

THE COMPANIES (GUERNSEY) LAW 2008

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

ASSURA GROUP LIMITED

Company Number 41230

(as amended pursuant to special resolutions dated 12 May 2006, 6 August 2008,

17 February 2011 and 15 February 2013)

ADDLESHAW GODDARD

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THE COMPANIES (GUERNSEY) LAW 2008

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

ASSURA GROUP LIMITED¹

Company Number 41230

PRELIMINARY

1 No other regulations to apply

No regulations set out in any statute or in any statutory instrument or other subordinate legislation concerning companies shall apply to the Company, but the following shall be the articles of association of the Company.

2 Interpretation

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

articles means these articles of association as originally adopted or altered or varied from time to time (and **article** means one of these articles)

auditors means the auditors for the time being of the Company or, in the case of joint auditors, any one of them

board means the board of directors for the time being of the Company or the directors present or deemed to be present at a duly convened meeting of directors at which a quorum is present

business day means a day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, in which clearing banks are open for business generally in the City of London, England for dealings in the lawful currency of the United Kingdom for the time being

certificated share means a share, title to which is recorded on the register as being held in certificated form

chairman means the chairman (if any) of the board or, where the context requires, the chairman of a general meeting of the Company

Channel Islands means Jersey and Guernsey

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

Company means Assura Group Limited (No. 41230)

CREST Guernsey Requirements means CREST Rule 8 and such other of the rules and requirements of Euroclear as may be applicable to issuers as from time to time specified in the CREST Manual

¹ The Company's name changed from The Medical Property Investment Fund Limited on 27 October 2006.

CREST Manual means the document entitled "CREST Reference Manual" issued by Euroclear in respect of the CREST UK System

CREST Rules means the Rules from time to time issued by Euroclear governing the admission of securities to, and the operation of, the CREST UK System

CREST UK System means the facilities and procedures for the time being of the relevant system of which Euroclear has been approved as operator pursuant to the Regulations

daily official list means the daily official list of the London Stock Exchange

dealing day means a day on which the London Stock Exchange is open for business and ordinary shares may be dealt on the London Stock Exchange's market for listed securities

dematerialised instruction means an instruction sent or received by means of the CREST UK System

depository means a custodian or other person (or a nominee for such custodian or other person) appointed under contractual arrangements with the Company or other arrangements approved by the board whereby such custodian or other person or nominee holds or is interested in shares of the Company or rights or interests in shares of the Company and issues securities or other documents of title or otherwise evidencing the entitlement of the holder thereof to or to receive such shares, rights or interests, provided and to the extent that such arrangements have been approved by the board for the purpose of these articles, and shall include, where approved by the board, the trustees (acting in their capacity as such) of any employees' share scheme established by the Company or any other scheme or arrangement principally for the benefit of employees or those in the service of the Company and/or its subsidiaries or their respective businesses and the managers (acting in their capacity as such) of any investment or savings plan, which in each case the board has approved

director means a director for the time being of the Company

dividend date means 31 March and 30 September in each year

electronic mail includes any communication or electronic transmission in any form through any medium

Euroclear means Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited, the operator of the CREST UK system

execution includes any mode of execution (and **executed** shall be construed accordingly)

Financial Institution means

- (a) a recognised clearing house acting in relation to a recognised investment exchange; or
- (b) a nominee of:
 - (i) a recognised clearing house acting in that way; or
 - (ii) a recognised investment exchange,

designated for the purpose of section 778 of the Companies Act 2006 (as amended) of the United Kingdom in the rules of the recognised investment exchange in question

full preference dividend means

- (a) the amount of arrears of the preference dividend up to the redemption date; plus

(b) the preference dividend from (but excluding) the redemption date up to and including 31 March 2009

Group means the Company and its subsidiary companies and undertakings for the time being

Guernsey means the Bailiwick of Guernsey

holder means (in relation to any share) the member whose name is entered in the register as the holder or, where the context permits, the members whose names are entered in the register as the joint holders, of that share

holding company has the meaning attributed to it in section 15 of the Amalgamation of Companies Ordinance 1997, as amended, superseded or replaced from time to time

Laws means The Companies (Guernsey) Law 2008, as amended extended or replaced and any ordinance, order in council, statutory instrument or regulation made thereunder

London Stock Exchange means London Stock Exchange plc or other principal recognised investment exchange in the United Kingdom for the time being

member means a member of the Company or, where the context requires, a member of the board or of any committee

office means the registered office for the time being of the Company

ordinary shares means the ordinary shares of 10p each in the capital of the Company

paid up means paid up or credited as paid up

payment date means 3 months after the dividend date provided always that the board shall have a discretion in respect of a particular dividend to pay on an earlier date within such 3 month period. The exercise of this discretion in relation to a particular payment date shall not affect any subsequent payment date

preference dividend means the dividend payable under article 6, including any arrears and accruals and deficiencies thereof and interest thereon

preference shareholder means a member for the time being holding preference shares

preference shares means the cumulative convertible preference shares of 10p each in the capital of the Company

redemption date has the meaning set out in article 6.5

register means the register of members of the Company to be kept pursuant to the statutes at the registered office of the Company in Guernsey

Regulations means the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 SI 2001, No. 3755 of the United Kingdom (as amended)

relevant system shall have the meaning ascribed to it in paragraph 3 of the Regulations

seal means any common seal of the Company

secretary means the secretary for the time being of the Company or any other person appointed to perform any of the duties of the secretary of the Company including (subject to the provisions of the statutes) a joint, temporary, assistant or deputy secretary

securities seal means an official seal kept by the Company

share means a share of the Company

sponsor means a company, person or firm admitted by Euroclear to act as sponsor under the CREST Rules

statutes means the Laws and every other statute, law, ordinance, order in council statutory instrument or regulations for the time being in force concerning companies and affecting the Company

subsidiary has the meaning attributed to it in Section 15 of the Amalgamation of Companies Ordinance, 1997 as amended, superseded or replaced from time to time

uncertificated means a share, title to which is recorded on the register of members as being held in uncertificated form, and title to which may be transferred by means of the CREST UK System

UK Listing Authority means the Financial Services Authority acting in its capacity as the competent authority for the purposes of Part VI of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 of the United Kingdom, including where the context so permits, any committee, employee, officer or servant to whom any function of the UK Listing Authority may for the time being be delegated

United Kingdom means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

writing or written means and includes printing, typewriting, lithography, photography and any other mode or modes of representing or reproducing words in a legible and non-transitory form, and includes (to the extent permitted from time to time by the statutes) fax and/or electronic mail

2.2 Unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) words in the singular include the plural, and vice versa;
- (b) words importing the masculine gender include the feminine gender; and
- (c) a reference to a person includes a body corporate and an unincorporated body of persons.

2.3 A reference to any statute or provision of a statute shall include any orders, regulations or other subordinate legislation made under it and shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include any statutory modification or re-enactment of it for the time being in force.

2.4 Save as aforesaid, and unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these articles shall bear the same meaning as in the Laws and words and expressions used in the Regulations have the same meanings when used in these articles.

2.5 The headings are inserted for convenience only and shall not affect the construction of these articles.

2.6 In these articles the words and phrases "other", "including" and "in particular" do not limit the generality of any preceding words and any words which follow them shall not be construed as being limited in scope to the same class as the preceding words where a wider construction is possible.

3 Form of resolution

Subject to the statutes, where for any purpose an ordinary resolution of the Company is required, a special resolution shall also be effective.

4 Registered office

The office shall be at such place in Guernsey as the board shall from time to time appoint.

SHARE CAPITAL

5 Authorised share capital

The authorised share capital of the Company at the date of adoption of these articles is £302,000,000 divided into 3,000,000,000 ordinary shares of 10p each and 20,000,000 preference shares of 10p each.

