.3. 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 793 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 793 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.

45.8 The provisions of this Article 45 are without prejudice to the provisions of sections 794 and 795 of the 2006 Act and, in particular, the Company may apply to the court under section 794 of the 2006 Act whether or not the provisions of this Article apply or have been applied.

GENERAL MEETINGS

46. Annual general meetings

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

47. General meetings

General meetings are all meetings other than annual general meetings.

48. Convening of general meetings

48 1 The board may convene a general meeting whenever it thinks fit.

48 2 A general meeting may also be convened in accordance with Article 88.

48 3 A 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 requisitionists, as provided by the Statutes.

48 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.

49. Orderly conduct of meetings

49 1 The board may both prior to and during any meeting make any arrangements and impose any restrictions which it considers appropriate to ensure the security and/or the orderly conduct of any such 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.

49.2 The chairman of any annual general meeting or 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 49.2 shall limit any other power vested in the chairman.

49 3 The board may make such arrangements as it shall in its absolute discretion consider to be appropriate for any of the following purposes:

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

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

49.3.3. 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.

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

49.4.1. 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

49.4.2. make arrangements for simultaneous attendance and participation at another place or other places by members and proxies otherwise entitled to attend the meeting but excluded from it under the provisions of this Article 49 or who wish to attend at the other place or any of such other places.

49.5 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.

49 6 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.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

50. Length and form of notice

- 50.1 Annual general meeting and all other general meetings of the Company shall be called by at least such minimum period of notice as is prescribed under the Acts.
- 50.2 The notice shall specify the place, day and time of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted, and in the case of an annual general meeting shall specify the meeting as such
- 50.3 Where the Company has given an electronic address in any notice of meeting, any document or information relating to proceedings at the meeting may be sent by electronic means to that address, subject to any conditions or limitations specified in the relevant notice of meeting. Subject to the provisions of these Articles and to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, notices shall be given to all members, to all persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member and to the directors and auditors of the Company. 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, speak and vote at that meeting instead of him and that a proxy need not be a member of the Company. Each proxy shall be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by the member.

51. Omission or non-receipt of notice

The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting or if intended to be sent with the notice, any other document relating to the meeting, including an appointment of proxy to, or the failure to give notice due to circumstances beyond the Company's control to, or the non-receipt of notice by, any person entitled to receive the notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

52. Quorum

- 52.1 No business shall be transacted at any annual general meeting or general meeting unless a quorum is present. Two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation which is a member (including for this purpose two

persons who are proxies or corporate representatives of the same member), shall be a quorum.

- 52.2 If within fifteen minutes from the time appointed for the holding of a 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 the same manner as in the case of the original meeting.

53. Chairman

At each annual general meeting and 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 fifteen 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 whether in person or by proxy shall choose one of their number to preside as chairman of the meeting.

54. Directors entitled to attend and speak

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

55. Adjournment

- 55.1 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.

55 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

55 3 Nothing in this Article 55 shall limit any other power vested in the chairman to adjourn the meeting.

55.4 Whenever a meeting is adjourned for thirty days or more, at least seven clear days' notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given in the same manner as in the case of the original meeting 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.

55 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.

56. Method of voting and demand for poll

56.1 A resolution put to the vote at a general meeting or an annual general meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless either before a vote on a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared, a poll is demanded by:

56.1.1. the chairman of the meeting, or

56.1.2. the directors; or

56 1 3 at least three members present in person or by proxy having the right to vote on the resolution; or

56.1.4. a member or members present in person or by proxy representing in aggregate not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the Company held as treasury shares) of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution; or

56.1.5. 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 (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the Company held as treasury shares);

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.

- 56.2 No poll may be demanded on the appointment of a chairman of the meeting.
- 56.3 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.
- 56.4 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.

57. Taking a poll

- 57.1 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 thirty 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).
- 57.2 A poll demanded on a question of adjournment shall be taken at the meeting without adjournment.
- 57.3 If a poll is taken immediately or the time and place for the poll to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded, it shall not be necessary (unless the chairman of the meeting otherwise directs) for notice to be given of a poll. Otherwise seven clear days notice of a poll needs to be given.
- 57.4 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.
- 57.5 The result of the poll shall be deemed to be a resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

58. 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

59. 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

60. 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:

- (a) on a show of hands, every member who is present in person has one vote, and every proxy present who has been duly appointed by a member entitled to vote has one vote; and
- (b) on a poll, every member (whether present in person or by proxy) has one vote for every Ordinary Share in the Company held by him. A member entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses the same way

61. Representation of corporations

Subject to the provisions of the Acts, any corporation (other than the Company itself) which is a member of the Company may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise a person or persons to act as its representative or representatives 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 speak, power to vote on a show of hands or on a poll and to demand or concur in demanding a poll.