6 Preference shares

The rights attached to the preference shares are as follows:

6.1 Dividends

- (a) The Company shall pay to preference shareholders in priority to the holders of any other class of share, a fixed cumulative preferential net cash dividend at the rate of 6p per preference share per annum in respect of each preference share provided always that:
 - (i) any preference share allotted on or before 31 December 2004 shall entitle members holding preference shares on the 31 December 2004 dividend date to a preference dividend of 6p per share; and
 - (ii) thereafter if any preference shares are issued otherwise than on a dividend date such preference shares shall on the next dividend date be entitled to a preference dividend in respect of the full period since the last dividend date (and not the shorter period since allotment).
- (b) The preference dividend shall be declared in arrears on each dividend date in respect of all the preference shares in issue on such relevant dividend date and shall be payable on the payment date applicable to such dividend date.
- (c) Unless the Company is prohibited from paying dividends by the statutes or these articles, the preference dividend shall (notwithstanding any other provision of these articles and in particular notwithstanding that there has not been a recommendation of the board or resolution of the Company in general meeting) be deemed to be declared on the dividend date and (to the extent the Company is not prohibited from paying dividends as aforementioned) it shall be a debt due by the Company and be paid immediately on the payment date in priority to any later preference dividend.
- (d) Where the Company is precluded by the statutes from paying any preference dividend in full on any date specified in these articles, then in respect of any preference dividend which would otherwise fall to be paid pursuant to these articles on that date:
 - (i) the Company shall pay on that date to the members holding preference shares the maximum part of the preference dividend which can then, consistently with the statutes, be paid by the Company which amount shall be payable on the payment date; and
 - (ii) as soon as the Company is no longer precluded from doing so, the Company shall pay the maximum amount of the preference dividend outstanding which can, consistently with the statutes be paid by the Company at that time.
- (e) The preference shares confer no other right to participate in the profits of the Company.

6.2 Capital

- (a) On a return of capital on liquidation or capital reduction or otherwise (other than a redemption or conversion of shares in accordance with these articles), the surplus assets of the Company remaining after the payment of its liabilities and available for distribution among the members shall be applied:
- (i) in paying to each member holding preference shares, in priority to the holders of any other class of share all unpaid arrears, accruals and deficiencies of the preference dividend on the preference shares held by him, calculated down to and including the date the return of capital is made (whether the preference dividend has become payable in accordance with these articles or not) and, subject thereto;
 - (ii) in distributing the balance of the assets amongst the members holding preference shares and ordinary shares (*pari passu* as if they constituted one class of share) in proportion to the numbers of preference shares and the ordinary shares held by them respectively.
- (b) If, on a return of capital on a winding up or otherwise, the amounts available for payment are insufficient to cover the amounts payable in full on the preference shares, then the holders of such shares will share rateably in the distribution of surplus assets (if any) in proportion to the full respective preferential amounts to which they are entitled under sub-clause (a) (i) above. The preference shares confer no other right to participate on a return of capital by the Company.

6.3 Conversion by holder

- (a) Subject as hereinafter provided, each holder of preference shares shall be entitled at the times and in the manner set out in this article to convert all or (subject as provided below) some of his preference shares into fully-paid ordinary shares on the basis set out in this article, provided that a Conversion Notice (as defined in article 6.3(b)) may not be given in respect of fewer than 10,000 preference shares and if a Conversion Notice is given in respect of part only of a holding of preference shares so that there would immediately following the conversion remain a number of preference shares in that holding which is less than 10,000, all the preference shares held by that member shall be converted notwithstanding the figure inserted in the Conversion Notice.
- (b) The right to convert shall be exercisable on 1 October or 1 April in each year following the date of issue up to and including 1 April 2009 (provided that if the Conversion Date shall not be a business day, such Conversion Date shall be the first business day following such date) (**Conversion Date**) by completing the notice of conversion endorsed on the share certificate relating to the preference shares to be converted and/or a notice in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the board (**Conversion Notice**) and delivering the said share certificate (or an indemnity in respect thereof in a form reasonably satisfactory to the Company) and/or the Conversion Notice either personally or by pre-paid or recorded delivery post to the Company's registrars at any time during the period of not less than 7 and not more than 28 days before a Conversion Date (Conversion Period) together with such other evidence (if any) as the board or these articles may reasonably require to prove the title of the person exercising such right to convert.
- (c) Subject to articles 6.3(m) (n) and (o) each preference share shall convert into one ordinary share (**Conversion Rate**).
- (d) A Conversion Notice once given may not be withdrawn without the consent in writing of the Company. The Company shall give to the holders of the preference shares notice in writing not less than four nor more than eight weeks prior to each Conversion Date reminding them of their right to convert. Such notice shall give the name and address of the registrars and shall also, if the board has prescribed some

form of Conversion Notice different from or additional to that endorsed on the certificates relating to the preference shares, be accompanied by a copy of the Conversion Notice so prescribed.

- (e) Conversion of such preference shares as are due to be converted as aforesaid on any Conversion Date (**Relevant Shares**) shall be effected in such manner as the board shall from time to time determine in accordance with the following provisions of this article or otherwise as may be authorised by the statutes.
- (f) The board may, subject as herein provided, elect to convert the Relevant Shares (or any of them) on any Conversion Date and such conversion shall take effect immediately on the Conversion Date or (if later) the board election without the requirement for any further resolution of the Company in general meeting.
- (g) The board may, subject as herein provided, elect to redeem at par the Relevant Shares (or any of them) on any Conversion Date out of the profits of the Company which would otherwise be available for distribution to the holders of any class of shares (the aggregate of the nominal value of such Relevant Shares so elected by the board to be redeemed as set out in articles 6.3(e) or 6.3(g) being the **Redemption Amount**). The preference shares shall confer upon each holder thereof the right and the obligation (in the event that the preference shares held by him respectively become Relevant Shares and the board determines to redeem the Relevant Shares (or any of them) at par out of profits as aforesaid) to subscribe at par for each ordinary share up to the Redemption Amount. In any such case, the Conversion Notice given by or relating to a holder of Relevant Shares shall be deemed irrevocably to authorise and instruct the board to apply the redemption moneys payable to him in subscribing for such ordinary shares at such subscription price as aforesaid.
- (h) The board may, subject as herein provided, elect to redeem at par the Relevant Shares (or any of them) on any Conversion Date out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of ordinary shares. The preference shares shall confer upon each holder thereof the right and the obligation (in the event that preference shares held by him respectively become Relevant Shares and the board determines to redeem the same at par out of the proceeds of a fresh issue as aforesaid) to subscribe, and the holders shall be deemed irrevocably to authorise and instruct the secretary of the Company (or any other person appointed for the purpose of the board) to subscribe as agent on the holder's behalf, at par for each ordinary share up to the Redemption Amount (which authority shall include the right to borrow money). In any such case, the Conversion Notice given by or relating to a holder of Relevant Shares shall be deemed irrevocably to authorise and instruct the board to apply the redemption moneys payable to him in payment to his said agent.
- (i) The board may determine to effect conversion by means of consolidation and sub-division. In such case the requisite consolidation and sub-division shall be effected pursuant to the authority given by the passing in general meeting of the resolution creating the preference shares, by consolidating into one share all the Relevant Shares at any Conversion Date held by any holder or joint holders and sub-dividing such consolidated share into shares of 10p each (or such other amount as may be appropriate as a result of any consolidation, sub-division, repayment or reduction of capital or other event giving rise to an adjustment of the nominal amount of the ordinary shares) on the basis of one ordinary share for each Relevant Share which was consolidated into the consolidated share (or such other number of shares as may be appropriate as a result of any adjustment pursuant to the provisions of subparagraph 6.3(m) (n) and (o) of this Article) fractional entitlements being disregarded, and the balance (if any) of such consolidated share (including any fractions) shall be further sub-divided into non-voting deferred shares of 1p each which will be in certificated form (unless the board otherwise determine), and which shall have the following rights and subject to the following restrictions:

- (A) on a return of capital on winding up or otherwise, the non-voting deferred shares shall entitle the holders thereof only to the repayment of the amounts paid up on such shares after payment in respect of each ordinary share of the capital paid upon on such shares and £100,000;
- (B) the non-voting deferred shares shall not entitle the holders thereof to the payment of any dividend or other distribution; and
- (C) the non-voting deferred shares shall not entitle the holders thereof to receive notice of or attend or vote at any general meeting of the Company.

Such conversion shall be deemed to confer irrevocable authority on the Company at any time thereafter to appoint any person to execute on behalf of the holders of such non-voting deferred shares a transfer thereof (and/or an agreement to transfer the same) to such person as the Company may determine as custodian thereof and/or to purchase the same in any such case for not more than 1p for all the non-voting deferred shares without obtaining the sanction of the holder or holders thereof and pending such transfer and/or purchase to retain the certificate for such non-voting deferred shares. The Company may at its option at any time after the creation of any non-voting deferred shares then in issue, at an aggregate price not exceeding 1p for all the non-voting deferred shares redeemed, at any time upon giving the registered holders of such shares not less than 28 days' previous notice in writing of its intention so to do, fixing a time and place for the redemption and at the time and place so fixed such registered holders shall be bound to surrender to the Company the certificates for the non-voting deferred shares in order that the same may be cancelled and the Company shall pay the redemption moneys to one of such registered holders to be selected by lot.

- (j) The preference dividend on any preference shares converted (whatever the manner of conversion) shall be due and payable in respect of the dividend date immediately preceding the Conversion Date (in accordance with Article 6.1) but shall then immediately cease to accrue with effect from such dividend date. The ordinary shares arising on such conversion shall rank pari passu in all respects with the ordinary shares then in issue and shall entitle the holder to all dividends and (unless an adjustment shall have been made in respect thereof under sub-paragraph 6.3(m), (n) and (o) of this article) other distributions payable on the ordinary shares in respect of the financial year of the Company in which the Conversion Date falls but not for any dividends or distributions in respect of any earlier financial year
- (k) Any fractions of ordinary shares arising on conversion shall be aggregated and sold on behalf of such holders of Relevant Shares at the best price reasonably obtainable and the net proceeds of sale shall be distributed pro rata among such holders within 28 days after the Conversion Date concerned unless in respect of any holding of the Relevant Shares the amount to be distributed would be less than £3.00 in which case such amount shall not be so distributed but shall be retained for the benefit of the Company. For the purpose of implementing the provisions of this sub-paragraph the board may appoint some person to execute transfers or renunciations on behalf of members otherwise entitled to any such fractions and generally may make all arrangements which appear to it necessary or appropriate for the settlement and disposal of fractional entitlements.
- (l) Unless the board otherwise determines the ordinary shares arising from conversion (whatever the manner of conversion) shall be issued in certificated form within 28 days of the Conversion Date and the Company shall, within 42 days after the Conversion Date, send to each holder of the Relevant Shares, by post at his own risk, free of charge, a definitive certificate for the appropriate number of fully-paid ordinary shares arising on conversion and a new certificate for any unconverted preference shares comprised in any certificates surrendered by him together, where relevant, with a cheque in respect of any cash entitlement arising from the sale of fractions. In

the meantime transfers of ordinary shares arising on conversion shall be certified against the register.

- (m) If the Company shall make any issue (subject as provided below) of ordinary shares by way of capitalisation of profits or reserves (including any share premium account and capital redemption reserve) to holders of ordinary shares, the number of ordinary shares to be issued on any subsequent conversion of preference shares shall be adjusted pro rata and, if any doubt shall arise as to the number thereof, the certificate of the auditors to the board (in such terms agreed between the auditors and the board) shall be conclusive and binding on all concerned. No adjustments shall be made in the event of the issue of shares by way of capitalisation of profits or reserves at the option of a holder of ordinary shares in lieu of cash dividends.
- (n) If the ordinary shares shall be consolidated or sub-divided the number of ordinary shares to be issued on any subsequent conversion of preference shares shall be adjusted pro rata and the subscription price (if any) adjusted accordingly and if any doubt shall arise as to the number thereof, or the subscription price the certificate of the auditors to the board (in such terms agreed between the auditors and the board) shall be conclusive and binding on all concerned.
- (o) If the Company shall make a rights or similar issue to all or a majority of the holders of ordinary shares on the register by reference to a particular record date which is at less than 95 per cent of the average closing middle market price as shown in the daily official list on the dealing day immediately preceding the date of announcement of such rights or similar issue, then, at the option of the Company, either:
 - (i) the number of ordinary shares to be issued on any subsequent conversion of preference shares shall be adjusted accordingly and, if any doubt shall arise as to the number thereof, the certificate of the auditors to the board (in such terms agreed between the auditors and the board) shall be conclusive and binding on all concerned; or
 - (ii) the Company shall make or procure that there is made a like rights or similar issue to holders of preference shares as if his conversion rights had been exercisable and exercised in full and with effect immediately before the relevant record date; or
 - (iii) the Company shall make or procure that the holders of preference shares may be entitled to convert his preference shares in order to participate in such rights or similar issue and if the Company shall make or procure such entitlement and the preference shareholders shall not exercise such conversion rights then the preference shareholders shall have no other rights or remedies (including without limitation under sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) above) in respect of such rights or similar issue.
- (p) The Company shall use all reasonable endeavours to ensure that all the ordinary shares arising on conversion are admitted to the official list of the UK Listing Authority and to trading on the London Stock Exchange at the relevant date of issue.
- (q) Notice of any such adjustment as is referred to in sub-paragraphs (m), (n) or (o) above shall be sent to the holders of the preference shares within 28 days of the occurrence of such adjustment.

6.4 Other provisions

- (a) Save with such consent or sanction on the part of the holders of the preference shares as is required for a variation of the rights attached to such shares:
 - (i) the Company shall procure that at all times there shall be sufficient authorised but unissued ordinary share capital available for the purposes of

satisfying the requirements of any Conversion Notice as may be delivered pursuant to paragraph (b) of this article;

- (ii) the Company will not do any act or thing resulting in an adjustment to the Conversion Rate if in consequence such rate would involve the issue of ordinary shares at a discount to their nominal value.
- (b) If an offer is made to the holders of ordinary shares (or all such shareholders other than the offeror and/or any associate of the offeror as defined in section 988 of the Companies Act 2006 of the United Kingdom (other than Northern Ireland)) to acquire the whole or any part of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company or if any person proposes a scheme with regard to such acquisition, and the Company becomes aware that the right to cast more than fifty per cent of the votes which may ordinarily be cast on a poll at a general meeting of the Company has or will become vested in the offeror and/or such associates aforesaid, the Company shall give written notice to all holders of preference shares of such vesting (or prospective vesting) within 14 days of its becoming so aware. Each such holder shall be entitled within the period of six weeks from the date of such notice (but not thereafter) to convert some or all of his preference shares into fully paid ordinary shares on the basis set out in article 6.3 except that:
- (i) The Conversion Period shall be the said period of six weeks; and
 - (ii) The Conversion Date in respect of any particular preference share shall be the day on which the Company shall have received a duly completed Conversion Notice.
- (c) The Company shall send to the holders of the preference shares (for information only) a copy of every document sent to the holders of its ordinary shares at the same time as it is sent to the holders of such ordinary shares.

6.5 Redemption

- (a) Subject to the provisions of the statutes the Company may at any time upon giving not less than 14 and not more than 90 clear days' notice in writing to the members holding preference shares, redeem preference shares either in their entirety or in part.
- (b) The Company shall pay on each preference share redeemed the sum of £1 per share together, with in respect of a date fixed for redemption as set out in the notice (**redemption date**) the full preference dividend:

The preference dividend on the relevant preference shares shall cease to accrue from the redemption date unless, upon delivery to the Company of the documents specified in article 6.5(c), payment of the redemption money is not made.
- (c) On each date fixed for any redemption of preference shares, the Company shall pay to each registered holder (or in the case of joint holders, to the holder whose name stands first in the register of members of the Company) whose preference shares are to be redeemed on that date the amount payable in respect of such redemption. Upon receipt of that amount, the holder shall deliver to the Company for cancellation the certificate(s) for those preference shares or an indemnity in form reasonably satisfactory to the Company in respect of any missing share certificate. If any share certificate delivered to the Company includes any shares not redeemable at that time, the Company shall issue to the holder at the same time a fresh certificate for those preference shares. Any redemption of preference shares shall take place at the registered office of the Company.

- (d) In the case of a redemption of less than all the preference shares for the time being in issue, the Company shall redeem the same proportion (as nearly as practicable) of each member's registered holding of preference shares.
- (e) If the Company is permitted by the statutes to redeem only some of the preference shares which would otherwise fall to be redeemed at that time, the Company shall only redeem such number of preference shares that it can so redeem at that time. The Company shall redeem, as soon thereafter as it may do so, all the remaining preference shares which should otherwise have been redeemed, and pending such redemption, shall not pay any dividend.
- (f) If any member on the redemption of any of his preference shares fails to deliver to the Company all the documents referred to in article 6.5(c) on the redemption of any of his preference shares, the Company may retain the redemption money until it receives those documents. No member has any claim against the Company for interest on any redemption money retained pursuant to this article.
- (g) If the Company gives notice to redeem in accordance with article 6.5(a) it may instead require the preference shares specified in the notice to be converted in any one or more of the manners set out in articles 6.3(f) to (i) (inclusive) in which event the Company's notice must specify in which manner conversion is to be reflected and in such circumstance the relevant provisions of articles 6.3 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

6.6 Voting

- (a) The members holding preference shares shall be entitled to receive notice of, and to attend and speak at, any general meeting of the Company. They shall only be entitled to vote on any resolution at any general meeting of the Company in respect of their holdings of preference shares if at the date of the relevant meeting the preference dividend (or any part of it) is more than 90 days in arrears (irrespective of whether such dividend is prohibited by the statutes) when the preference shares shall carry the voting rights described in article 6.6(b) and 6.6(c).
- (b) The voting rights attached to the preference shares shall be exercisable at any time after the event referred to in article 6.6(a) has occurred and has not been waived or otherwise remedied to the reasonable satisfaction, confirmed in writing by them in each case, of the holders of 75% or more of the issued preference shares.
- (c) On each resolution on which the voting rights attaching to preference shares are exercisable those members holding preference shares who (being individuals) are present in person or by proxy or (being corporations) are present by a duly authorised representative or by proxy shall, on a show of hands, each have one vote.