62. 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.

63. 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, vote on a show of hands or 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.

64. 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 annual general meeting or 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 payable by him (notwithstanding that the sums pay not be immediately due and payable) in respect of that share have been paid.

65. 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

66. Proxies

- 66.1 A member is entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to exercise all or any of his rights to attend and to speak and vote at a meeting of the Company. The appointment of proxy shall be deemed also to confer authority (in accordance with section 329 of the 2006 Act) to demand or join in demanding a poll.
- 66.2 Delivery of an appointment of proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting at the meeting or at any adjournment of it. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. Where the Company has insufficient evidence to determine whether or not a proxy appointment is in respect of the same share, it shall be entitled to determine which proxy appointment (if any) is to be treated as valid.
- 66.3 A member may appoint more than one proxy in relation to a meeting, provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by him. References in these Articles to appointment of a proxy include references to an appointment of multiple proxies.
- 66.4 Where two or more valid appointments of proxy are received in respect of the same share in relation to the same meeting, the one which is last delivered or received (regardless of its date or of the date of its execution or of the time of its transmission) shall, unless otherwise specified in the notice convening the meeting, be treated as replacing and revoking the other or others. If the Company is unable to determine which is last delivered or received, none of such appointments shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.

67. Form of proxy

- 67.1 The appointment of a proxy shall be in any usual or common form or any other form which the board shall from time to time approve or accept or in any other form permitted by law.
- 67.2 An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing 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. The board may, but shall not be bound to, require evidence of the authority of any such agent or officer.

- 67.3 The directors may allow an appointment of proxy to be sent or supplied in electronic form subject to any conditions or limitations as the directors may specify, and where the Company has given an electronic address in any instrument of proxy or invitation to appoint a proxy, any documentation or information relating to proxies for the meeting (including any document necessary to show the validity of, or otherwise relating to an appointment of a proxy, or notice of the termination of the authority of a proxy) may be sent by electronic means to that address, subject to any conditions or limitations specified in the relevant notice of meeting.

68. Deposit of proxy

- 68.1 An appointment of proxy together with any authority under which it is executed or a copy of the authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the directors:

68.1.1. In the case of an appointment of proxy in hard copy form, shall be deposited at the office (or at such other place as may be specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting) at least 48 hours before the time fixed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or

68.1.2. In the case of an appointment of proxy in electronic form, shall be deposited at the electronic address specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting) at least 48 hours before the time fixed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote;

68 1.3. in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it was demanded shall be received as aforesaid at least 24 hours (or such shorter time as the directors may determine) before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or

68.1.4. in the case of a poll which is not taken at the meeting at which it is demanded but is taken 48 hours or less after it is demanded, , shall be delivered at the meeting at which the poll is demanded or, as the case may be, at the original meeting, to the chairman of the meeting or to the secretary or to any director or as directed at the meeting by the chairman of the meeting, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

The directors may specify in the notice convening the meeting that in determining the time for delivery of proxies pursuant to this Article, no account shall be taken of a part of a day that is not a Business Day.

- 68.2 The instrument shall, unless the contrary is stated thereon, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates.
- 68.3 An instrument of proxy relating to more than one meeting (including any adjournment thereof) having once been so delivered for the purposes of any meeting shall not require again to be delivered for the purposes of any subsequent meeting to which it relates
- 68.4 In the case of an instrument in writing signed by an agent of a member who is not a corporation, there shall also be deposited, in the manner set out in Article 68.1, the authority under which the instrument is signed or an office copy of it or a copy of it certified in accordance with section 3 of the Powers of Attorney Act 1971
- 68.5 In the case of an instrument in writing signed by an officer or agent of a corporation, the directors may also require there to be deposited, in the manner set out in Article 68 1, the authority under which the instrument is signed, or a notarially certified copy of it, or such other authorities or documents as shall be specified in the notice of the relevant meeting or in any instrument of proxy issued by the Company in connection with the relevant meeting.
- 68.6 In the case of an instrument of proxy in writing, if the instrument of proxy and any of the documents required under Article 68 4 or Article 68.5 are not deposited in the manner required, the person named in the instrument of proxy shall not be entitled to vote in respect of the shares in question.

69. Notice of revocation of proxy

A vote given or poll demanded in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal, or revocation of the instrument of proxy or the authority under which the proxy was executed or (until entered in the register) the transfer of the share in respect of which the vote is given, unless notice in writing of the death, insanity, revocation or transfer is received by the Company at the office (or at such other place at which the instrument of proxy, if in writing, was duly deposited) not later than the latest time at which the instrument of proxy should have been deposited with or received by the Company in order to be valid for use at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the instrument of 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) 24 hours before the time for the taking of the poll at which the vote is cast.

70. Amendments to resolutions

If an amendment proposed to a resolution under consideration is in good faith ruled out of order by the chairman of the meeting the proceedings on the substantive resolution are not invalidated by an error in his ruling. In the case of a resolution duly proposed as a special resolution no amendment thereto (other than an amendment to correct a patent error) may in any event be considered or voted upon and in the case of a resolution proposed as an ordinary resolution no amendment thereto (other than an amendment to correct a patent error) may be considered or voted upon unless at least forty-eight hours prior to the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which such resolution is to be proposed notice in writing of the terms of the amendment and intention to move the same has been lodged at the office.

In calculating the period of time referred to in this Article no account shall, if the board determines, be taken of any date, which is not a Business Day.

DIRECTORS

71. Number of directors

The directors (other than alternate directors) shall not, unless otherwise determined by an ordinary resolution of the Company, be less than three but there shall be no maximum number of directors.

72. 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 annual general meetings and general meetings.

APPOINTMENT, RETIREMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

73. Appointment of directors by the Company

- 73.1 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.

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

73.2.1 he is recommended by the board; or

73.2.2. not less than seven nor more than forty-two 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

74. 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.

75. 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. Any director so appointed shall retire from office at the next annual general meeting of the Company, but shall then be eligible for re-appointment and shall not be taken into account in determining the number of directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting

76. Retirement of directors

76.1 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 shall retire from office

76.2 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.

76.3 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.

77. Selection of directors to retire by rotation

77.1 At each annual general meeting:-

77.1.1. one-third of the directors 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 one shall retire); and

77.1.2. any director who is not required to retire by rotation in accordance with Article 77.1.1 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 77.1.2) have held office at not less than three consecutive annual general meetings of the Company without retiring shall retire from office.

77.2 The directors to retire by rotation at each annual general meeting in accordance with Article 77.1.1 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.

77.3 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.

78. Removal of directors

78.1 The Company may by ordinary resolution of which special notice has been given in accordance with the Acts, remove any director before his period of office has expired notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between him and the Company.

78.2 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.

78.3 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.

79. 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:

- (a) if he is prohibited by law from being a director; or
- (b) if he becomes bankrupt or he makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally, or
- (c) 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
- (d) 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
- (e) 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.

80. Executive directors

80.1 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.

- 80.2 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.
- 80.3 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

81. Power to appoint alternate directors

- 81.1 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.
- 81.2 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.
- 81.3 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.
- 81.4 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.
- 81.5 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.

- 81.6 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 81 1) on delivery at the office, to the secretary or at a meeting of the board.

REMUNERATION, EXPENSES AND PENSIONS

82. Remuneration of directors

The directors (other than any director who for the time being holds an executive office or 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 £100,000 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 the board decides or if no decision is made, 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

83. Special remuneration

- 83.1 The board may grant special remuneration to any director who performs any special or extra services to or at the request of the Company.
- 83 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.

84. 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, annual general meetings and general meetings and separate meetings of the holders of any class of securities of the Company

85. 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.

86. 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

87. General powers of the board to manage company's business

87.1 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.

87.2 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.

88. 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

89. 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.

90. Power to borrow money

90.1 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and to Article 90.2, 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

90.2 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:

90.2.1. two times adjusted capital and reserves; or

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

90.3 In this Article:

90.3.1. "adjusted capital and reserves" means the aggregate of:

- (1) the amount paid up on the issued or allotted share capital of the Company, and
- (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:

- (i) 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;

- (ii) 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;
- (iii) 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
- (iv) making such other adjustments (if any) as the board may consider appropriate or necessary and as are approved by the auditors;

90.3.2. "borrowings" include the following except insofar as otherwise taken into account

- (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;
- (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;

- (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;
- (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;
- (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);
- (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
- (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.

- (i) 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;
- (ii) 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;
- (iii) 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,

90.3.3. "Group" means the Company and its subsidiary undertakings from time to time;

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

90.3.5. "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.

90.4 For the purpose of any calculation under this Article 90, a borrowing denominated or repayable in a currency other than sterling shall be translated into sterling:

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

90.4.2. 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 90.4 "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 a.m. on the business day before that date

90 5 The limit imposed under this Article 90 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 90.