6.7 Transfer – General

- (a) The board shall not register the transfer of any preference share or any interest in any preference share unless the transfer is permitted by article 6.8 (**Permitted Transfers**).
- (b)
 - (i) For the purpose of ensuring that a transfer of preference shares is in accordance with these articles the board may from time to time require any member or any person named as transferee in any transfer lodged for registration to furnish to the board such information and evidence as they deem relevant for such purpose;
 - (ii) Failing such information or evidence being furnished to their reasonable satisfaction within a reasonable time after request under article 6.7(b)(i) the

board may in their absolute discretion refuse to register the transfer in question

6.8 Permitted Transfers

(a) Definitions

For the purposes of this article 6.8:

- (i) **Family Member** means, in relation to a preference shareholder, any of his spouse (or widow or widower), children and grandchildren (including step and adopted children and grandchildren);
- (ii) **Family Trust** means, in relation to a preference shareholder, a trust which does not permit any of the settled property or the income from it to be applied otherwise than for the benefit of that preference shareholder or any of his Family Members;
- (iii) **member of the same group** means, in relation to a preference shareholder which is a body corporate, any other body corporate which is for the time being a holding company of that body corporate or a subsidiary of that body corporate or a subsidiary of any holding company of which that body corporate is also a subsidiary; and
- (iv) **permitted transfer** means any transfer of preference shares permitted under this article 6

(b) Transfers to relations and trustees

- (i) Subject to sub-paragraphs (iii) and (iv) below inclusive, any preference shareholder who is an individual may at any time during his lifetime transfer preference shares originally allotted to and still held by him to a person or persons shown to the reasonable satisfaction of the board to be:
 - (A) a Family Member of his; or
 - (B) trustees to be held under a Family Trust for that preference shareholder.
- (ii) Where preference shares are held by trustees under a Family Trust:
 - (A) those shares may, on any change of trustees, be transferred by those trustees to any new trustee of that Family Trust whose identity has been approved in writing by the board (such approval not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed);
 - (B) those shares may at any time be transferred by those trustees to the settlor who could have transferred them under sub-paragraph (i) above if he had remained the holder of them.
- (iii) If any person has acquired shares as a Family Member of a preference shareholder by way of one or more permitted transfers and that person ceases to be a Family Member of that preference shareholder, that person shall forthwith transfer all the preference shares then held by that person back to the original preference shareholder, for such consideration as the parties agree (and in default of agreement, at par), within 28 days of the cessation.
- (iv) If the personal representatives of a deceased preference shareholder are permitted under these articles to become registered as the holders of any of

the deceased preference shareholder's shares and elect to do so, such preference shares may at any time be transferred by those personal representatives under this article to any person to whom the deceased preference shareholder could have transferred such preference shares under sub-paragraph (i) above if he had remained the holder of them. No other transfer of such preference shares by personal representatives shall be permitted under this article.

- (c) Transfers within groups of companies
 - (i) Any preference shareholder which is a body corporate may at any time transfer any preference shares held by it to a member of the same group.
 - (ii) Where preference shares have been transferred under article 6.8(c) (whether directly or by a series of such transfers) from a preference shareholder (**Transferor**) to a member of the same group as the Transferor (**Transferee**) and subsequent to such transfer the Transferee shall cease to be a member of the same group as the Transferor then the Transferee shall forthwith transfer all the preference shares held by it to the Transferor.

6.9 Limit on preference shares

The number of preference shares in issue shall not exceed 10 per cent of the ordinary shares in issue at any time save in circumstances where such percentage is exceeded due to the fact that the Company has purchased shares in its capital (whether out of profits available for the purpose, capital or otherwise).

6.10 Other Provisions

The special rights or privileges attached to the preference shares may be varied, either with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-fourths of the issued preference shares or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate meeting of all holders of the preference shares at which the necessary quorum, other than at an adjourned meeting, shall be two persons holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal value of the preference shares for the time being in issue, and at an adjourned meeting shall be one person holding or representing by proxy any number of preference shares.

7 Allotment²

7.1 Authority to allot

Subject to the provisions of the statutes and to any relevant authority of the Company in general meeting required by the statutes, unissued shares at the date of adoption of these articles and any shares hereafter created shall be at the disposal of the board, which may allot (with or without conferring rights of renunciation), grant options over, offer or otherwise deal with or dispose of them or rights to subscribe for or convert any security into shares to such persons (including the directors themselves), at such times and generally on such terms and conditions as the board may decide, subject to any special rights attached to any class of shares, and provided that no share shall be issued at a discount.

7.2 Pre-emption rights

- (a) Subject to the provisions of this article 7.2, the Company shall not allot equity securities on any terms unless:
 - (i) the directors have made an offer to each person who holds equity securities of the same class to allot to him, on the same or more favourable terms, such

² Article 7 was amended pursuant to a special resolution of the Company passed on 17 February 2011.

proportion of those new equity securities that is as nearly as practicable (fractions being disregarded, provided that any fraction is rounded down) equal to the proportion that the relevant person's existing holding of equity securities bears to all the issued equity securities of such class; and

- (ii) the period, which shall not be less than 14 clear days, during which any offer referred to in paragraph (a)(i) of this article 7.2 may be accepted has expired or the Company has received notice of the acceptance or refusal of every offer made.
- (b) Paragraph (a) of this article 7.2 shall not apply to:
- (i) a particular allotment of new equity securities if these are, or are to be, wholly or partly paid up otherwise than in cash; or
 - (ii) the allotment of new equity securities pursuant to any employee share plans operated by the Company.
- (c) An offer by the directors referred to in paragraph (a) of this article 7.2 shall be made to a holder of relevant equity securities in accordance with these articles as if such offer was a notice as referred to in these articles and the provisions in these articles relating to service shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*.
- (d) The members may, by special resolution, resolve that the provisions of paragraph (a) of this article 7.2 shall not apply to:
- (i) one or more allotments of new equity securities specified in such resolution; or
 - (ii) any allotments of new equity securities (subject to any overall limit specified in the resolution) during a period specified in such resolution, such period not to exceed five years, save that the Company may, before the expiry of such period, make an offer or agreement which would or might require new equity securities to be allotted after the expiry of that period and the directors may allot new equity securities in pursuance of such offer or agreement as if such period had not expired.
- (e) For the purposes of this article 7.2, ~~equity securities~~ means shares or a right to subscribe for, or to convert securities into, shares.

8 Redeemable shares

Subject to the provisions of the statutes and to any special rights for the time being attached to any existing shares, any shares may with the sanction either of the board or an ordinary resolution be issued on terms that they are or at the option of the Company or the holder are liable to be redeemed on such terms and in such manner as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine or as these articles may provide.

9 Power to attach rights

Subject to the provisions of the statutes and to any special rights for the time being attached to any existing shares, any shares may be allotted or issued with, or have attached to them, such preferred, deferred or other special rights or restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, transfer, return of capital or otherwise, as these articles may provide or as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine or, if no such resolution has been passed or so far as the resolution does not make specific provision, as the board may determine.

10 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 and disclosed in accordance with the statutes. Subject to the provisions of the statutes, any such commission or brokerage may be satisfied by the payment of cash, the allotment of fully or partly paid shares, the grant of an option to call for an allotment of shares or any combination of such methods.

11 Trusts not to be recognised

Except as otherwise expressly provided by these articles, as required by law or as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction, the Company shall not recognise any person as holding any share on any trust, and (except as aforesaid) the Company shall not be bound by or recognise (even if having notice of it) any equitable, contingent, future, partial or other claim to or interest in any share except an absolute right of the holder to the whole of the share.

ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

12 Increase, consolidation, cancellation and sub-division

12.1 The Company in general meeting may from time to time by ordinary resolution:

- (a) increase its share capital by such sum to be divided into shares of such amount as the resolution prescribes;
- (b) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of a larger nominal amount than its existing shares;
- (c) 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 reduce the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled; and
- (d) subject to the provisions of the statutes, sub-divide its shares or any of them into shares of smaller nominal amount, and may by such resolution determine that, as between the shares resulting from such sub-division, one or more of the shares may, as compared with the others, have any such preferred, deferred or other special rights or be subject to any such restrictions as the Company has power to attach to unissued or new shares.

13 Fractions of shares

13.1 Whenever, as the result of any consolidation, division or sub-division of shares, any difficulty arises, the board may settle it as it thinks fit, and, in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing), where the number of shares held by any holder is not an exact multiple of the number of shares to be consolidated into a single share and as a result of such consolidation such holder would become entitled to a fraction of a consolidated share:

- (a) the board may determine which of the shares of such holder are to be treated as giving rise to such fractional entitlement and may decide that any of those shares shall be consolidated with any of the shares of any other holder or holders which are similarly determined by it to be treated as giving rise to a fractional entitlement for such other holder or holders, into a single consolidated share and the board may, on behalf of all such holders, sell such consolidated share for the best price reasonably obtained to any person (including the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale after deduction of the expenses of sale in due proportion among those holders (except that any amount otherwise due to a holder, being less than £1 or such other sum as the board may from time to time determine, may be retained for the benefit of the Company); or
- (b) provided that the necessary unissued shares are available, the board may issue to such holder credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation the minimum number of shares required to round up his holding to an exact multiple of the number of shares to be

consolidated into a single share (such issue being deemed to have been effected prior to consolidation); and the amount required to pay up such shares shall be appropriated at the board's discretion from any of the sums standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including share premium account and capital redemption reserve) or to the credit of profit and loss account and capitalised by applying the same in paying up the share. In relation to such a capitalisation, the board may exercise all the powers conferred on it by article 152 without an ordinary resolution of the Company.

- 13.2 For the purposes of any sale of consolidated shares pursuant to article 13.1(a) the board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of (or, as the case may be, to give a dematerialised instruction in respect of) the shares 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 shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

14 Reduction of capital

Subject to the provisions of the statutes, these articles and to any rights for the time being attached to any shares, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital or any capital redemption reserve or share premium account or other undistributable reserve in any way.

15 Purchase of own shares

Subject to the provisions of the statutes, these articles and any rights for the time being attached to any shares, the Company may purchase any of its own shares of any class (including any redeemable shares). Any shares to be so purchased may be selected in any manner whatsoever.

VARIATION OF CLASS RIGHTS

16 Sanction to variation

If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into shares of different classes, any of the rights for the time being attached to any share or class of shares in the Company (and notwithstanding that the Company may be or be about to be in liquidation) may be varied or abrogated in such manner (if any) as may be provided by such rights or, in the absence of any such provision, either with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-quarters in nominal value of the issued shares of the class or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of shares of the class duly convened and held as hereinafter provided (but not otherwise).

17 Class meetings

All the provisions in these articles as to general meetings shall mutatis mutandis apply to every meeting of the holders of any class of shares. The board may convene a meeting of the holders of any class of shares whenever it thinks fit and whether or not the business to be transacted involves a variation or abrogation of class rights. The quorum at every such meeting shall be not less than two persons holding or representing by proxy at least one-third of the nominal amount paid up on the issued shares of the class. Every holder of shares of the class, present in person or by proxy, may demand a poll. Each such holder shall on a poll be entitled to one vote for every share of the class held by him. If at any adjourned meeting of such holders such quorum as aforesaid is not present, not less than one person holding shares of the class who is present in person or by proxy shall be a quorum.

18 Deemed variation

Subject to the terms of issue of or rights attached to any shares, the rights or privileges attached to any class of shares shall be deemed not to be varied or abrogated by the creation or issue of any new shares ranking *pari passu* in all respects (save as to the date from which

such new shares shall rank for dividend) with or subsequent to those already issued or by the reduction of the capital paid up on such shares or by the purchase or redemption by the Company of its own shares in accordance with the provisions of the statutes and these articles.

EVIDENCE OF TITLE

19 Arrangements relating to uncertificated securities

Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, title to any securities of the Company may be evidenced and may be transferred without a written instrument in accordance with statutory regulations from time to time made under the statutes and subject to such regulations the board shall have power to implement any arrangements it may think fit for such evidencing and transfer which accord with those regulations.

20 Right to share certificates

20.1 On becoming the holder of any certificated share, every person (subject to the transfer restrictions relating to the preference shares) shall be entitled, without charge, to have issued within two months after allotment or lodgement of a transfer (unless the terms of issue of the shares provide otherwise) one certificate for all the certificated shares of each class registered in his name. Such certificate shall specify the number, class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares in respect of which it is issued and the amount or respective amounts paid up thereon and shall be issued as provided in article 137.

20.2 The issued shares of a particular class which are fully paid up and rank *pari passu* for all purposes shall not bear a distinguishing number. All other shares shall bear a distinguishing number.

20.3 The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate in respect of shares held jointly by two or more persons. Delivery of a certificate to the person first named on the register as the holder of such shares shall be sufficient delivery to all joint holders.

20.4 Where a member (subject to the transfer restrictions relating to the preference shares) has transferred part only of the shares comprised in a certificate, he shall be entitled to a certificate for the balance of such shares without charge.

20.5 No certificate shall be issued representing shares of more than one class or in respect of shares held by a financial institution, or in respect of any uncertificated shares.

21 Replacement certificates

21.1 Any two or more certificates representing certificated shares of any one class held by any member may, at his request, be cancelled and a single new certificate for such shares issued in lieu without charge on surrender of the original certificates for cancellation.

21.2 If any member shall surrender for cancellation a share certificate representing certificated shares held by him and request the Company to issue in lieu two or more share certificates representing such shares in such proportions as he may specify, the board may, if it thinks fit, comply with such request.

21.3 Share certificates may be renewed or replaced on such terms as to provision of evidence and indemnity (with or without security) and to payment of any exceptional out of pocket expenses, including those incurred by the Company in investigating such evidence and preparing such indemnity and security, as the board may decide, and on surrender of the original certificate (where it is defaced, damaged or worn out), but without any further charge.

21.4 In the case of shares held jointly by several persons, any such request as is mentioned in this article 21 may be made by any one of the joint holders.

LIEN ON SHARES

22 Lien on shares not fully paid

The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on each of its shares which is not fully paid, for all amounts payable to the Company (whether presently or not) in respect of that share and to the extent and in the circumstances permitted by the statutes. The board may waive any lien which has arisen and may resolve that any share shall for some limited period be exempt wholly or partially from the provisions of this article.

23 Enforcement of lien by sale

The board may sell all or any of the shares subject to any lien at such time or times and in such manner as it may determine. However, no sale shall be made until such time as the moneys in respect of which such lien exists or some part thereof are or is presently payable or the liability or engagement in respect of which such lien exists is liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged, and until a demand and notice in writing stating the amount due or specifying the liability or engagement and demanding payment or fulfilment or discharge thereof and giving notice of intention to sell in default shall have been served on the holder or the persons (if any) entitled by transmission to the shares, and default in payment, fulfilment or discharge shall have been made by him or them for fourteen clear days after service of such notice. For giving effect to any such sale, the board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of, or to give a dematerialised instruction in respect of, the shares sold in the name and on behalf of the holder or the persons entitled by transmission in favour of the purchaser or as the purchaser may direct. The purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, and the title of the transferee to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

24 Application of proceeds of sale

The net proceeds of any sale of shares subject to any lien, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in or towards satisfaction of so much of the amount due to the Company or of the liability or engagement (as the case may be) as is presently payable or is liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged. The balance (if any) shall (in the case of a sale of certificated shares, on surrender to the Company for cancellation of the certificate for the shares sold), subject to a like lien for any moneys not presently payable or any liability or engagement not liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged as existed on the shares before the sale, be paid to the holder or the person (if any) entitled by transmission to the shares so sold, without interest.

CALLS ON SHARES

25 Calls

Subject to the terms of allotment of shares, the board may from time to time make calls on the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on the shares, of any class, held by them respectively (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) and not payable on a date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue. Each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made and whether or not by instalments) be liable to pay the amount of every call so made on him as required by the notice. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the board authorising such call was passed or (as the case may require) any person to whom power has been delegated pursuant to these articles serves notice of exercise of such power. A call may be required to be paid by instalments and may, before receipt by the Company of any sum due thereunder, be either revoked or postponed in whole or part as regards all or any such members as the board may determine. A person on whom a call is made shall remain liable notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made.