90.6 A certificate or report by the Company's auditors:

90.6.1. as to the amount of adjusted capital and reserves or the amount of borrowings, or

90 6 2 to the effect that the limit imposed under this Article 91 was not exceeded or breached at a particular date,

shall be conclusive evidence as to that amount or fact.

90.7 If the Company has joint auditors, references in this Article 90 to the Company's auditors are to any of the joint auditors.

90 8 No lender or other person dealing with any Group company need enquire whether the limit imposed under Article 90.2 has been or will be complied with.

90.9 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

91. 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.

92. Committees

- 92.1 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
- 92.2 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.

93. Local boards

- 93.1 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.
- 93.2 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.
- 93.3 Any appointment or delegation under this Article 93 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.

94. 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.

95. 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

96. Directors' interests and voting

96.1 This Article shall have effect up to and including midnight on 30 September 2008 (or such later time as sections 175 to 177 of the 2006 Act shall come into effect ('**Effective Date**')). Thereafter this Article shall cease to have effect and Article 96B shall come into force.

96.2 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.

- 96.3 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.
- 96.4 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.
- 96.5 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).
- 96.6 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
- 96.7 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 he is to be regarded as interested in any contract which may after the date of the notice be made with a specified person or class of persons or a specified company or firm shall be deemed to be a sufficient declaration of interest under this Article 96 7 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.
- 96.8 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 96) 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.

96 9 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 252 the 2006 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:

96 9 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;

96.9 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,

96.9.3. 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;

96.9.4. 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;

96.9.5. 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:-

- (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 252 the 2006 Act) to his knowledge holds an interest in shares (as that term is used in the 2006 Act) representing one per cent. 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 one per cent. or more of those voting rights to be exercised at his direction (in each case calculated exclusive of any shares in such company held in treasury); and
- (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;

96.9.6. 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,

96.9.7 any proposal concerning the purchase or maintenance of insurance for the benefit of persons including directors.

96.10 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.

96.11 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.

96.12 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.

96B Director's Interests and voting

This Article shall have effect from midnight on the Effective Date:

96B.1 For the purpose only of this Article 96B:

96B.1.1 a conflict of interest includes a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties;

96B.1.2 an interest means a direct or an indirect interest;

96B.1.3 an interest, transaction or arrangement of which a director is aware includes an interest, transaction or arrangement of which that director ought reasonably to be aware; and

96B.1.4 in relation to an alternate director, an interest of his appointor shall be treated as an interest of the alternate director in addition to any interest which the alternate director otherwise has.

96B.2 Power of the board to authorise conflicts of interest

96B.2.1 For the purposes of section 175 of the 2006 Act, the board may authorise any matter proposed to it in accordance with these Articles which would, if not so authorised, involve a breach by a director of his duty to avoid conflicts of interest under the section, including, without limitation, any matter which relates to a situation (a "**relevant situation**") in which a director has, or can have, an interest which conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interest of the Company including the exploitation of any property, information or opportunity (whether or not the Company could take advantage of it) and excluding any situation which cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest. The provisions of this Article do not apply to a conflict of interest arising in relation to a transaction or arrangement with the Company.

96B.2.2 Any such authorisation will be effective only if:

- 96B.2.2.1 the relevant situation arose on or after 1 October 2008;
 - 96B.2.2.2 any requirement as to quorum at the meeting at which the matter is considered is met without counting the director in question or any other interested director, and
 - 96B.2.2.3 the matter was agreed to without their voting or would have been agreed to if their votes had not been counted.
- 96B.2.3 The board may (whether at the time of the giving of the authorisation or subsequently) make any such authorisation subject to any limits or conditions it expressly imposes but such authorisation is otherwise given to the fullest extent permitted.
- 95B.2.4 The board may vary or terminate any such authorisation at any time.
- 95B.2.5 Provided that Article 96B.3 is complied with, a director, notwithstanding his office.
- 96B.2.5.1 may be a party to or otherwise be interested in any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested (directly or indirectly);
 - 96B.2.5.2 may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company (except that of Auditor or of auditor of a subsidiary of the Company) in conjunction with the office of director and may act by himself or through his firm in a professional capacity for the Company, and in any such case on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the board may arrange, either in addition to or in lieu of any remuneration provided for by any other Article;
 - 96B.2.5.3 may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with or otherwise interested in, any company in which the Company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested or as regards which the Company has any powers of appointment; and

96B.2.5 4 provided the acceptance, entry into or existence of it has been approved by the board under Article 96B.2.1 or it comes within Article 96B.2.5, a director, notwithstanding his office, shall not be liable to account to the Company for any profit, remuneration or other benefit realised by any office or employment or from any transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any body corporate, no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit nor shall the receipt of any such profit, remuneration or any other benefit constitute a breach of his duty under section 176 of the 2006 Act not to accept benefits from third parties.

96B.3 Declaration of Interests

96B.3.1 A director who is aware that he is in any way directly or indirectly interested in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company must declare the nature and extent of that interest to the other directors.

95B3.2 A director who is aware that he is any way directly or indirectly interested in a transaction or arrangement that has been entered into by the Company must declare the nature and extent of his interest to the other directors, unless the interest has already been declared under Article 96B.3.

95B.3.3 The declaration of interest must (in the case of Article 96B 3.2) and may, but need not (in the case of Article 96B.3.1), be made:

96B.3.3.1 at a meeting of the directors; or

96B 3.3.2 by notice to the directors in accordance with;

(a) Section 184 of the 2006 Act (notice in writing); or

(b) Section 185 of the 2006 Act (general notice)

96B.3.4 If a declaration of interest, or deemed declaration of interest, proves to be, or becomes, inaccurate or incomplete, a further disclosure must be made.

96B.3.5 Any declaration of interest required by Article 96B.3.2 above must be made as soon as reasonably practicable. Failure to comply with this requirement does not affect the underlying duty to make the declaration of interest.

96B.3.6 Any declaration of interest required by Article 96B.3.1 above must be made before the Company enters into the transaction or arrangement and, in the case of an interest which arose before 01 October 2008, at the first meeting of the directors at which the question of entering into the proposed transaction or arrangement is first taken into consideration.

96B.3.7 For the purposes of Articles 96B.3.1 and 96B 3.2 a director need not declare an interest:

96B 3.7.1 If it cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest;

96B.3.7.2 If, or to the extent that, the other directors are already aware of it, or

96B.3.7.3 If, or to the extent that, it concerns terms of his service contract that have been or are to be considered:

(a) By a meeting of the directors, or

(b) By a committee of the directors appointed for the purpose under these Articles.

96B.4 Entitlement To Keep Information Confidential

96B 4 1 A director shall be under no duty to the Company with respect to any information which he obtains or has obtained otherwise than as a director of the Company and in respect of which he has a duty of confidentiality to another person. However, to the extent that his relationship with that other person gives rise to a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest, this Article applies only if the existence of that relationship has been approved by the board pursuant to Article 95B.2.1. In particular, the director shall not be in breach of the general duties he owes to the Company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the 2006 Act because he fails:

96B.4.1.1 to disclose any such information to the board or to any director or other officer or employee of the Company, and/or

96B 4.1.2 to use or apply any such information in performing his duties as a director of the Company.

96B.5 Avoiding Conflicts Of Interest

96B.5.1 Where the existence of a director's relationship with another person has been approved by the board pursuant to Article 96B.2.1 and his relationship with that person gives rise to a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest, the director shall not be in breach of the general duties he owes to the Company by virtue of sections 171-177 of the 2006 Act because he:

96B.5.1.1 absents himself from meetings of the board at which any matter relating to the conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest will or may be discussed or from the discussion of any such matter at a meeting or otherwise, and/or

96B.5.1.2 makes arrangements not to receive documents and information relating to any matter which gives rise to the conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest sent or supplied by the Company and/or for such documents and information to be received and read by a professional adviser;

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

96B.6 Overriding Principles

96B.6.1 The provisions of Articles 96B.4 and 96B.5 are without prejudice to any equitable principle or rule of law which may excuse the director from:

96B.6.1.1 disclosing information in circumstances where disclosure would otherwise be required under these Articles, or

96B.6.1.2. attending meetings or discussions or receiving documents and information as referred to in Article 96B.5, in circumstances where such attendance or receiving such documents and information would otherwise be required under these Articles.

96B.7 Interested director not to vote or count for quorum

96B.7.1 A director shall not vote (or be counted in the quorum at a meeting) on any resolution relating to any contract or arrangement or any other proposal to which the Company is or is to be a party and may reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of 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:

- 96B7.1.1 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;
- 96B7.1 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;
- 96B7.1.3 any proposal concerning the funding of expenditure by one or more directors on defending proceedings against him or them, or doing anything to enable such director or directors to avoid incurring such expenditure,
- 96B7.1 4 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,
- 97B7.1.5 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;
- 96B7.1.6 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:-
 - (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 252 the 2006 Act) to his knowledge holds an interest in shares (as that term is used in the 2006 Act) representing one per cent. 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 one per cent. or more of those voting rights to be exercised at his direction (in each case calculated exclusive of any shares in such company held in treasury); and

(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;

96B7 1 7 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;

96B7.1.8 any proposal concerning the purchase or maintenance of insurance for the benefit of persons including directors.