26 Liability of joint holders

The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of all calls in respect thereof.

27 Interest on calls

If the whole of the sum payable in respect of any call is not paid on or before the day appointed for payment, the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay all costs, charges and expenses that the Company may have incurred by reason of such non-payment, together with interest on the unpaid amount from the day appointed for payment thereof to the time of actual payment at the rate fixed by the terms of the allotment of the share or in the notice of the call or, if no rate is so fixed, at such rate, not exceeding ten per cent per annum (compounded on a six monthly basis), as the board shall determine. The board may waive payment of such costs, charges, expenses or interest in whole or in part.

28 Rights of member when call unpaid

Unless the board otherwise determines, no member shall be entitled to receive any dividend or to be present and vote at a general meeting or at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares either in person or (save as proxy for another member) by proxy, or be reckoned in a quorum, or to exercise any other right or privilege as a member in respect of a share held by him unless and until he shall have paid all calls for the time being due and payable by him in respect of that share, whether alone or jointly with any other person, together with interest and expenses (if any) to the Company.

29 Sums due on allotment treated as calls

Any sum payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date, whether in respect of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium or as an instalment of a call, shall, for all purposes of these articles be deemed to be a call duly made. If it is not paid, the provisions of these articles shall apply as if such amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call.

30 Power to differentiate

The board may make arrangements on the allotment or issue of shares for a difference as between the allottees or holders of such shares in the amount and time of payment of calls.

31 Payment in advance of calls

The board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid on the shares held by him. Such payment in advance of calls shall extinguish pro tanto the liability on the shares on which it is made. The Company may pay interest on the money paid in advance, or so much of it as exceeds the amount for the time being called up on the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, at such rate as the board may decide. The board may at any time repay the amount so advanced on giving to such member not less than three months' notice in writing of its intention in that behalf, unless before the expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the shares in respect of which it was advanced.

32 Delegation of power to make calls

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

FORFEITURE OF SHARES

33 Notice if call not paid

If any member fails to pay the whole of any call or any instalment of any call on or before the day appointed for payment, the board may at any time serve a notice in writing on such member or on any person entitled to the shares by transmission, requiring payment, on a date not less than fourteen clear days from the date of the notice, of the amount unpaid and any interest which may have accrued thereon and any costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment. The notice shall name the place where the payment is to be made and state that, if the notice is not complied with, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

34 Forfeiture for non-compliance

If the notice referred to in article 33 is not complied with, any share in respect of which it was given may, at any time before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the board to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends declared or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture.

35 Notice after forfeiture

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

36 Forfeiture may be annulled

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

37 Surrender

The board may accept a surrender of any share liable to be forfeited. In such case, references in these articles to forfeiture shall include surrender.

38 Disposal of forfeited shares

Every share which shall be forfeited shall thereupon become the property of the Company. Subject to the provisions of the statutes, any such share may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, either to the person who was before forfeiture the holder thereof or entitled thereto or to any other person, on such terms and in such manner as the board shall determine. The board may, for the purposes of the disposal, authorise some person to transfer the share in question and may enter the name of the transferee in respect of the transferred share in the register notwithstanding (in the case of a certificated share) the absence of any share certificate being lodged in respect thereof. An instrument of transfer executed by that person, or a dematerialised instruction given at the request of that person, shall be as effective as if it had been executed or effected by the holder of, or the person entitled by transmission to, the share. The Company may receive the consideration (if any) given for the share on its disposal.

39 Effect of forfeiture

A shareholder whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the shares forfeited and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation the certificate (if any) for

such shares. He shall nevertheless be liable to pay to the Company all calls made and not paid on such shares at the time of forfeiture, and interest thereon from the date of the forfeiture to the date of payment, in the same manner in all respects as if the shares had not been forfeited, and to satisfy all (if any) claims, demands and liabilities which the Company might have enforced in respect of the shares at the time of forfeiture, without any reduction or allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.

40 Extinction of claims

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

41 Evidence of forfeiture

A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that a share has been forfeited in pursuance of these articles, and stating the date on which it was forfeited, shall, as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share adversely to the forfeiture thereof, be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated. The declaration, together with the receipt of the Company for the consideration (if any) given for the share on the sale or disposition thereof shall (subject, if necessary, to the execution of an instrument of transfer or the giving of a dematerialised instruction) constitute a good title to the share. Subject to the completion of any necessary transfer, such person shall be registered as the holder of the share and shall be discharged from all calls made prior to such sale or disposition and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money or other consideration (if any), nor shall his title to the share be affected by any act, omission or irregularity relating to or connected with the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture or disposal of the share. Such person shall not (except by express agreement with the Company) become entitled to any dividend which might have accrued on the share before the completion of the sale or disposition thereof.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

42 Transfer of certificated shares

Subject to such of the restrictions of these articles as may be applicable (including without limitation those relating to the preference shares), each member may transfer all or any of his certificated shares by instrument of transfer in writing in any usual form or in any form approved by the board. Such instrument shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and (in the case of a transfer of a certificated share which is not fully paid up) by or on behalf of the transferee. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect of it. All instruments of transfer which are registered may be retained by the Company. The board may reasonably require evidence of the transferor to prove the title of the transferor or his right to transfer the shares.

43 Transfer of uncertificated shares

43.1 The directors shall have power to implement such arrangements as they may, in their absolute discretion, think fit in order for any class of shares to be admitted to settlement by means of the CREST UK system. Where they do so, articles 43.2 and 43.3 shall commence to have effect immediately prior to the time at which Euroclear admits the class to settlement by means of the CREST UK system.

43.2 In relation to any class of shares which, for the time being, Euroclear has admitted to settlement by means of the CREST UK system, and for so long as such class remains so admitted, no provision of these articles shall apply or have effect to the extent that it is in any respect inconsistent with:-

- (a) the holding of shares of that class in uncertificated form;
- (b) the transfer of title to shares of that class by means of the CREST UK system: or
- (c) the CREST Guernsey Requirements.

43.3 Without prejudice to the generality of article 43.2 and notwithstanding anything contained in these articles where any class of shares is, for the time being, admitted to settlement by means of the CREST UK system:-

- (a) such securities may be issued in uncertificated form in accordance with and subject as provided in the CREST Guernsey Requirements;
- (b) unless the directors otherwise determine, such securities held by the same holder or joint holder in certificated form and uncertificated form shall be treated as separate holdings;
- (c) such securities may be changed from uncertificated to certificated form, and from certificated to uncertificated form, in accordance with, and subject as provided in, the CREST Guernsey Requirements;
- (d) title to such of the shares as are recorded on the register as being held in uncertificated form may be transferred only by means of the CREST UK system and as provided in the CREST Guernsey Requirements and accordingly (and in particular) no provision of these articles shall apply in respect of such shares to the extent that those articles require or contemplate the effecting of a transfer by an instrument in writing and the production of a certificate for the security to be transferred;
- (e) the Company shall comply in all respect with the CREST Guernsey Requirements including, without limitation, CREST Rule 8;
- (f) no provision of these articles shall apply so as to require the Company to issue a certificate to any person holding such shares in uncertificated form;
- (g) the permitted number of joint holders of a share shall be two;
- (h) every transfer of shares from a CREST account of a CREST member to a CREST account of another CREST member shall vest in the transferee a beneficial interest in the shares transferred, notwithstanding any agreements or arrangements to the contrary however and whenever arising and however expressed. Accordingly, each CREST member who is for the time being registered as the holder of any shares in the capital of the Company shall hold such shares upon trust for himself and for those persons (if any) whose CREST accounts are duly credited with any such shares or in favour of whom shares are to be withdrawn from Euroclear pursuant to a settled stock withdrawal instruction; and the member and all such persons, to the extent respectively of the shares duly credited to their respective CREST accounts or the subject of a settled stock withdrawal instruction, shall accordingly have beneficial interests therein.
- (i) Where a dematerialised instruction is expressed to have been sent on behalf of a person by a sponsor or by Euroclear:-
 - (i) the person on whose behalf the instruction is expressed to have been sent shall not be able to deny to the addressee:-
 - (A) that the instruction was sent with his authority; or
 - (B) that the information contained in it is correct; and