96B.8 Director's interest in own appointment

96B.8 1 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 96) 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.

96B.9 Chairman's ruling conclusive on director's interest

96B.9.1 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.

96B.10 Relaxation of Provisions

96B.10.1 Subject to the provisions of the Acts, the Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the provisions of this Article 96B, either generally or in respect of any particular matter, or ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of these Articles.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

97. 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.

98. 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 or 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.

99. 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.

100. 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.

101. 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.

102. 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

103. Telephone and video conference meetings

103.1 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-

103.1 1 to hear each of the other participating directors addressing the meeting, and

103.1.2. 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.

103.2 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 99.

103.3 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.

104. Resolutions in writing

104.1 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.

104.2 For the purpose of this Article:

104.2.1. the signature or approval of an alternate director (if any) shall suffice in place of the signature of the director appointing him; and

104.2.2. the approval of a director or alternate director shall be evidenced in writing (or in any manner approved by the board).

105. 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.

106. Minutes

106 1 The board shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose:

- 106.1.1. of all appointments of officers made by the board;
- 106.1.2. of the names of all the directors present at each meeting of the board and of any committee;
- 106.1.3. 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 103); and
- 106.1.4. minutes shall be retained for at least ten years from the date of the appointment or meeting and shall be kept available for inspection in accordance with the Act.

SECRETARY

107. 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

108. Seal

108.1 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.

108.2 The board shall provide for the safe custody of every seal of the Company.

108 3 The seal shall be used only by the authority of a resolution of the directors or of a duly authorised committee. The directors may determine whether any instrument to which a seal is applied, shall be signed and, if it is to be signed, who shall sign it.

108 4 Unless otherwise decided by the directors

- 108.4 1 share certificates and, subject to the provisions of any instrument constituting the same, certificates issued under the seal in respect of

any debentures or other securities, need not be signed and any signature may be applied to any such certificate by mechanical or other means or may be printed on it; and

- 108.4.2. every other instrument to which a seal is applied shall be signed by two authorised persons or by a director in the presence of a witness who attests the signature and for this purpose an authorised person is any director or the secretary of the Company.

109. Execution without seal

Subject to the Acts, a document signed by a director and the secretary of the Company or by two directors or by a single director of the Company in the presence of a witness who attests the signature and each case expressed to be executed by the Company shall have the same effect as if it were executed under seal and a document so executed which (i) is intended by the person or persons making it to be a deed and (ii) makes the fact clear upon its face has effect, upon delivery, as a deed.

AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

110. 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.

111. DIVIDENDS

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.

112. 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.

113. Calculation and currency of dividends

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

113.1.1. 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;

113.1.2. 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

113.1.3. dividends may be declared or paid in any currency

113.2 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

114. Method of payment

- 114.1 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.
- 114.2 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
- 114.3 Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to any share may give an effective receipt for all dividends and other moneys paid in respect of the share.
- 114.4 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.
- 114.5 Any payment in the case of an uncertificated share 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

115. Dividends not to bear interest

No dividend or other moneys 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.

116. Calls or debts may be deducted from dividends

The board may deduct from any dividend or other moneys 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.

117. 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 twelve 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.

118. Uncashed dividends

If,

- (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 114 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
- (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.

119. Dividends in specie

- 119.1 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.
- 119.2 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.

120. Scrip dividends

- 120.1 The board may, if authorised by an ordinary resolution of the Company, offer any holders of any particular class of shares (excluding any shareholder holding shares as treasury 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 120.
- 120.2 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.
- 120.3 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
- 120.4 For the purposes of Article 120.3 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 dealing days or in such other manner as the directors may decide.

- 120.5 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.
- 120.6 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
- 120.7 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.
- 120.8 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.
- 120.9 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).
- 120.10 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 120 is offered, elect to receive shares in lieu of such dividend on the terms of such mandate.
- 120.11 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

121. Capitalisation of reserves

121.1 The board may, with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company:-

- 121.1.1. 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

121.1.2. 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.

121 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.

121 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.

122. Capitalisation of reserves and employees' share schemes

122.1 This Article 122 (which is without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of Article 121) applies:-

- 122.1 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
- 122.1.2. 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.
- 122.2 In any such case the board:-
- 122 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
- 122 2.2. (subject to Article 122.4) shall not apply that reserve account for any purpose other than paying up the cash deficiency upon the allotment of those shares.
- 122.3 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.
- 122 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.
- 122 5 No right shall be granted under any employees' share scheme under Article 122 1.1 and no adjustment shall be made as mentioned in Article 122.1 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 122 of an amount sufficient to pay up the cash deficiency applicable to the shares concerned.

RECORD DATES

123. Fixing of record dates

- 123.1 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.
- 123.2 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

124. Accounting records

- 124.1 The board shall cause accounting records of the Company to be kept in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes
- 124.2 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.

125. Summary financial statements

The Company may, in accordance with section 426 of the 2006 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 423 of the 2006 Act and where it does so the statement shall be sent to the member not less than twenty-one days before the date of the general meeting before which the documents are to be laid.

NOTICES

126. Notices etc

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, other than a notice calling a meeting of the directors which need not be in writing. The signature on any notice given by the Company may be printed or reproduced by mechanical means. An electronic communication shall not be treated as received by the Company if it is rejected by computer virus protection arrangements

127. Service of notices etc

127.1 Any notice, document or information may (without prejudice to Articles 127.9 and 127.10) be sent or supplied by the Company to any member either: -

127.1.1. personally; or

127.1.2. by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address or postal address given pursuant to Article 127.4, or by leaving it at that address; or

127.1.3. by sending it in electronic form to a person who has agreed (generally or specifically) that the notice, document or information may be sent or supplied in that form (and has not revoked that agreement); or

127.1.4. subject to the provisions of the Acts, by making it available on a website, provided that the requirements in Article 127.2 are satisfied.

127.2 The requirements referred to in Article 127.1.4 are that: -

127.2.1. the member has agreed (generally or specifically) that the notice, document or information may be sent or supplied to him by being made available on a website (and has not revoked that agreement), or the member has been asked by the Company to agree that the Company may send or supply notices, documents and information generally, or the notice, document or information in question, to him by making it available on a website and the Company has not received a response within the period of 28 days beginning on the date on which the Company's request was sent and the member is therefore taken to have so agreed (and has not revoked that agreement);

127.2.2. the member is sent a notification of the presence of the notice, document or information on a website, the address of that website, the place on that website where it may be accessed, and how it may be accessed ("notification of availability");

127.2.3. in the case of a notice of meeting, the notification of availability states that it concerns a notice of a company meeting, specifies the place, time and date of the meeting, and states whether it will be an annual general meeting; and

- 127.2 4. the notice, document or information continues to be published on that website, in the case of a notice of meeting, throughout the period beginning with the date of the notification of availability and ending with the conclusion of the meeting and in all other cases throughout the period specified by any applicable provision of the Acts, or, if no such period is specified, throughout the period of 28 days beginning with the date on which the notification of availability is sent to the member, save that if the notice, document or information is made available for part only of that period then failure to make it available throughout that period shall be disregarded where such failure is wholly attributable to circumstances which it would not be reasonable to have expected the Company to prevent or avoid.
- 127.3 In the case of joint holders of a share:-
- 127.3.1. it shall be sufficient for all notices, documents and other information to be sent or supplied to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register of members in respect of the joint holding (the "first named holder") only; and
- 127.3.2. the agreement of the first named holder that notices, documents and information may be sent or supplied in electronic form or by being made available on a website shall be binding on all the joint holders.
- 127.4 A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom shall not be entitled to receive any notice, document or information from the Company unless he gives to the Company an address (not being an electronic address) within the United Kingdom at which notices, documents or information may be sent or supplied to him
- 127.5 For the avoidance of doubt, the provisions of this Article 127 are subject to Article 51.
- 127.6 The Company may at any time and at its sole discretion choose to send or supply notices, documents and information only in hard copy form to some or all members.
- 127.7 A member present either in person or by proxy, or in the case of a corporate member by a duly authorised representative, at any meeting of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which it was called.
- 127.8 (1) Any notice to be given to a member may be given by reference to the register of members as it stands at any time within the period of twenty one

days before the notice is given, and no change in the register after that time shall invalidate the giving of the notice

- (2) Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the register of members, has been given to the person from whom he derives his title; but this paragraph does not apply to a notice given under section 793 of the 2006 Act.

127.9 Subject to the Acts, where, by reason of the suspension or curtailment of postal services within the United Kingdom, the Company is unable effectively to give notice of an annual general meeting or a general meeting, the meeting may be convened by a notice advertised in two national daily newspapers published in the United Kingdom. The Company shall send or supply a copy of the notice to members in the same manner as it sends or supplies notices under Article 127 if at least seven clear days before the meeting the posting of notices to addresses throughout the United Kingdom again becomes practicable.