- (ii) the sponsor or Euroclear, as the case may be, shall not be able to deny to the addressee:-
 - (A) that he has authority to send the dematerialised instruction; or
 - (B) that he has sent the dematerialised instruction.
- (j) Where a dematerialised instruction is expressed to have been sent by a person, and it is not expressed to have been sent on behalf of another person, the first person shall not be allowed to deny to the addressee:-
 - (i) that the information contained in the instruction is correct; or
 - (ii) that he has sent it.
- (k) An addressee who receives a dematerialised instruction (whether directly, or by means of the facilities of a sponsor acting on his behalf) may (subject to articles 43.3(l) and 43.3(m) accept that at the time when it was sent:-
 - (i) the information contained in the instruction was correct;
 - (ii) the user or authorised operator identified in the instruction as having sent the instruction did send it; and
 - (iii) If the instruction was expressed to have been sent on behalf of a person, it was sent with the authority of that person.
- (l) An addressee shall not be allowed to accept any of the matters specified in article 43.3(i) where, at the time when he received the dematerialised instructions, he was a person who was not either the Company or a sponsor receiving (in either case) dematerialised instructions on behalf of the Company, and he had actual notice:-
 - (i) that any information contained in it was incorrect;
 - (ii) that the user or Euroclear expressed to have sent the instruction did not send it; or
 - (iii) if the instruction was expressed to have been sent on behalf of a person, that the person had not given Euroclear or the sponsor identified in the instruction as having sent it his authority to send the instruction on his behalf.
- (m) An addressee shall not be allowed to accept any of the matters specified in article 43.3(i) where at the time when he received the dematerialised instruction, he was either the Company or a sponsor receiving dematerialised instructions on behalf of the Company, and:
 - (i) he had actual notice from Euroclear of any of the matters specified in article 43.3(l);
 - (ii) the instruction was an instruction from Euroclear requiring the registration of title in the circumstances specified in any of sub-paragraphs 8.1.1, 8.1.2, 8.1.3 and 8.1.4 of the CREST Guernsey Requirements.
- (n) However, where an addressee has received actual notice of a kind to which this article refers in respect of a properly authenticated dematerialised instruction, he may accept the matters specified in article 43.3(k) if at the time when he received the actual notice it was not practicable for him to halt his processing of the instruction.

- (o) A person who is permitted by articles 43.3(k) or 43.3(n) to accept any matter shall not be liable in damages or otherwise to any person by reason of his having relied on the matter that he was permitted to accept.
- (p) Except as provided in paragraph 43.3(o) this article does not affect any liability of a person for causing or permitting a dematerialised instruction:
 - (i) to be sent without authority;
 - (ii) to contain information that is incorrect; or
 - (iii) to be expressed to have been sent by a person who did not send it.
- (q) articles 43.3(n) to 43.3(p) are to be construed in accordance with the CREST Manual;
- (r) words and expressions not specifically defined in this article 43 shall bear the same meaning as those words and expressions defined in the CREST Manual.
- (s) Subject to such of the restrictions of these articles as may be applicable:
 - (i) any member may transfer all or any of his uncertificated shares by means of a relevant system authorised by the board in such manner provided for, and subject as provided, in any regulations issued for this purpose under the statutes or such as may otherwise from time to time be adopted by the board on behalf of the Company and the rules of any relevant system and accordingly no provision of these articles shall apply in respect of an uncertificated share to the extent that it requires or contemplates the effecting of a transfer by an instrument in writing or the production of a certificate for the shares to be transferred;
 - (ii) any member may transfer all or any of his certificated shares by an instrument of transfer in any usual form or in any other form which the board may approve; and
 - (iii) an instrument of transfer of a certificated share shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor and, unless the share is fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee. An instrument of transfer of a certificate share need not be under seal.

44 Right to refuse registration

- 44.1 Subject to the transfer restrictions applying to the preference shares the board may, in its absolute discretion and without giving any reason, refuse to register any transfer of a share (or renunciation of a renounceable letter of allotment) unless:
- (a) it is in respect of a share which is fully paid up;
 - (b) it is in respect of only one class of shares;
 - (c) it is in favour of a single transferee or not more than four joint transferees; and
 - (d) (if it is in respect of a certificated share) it is delivered for registration to the office or such other place as the board may from time to time determine, accompanied (except in the case of a transfer by a financial institution where a certificate has not been issued or in the case of a renunciation) by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the board may reasonably require to prove the title of the transferor or person renouncing and the due execution of the transfer or renunciation by him or, if the transfer or renunciation is executed by some other person on his behalf, the authority of that person to do so,

provided that the board shall not refuse to register any transfer or renunciation of partly paid shares which are admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange on the grounds that they are partly paid shares in circumstances where such refusal would prevent dealings in such shares from taking place on an open and proper basis.

44.2 Transfers of shares will not be registered in the circumstances referred to in article 83.

44.3 Transfers of preference shares will be registered in accordance with article 6.

45 Notice of refusal

If the board refuses to register a transfer of a share, it shall, within two months after the date on which, in the case of a certificated share, the transfer was lodged with the Company or, in the case of an uncertificated share, the dematerialised instruction was received by the Company, send notice of the refusal to the transferee. Any instrument of transfer which the board refuses to register shall (except in the case of suspected or actual fraud) be returned to the person depositing it.

46 Closing of register

Subject to the requirements of the statutes, the registration of transfers of shares or of any class of shares may be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding thirty days in any year) as the board may from time to time determine, subject to the board having first obtained any consent or authorisation to such closure which may be required. Notice of closure of the register shall be given in accordance with the requirements of the statutes.

47 Fees on registration

No fee shall be charged for registration of a transfer or on the registration of any probate, letters of administration, certificate of death or marriage, power of attorney, notice or other instrument relating to or affecting the title to any shares.

48 Transfers by renunciation

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

49 On death

If a member dies, the survivors or survivor, where he was a joint holder, and his executors or administrators, where he was a sole or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his shares. Nothing in these articles shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which has been solely or jointly held by him.

50 Election of person entitled by transmission

Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of any member, or of any other event giving rise to a transmission of such entitlement by operation of law, may, on such evidence as to his title being produced as the board may require (subject to the transfer restrictions relating to the preference shares) elect either to become registered as a member or to have some person nominated by him registered as a member. If he elects to become registered himself, he shall give notice to the Company to that effect. If he elects to have some other person registered, he shall execute an instrument of transfer of such share to that person or, as the case may be, procure the transfer of such share to that person pursuant to the rules of a relevant system. All the provisions of these articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or transfer (as the case may be) as if it were effected by the member and his death, bankruptcy or other event as aforesaid had not

occurred. Where the entitlement of a person to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to its transmission by operation of law is proved to the satisfaction of the board, the board shall (subject to the transfer restrictions relating to the preference shares) within two months after proof cause the entitlement of that person to be noted in the register.

51 Rights on transmission

Where a person becomes entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of any member, or of any other event giving rise to a transmission of such entitlement by operation of law, the rights of the holder in relation to such share shall cease. However, the person so entitled may give a good discharge for any dividends and other moneys payable in respect of it and shall have the same rights to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share (subject to the transfer restrictions relating to the preference shares), except that he shall not, before he is registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in respect of it to receive notice of, or to attend or vote at, any meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares of the Company. The board may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share. If the notice is not complied with within sixty days, the board may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends and other moneys payable in respect of such share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

52 Destruction of documents

52.1 The Company may destroy:

- (a) any instrument of transfer, after six years from the date on which it is registered;
- (b) any dividend mandate or any variation or cancellation thereof or any notification of change of name or address, after two years from the date on which it is recorded;
- (c) any share certificate, after one year from the date on which it is cancelled;
- (d) any proxy form which has been used for a poll, after one year from the date of use;
- (e) any proxy form which has not been used for a poll, after one month from the general meeting to which it relates and at which the poll was demanded; and
- (f) any other document on the basis of which any entry in the register is made, after six years from the date on which an entry was first made in the register in respect of it,

provided that the Company may destroy any such type of document at a date earlier than that authorised by this article if a copy of such document is retained on microfilm or by other similar means on which such copy is retained until the expiration of the period applicable to the destruction of the original of such document.

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

- (a) this article 52 shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties to it) to which the document might be relevant;

- (b) nothing in this article 52 shall be construed as imposing on the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document otherwise than as provided for in this article 52 which would not attach to the Company in the absence of this article 52; and
- (c) references in this article 52 to the destruction of any document include references to the disposal of it in any manner.

GENERAL MEETINGS

53 Annual general meetings

Subject to the provisions of the statutes, annual general meetings shall be held at such time and place as the board may determine.

54 Extraordinary general meetings

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

55 Convening of extraordinary general meeting

The board may convene an extraordinary general meeting whenever it thinks fit. An extraordinary general meeting shall also be convened on such requisition as provided by the statutes. At any meeting convened on such requisition or by such requisitionists no business shall be transacted except that stated by the requisition or proposed by the board.