127.10 Subject to the Acts, any notice, document or information to be sent or supplied by the Company to the members or any of them, not being a notice to which Article 127.9 applies, shall be sufficiently sent or supplied if sent or supplied by advertisement in at least one national daily newspaper published in the United Kingdom.

127.11 Any notice, document or information sent or supplied by the Company to the members or any of them:-

- (a) by post, shall be deemed to have been received 24 hours after the time at which the envelope containing the notice, document or information was posted unless it was sent by second class post or there is only one class of post, or it was sent by air mail to an address outside the United Kingdom, in which case it shall be deemed to have been received 48 hours after it was posted. Proof that the envelope was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice, document or information was sent,
- (b) by advertisement, shall be deemed to have been received on the day on which the advertisement appears;
- (c) by electronic means, shall be deemed to have been received 24 hours after it was sent. Proof that a notice, document or information in electronic form

was addressed to the electronic address provided by the member for the purpose of receiving communications from the Company shall be conclusive evidence that the notice, document or information was sent unless the Company is aware that there has been a failure of delivery of such notice or document following at least two attempts in which case such notice or document shall be sent to the member at his registered address or address for service in the United Kingdom within 48 hours of the original electronic communication;

- (d) by making it available on a website, shall be deemed to have been received on the date on which notification of availability on the website is deemed to have been received in accordance with this Article or, if later, the date on which it is first made available on the website

In calculating a period of hours for the purposes of this Article 127, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a Business Day.

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

127.13 If on three consecutive occasions notices, documents or information sent or supplied to a member have been returned undelivered, the member shall not be entitled to receive any subsequent notice, document or information until he has supplied to the Company (or its agent) a new registered address, or a postal address within the United Kingdom, or (without prejudice to Article 0(4)) shall have informed the Company, in such manner as may be specified by the Company, of an electronic address. For the purposes of this Article, references to notices, documents or information include references to a cheque or other instrument of payment; but nothing in this Article shall entitle the Company to cease sending any cheque or other instrument of payment for any dividend, unless it is otherwise so entitled under these Articles.

127.14 If on at least two consecutive occasions the Company has attempted to send notices or documents in electronic form to an address for the time being notified to the Company by a member for that purpose but the Company is aware that there has been a failure of delivery of such notice or document, then the Company shall thereafter send notices or documents through the post to such member at his registered address or his address for the service of notices by post, in which case the provisions of Article 134 shall apply.

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

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

The Company may designate mechanisms for validating any such document and a document not validated by the use of any such mechanisms shall be deemed as having not been received by the Company. In the case of any document or information relating to a meeting, an instrument of proxy or invitation to appoint a proxy, any validation requirements shall be specified in the relevant notice of meeting in accordance with Articles 50 and 67.

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

128. Destruction of documents

128.1 The board may authorise or arrange the destruction of documents held by the Company as follows:-

- 128.1.1. 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;

- 128.1.2. at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of cancellation, all registered share certificates which have been cancelled;
 - 128.1.3. 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
 - 128.1.4. at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of actual payment, all paid dividend warrants and cheques.
- 128.2 It shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that:-
- 128.2.1. 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;
 - 128.2.2. every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered;
 - 128.2.3. every share certificate so destroyed was a valid certificate duly and properly cancelled;
 - 128.2.4. every other document mentioned in Article 133.1 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
 - 128.2.5. every paid dividend warrant and cheque so destroyed was duly paid.
- 128.3 The provisions of Article 133.2 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.
- 128.4 Nothing in this Article 133 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 133.1 or in any other circumstances in which liability would not attach to the Company or the board in the absence of this Article 133.
- 128.5 References in this Article 133 to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner.

WINDING UP

129. Directors' power to wind-up

- 129.1 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.

130. Powers to Distribute in Specie

If the Company is in liquidation, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Statutes:-

- (a) 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
- (b) 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

131. Indemnity of Officers

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

- (a) indemnify any person who is or was a director, or a director of any associated company, directly or indirectly (including by funding any expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him), against any loss or liability whether in connection with any proven or alleged negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him or otherwise in relation to the Company or any associated company, and/or
- (b) indemnify to any extent any person who is or was a director of an associated company that is a trustee of an occupational pension scheme, directly or indirectly (including by funding any expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him) against any liability incurred by him in connection with the company's activities as trustee of an occupational pension scheme; and/or
- (c) purchase and maintain insurance for any person who is or was a director, or a director of any associated company, against any loss or liability or any

expenditure he may incur, whether in connection with any proven or alleged negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him or otherwise in relation to the Company or any associated company.