56 Notice of general meetings

56.1 An annual general meeting shall be convened by not less than twenty one clear days' notice in writing. All other extraordinary general meetings shall be convened by not less than fourteen clear days' notice in writing.

56.2 The notice shall specify:

- (a) whether the meeting is an annual general meeting or an extraordinary general meeting;
- (b) the place, the day and the time of the meeting;
- (c) in the case of special business, the general nature of that business;
- (d) if the meeting is convened to consider a special or extraordinary resolution, the intention to propose the resolution as such; and
- (e) with reasonable prominence, that a member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend and, on a poll, vote instead of him and that a proxy need not also be a member.

56.3 The notice shall be given to the members (other than any who, under the provisions of these articles or of any restrictions imposed on any shares, are not entitled to receive notice from the Company), to the directors and to the auditors.

56.4 If, after a notice convening a general meeting of the Company has been despatched to members, the board becomes aware of any fact, event or circumstances which, in the board's opinion, would make it impractical or inappropriate to hold the general meeting on the date or time or at the place for which notice has been given, the board may give notice pursuant to article 162 to those entitled to receive the notice pursuant to article 56.3 either cancelling such meeting or postponing such meeting to a time and date which is not less than twenty one

clear days from the date of such notice, which shall also specify the place at which such postponed meeting shall be held.

57 Omission to send notice

The accidental omission to send a notice of meeting or, in cases where it is intended that it be sent out with the notice, an instrument of proxy to, or the non-receipt of either by, any person entitled to receive the same shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

58 Special business

All business that is transacted at a general meeting shall be deemed special, except the following transactions at an annual general meeting:

- (a) the declaration of dividends;
- (b) the receipt and consideration of the annual accounts and the reports of the directors and the auditors and any other document required to be annexed to the annual accounts;
- (c) the election or re-election of directors;
- (d) the approval of the directors' remuneration report; and
- (e) the appointment or re-appointment of auditors, when special notice of the resolution for their appointment is not required by the statutes, and the fixing of the remuneration of the auditors or the determination of the manner in which such remuneration is to be fixed.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

59 Quorum

No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to business. Two persons entitled to attend and to vote on the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a member which is a body corporate, shall be a quorum.

60 If quorum not present

If within thirty minutes (or such longer interval as the chairman in his absolute discretion thinks fit) from the time appointed for the holding of a general meeting a quorum is not present, or if during a meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case, the meeting shall stand adjourned to such time (not being less than seven nor more than sixty days later) and place as the chairman (or, in default, the board) may determine. If at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the meeting shall be dissolved.

61 Chairman

- 61.1 The chairman of the board shall preside at every general meeting of the Company. If there be no such chairman, or if at any meeting he shall not be present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or shall be unwilling to act as chairman, the deputy chairman (if any), if present and willing to do so shall preside at such meeting, but if neither the chairman or deputy chairman is present and willing to act, the directors present shall choose one of their number to act as chairman or, if there be only one director present, he shall be chairman if willing to act. If there be no director present and willing to act, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

- 61.2 The chairman of the meeting who presides pursuant to the provisions of article 61.1 may, at any time during a general meeting of the Company, nominate any director of the Company to be the chairman of the meeting for the remainder of or for any part of the meeting.

62 Directors may attend and speak

A director shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares of the Company.

63 Power to adjourn

The chairman may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present, and shall, if so directed by the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time (or indefinitely) and from place to place as the meeting shall determine. However, without prejudice to any other power which he may have under these articles or at common law, the chairman may, without the need for the consent of the meeting, interrupt or adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place or for an indefinite period if he is of the opinion that it has become necessary to do so in order to secure the comfort, safety and security of those attending and the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting or to give all persons entitled to do so a reasonable opportunity of attending, speaking and voting at the meeting or to ensure that the business of the meeting is properly disposed of.

64 Notice of adjourned meeting

Where a meeting is adjourned indefinitely, the board shall fix the time and place for the adjourned meeting. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more or indefinitely, seven clear days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and time of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted, shall be given in the same manner as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid, no member shall be entitled to any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at any adjourned meeting.

65 Business of adjourned meeting

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

66 Accommodation of members and security arrangements

- 66.1 The board may, for the purpose of ensuring the comfort, safety and security of those attending at any place specified for the holding of a general meeting, from time to time make such arrangements as the board shall consider to be appropriate in the circumstances and may from time to time vary any such arrangements or make new arrangements in place thereof. In the case of any meeting to which such arrangements apply the board may:

- (a) direct that the meeting shall be held at a place specified in the notice at which the chairman of the meeting shall preside (**principal place**); and
- (b) make arrangements for simultaneous attendance and participation at other places by members and proxies otherwise entitled to attend the general meeting but who cannot be accommodated in the principal place and who are excluded therefrom under the provisions of this article or who wish to attend at any of such other places, provided that persons attending at the principal place and at any of such other places shall be able to see, and hear and be seen and heard by, persons attending at the principal place and at such other places, by any means.

Such arrangements for simultaneous attendance may include arrangements for regulating the level of attendance in any manner aforesaid as between the principal place and any of such other places, provided that they shall operate so that any member or proxy who cannot be

accommodated in the principal place as aforesaid is able to attend at one of such other places. For the purposes of all other provisions of these articles any such meeting shall be treated as being held and taking place at the principal place.

- 66.2 For the purpose of ensuring the safety and security of those attending any meeting the board may require that any person wishing to attend any meeting should submit to such searches or other security arrangements as the board shall consider appropriate in the circumstances and shall be entitled in its absolute discretion to refuse entry to any meeting to any person who refuses to cooperate with or to submit to such searches or to otherwise comply with such security arrangements.

VOTING

67 Method of voting

- 67.1 At any general meeting, a resolution put to a vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the statutes, a poll may be demanded by:

- (a) the chairman of the meeting; or
- (b) by at least five members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the meeting; or
- (c) a member or members present in person or by proxy representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (d) a member or members present in person or by proxy holding shares conferring a right to vote at the meeting, being shares 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.

- 67.2 At general meetings, resolutions shall be put to the vote by the chairman and there shall be no requirement for the resolution to be proposed or seconded by any person.

68 Chairman's declaration conclusive on show of hands

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

69 Objection to error in voting

No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter or to the counting of, or failure to count, any vote, except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered or at which the error occurs. Any objection or error shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and shall only vitiate the decision of the meeting on any resolution if the chairman decides that the same is of sufficient magnitude to vitiate the resolution or may otherwise have affected the decision of the meeting. The decision of the chairman on such matters shall be final and conclusive.

70 Amendment to resolutions

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

- 70.2 In the case of a resolution duly proposed as a special or extraordinary resolution, no amendment thereto (other than an amendment to correct a patent error) may in any event be considered or voted on and, in the case of a resolution duly proposed as an ordinary resolution, no amendment thereto (other than an amendment to correct a patent error) may be considered or voted on unless either, at least forty-eight hours prior to the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which such ordinary 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 or the chairman of the meeting in his absolute discretion decides that it may be considered or voted on.

71 Procedure on a poll

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

72 Votes of members

- 72.1 Subject to the provisions of the statutes, to any special terms as to voting on which any shares may have been issued or may for the time being be held and to any suspension or abrogation of voting rights pursuant to these articles, at any general meeting every member who is present in person shall, on a show of hands, have one vote and every member present in person or by proxy or, to the extent permitted by the statutes and approved by the board, casting votes by means of electronic mail shall, on a poll, have one vote for each share of which he is the holder.
- 72.2 If two or more persons are joint holders of a share, then in voting on any question the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders. For this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register.
- 72.3 Where in a receiver or other person (by whatever name called) has been appointed by any court claiming jurisdiction in that behalf to exercise powers with respect to the property or affairs of any member on the ground (however formulated) of mental disorder, the board may in its absolute discretion, on or subject to production of such evidence of the appointment as the board may require, permit such receiver or other person to vote in person or, on a poll, by proxy on behalf of such member at any general meeting. Evidence to the satisfaction of the board of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be deposited at the office, or at such other place as is specified in accordance with these articles for the

deposit of instruments of proxy, not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to vote is to be exercised, and in default the right to vote shall not be exercisable.

73 Casting vote

In the case of an equality of votes, whether 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 was demanded shall be entitled to a second or casting vote in addition to any other vote that he may have.

74 Restriction on voting rights for unpaid calls, etc

No member shall, unless the board otherwise determines, be entitled to vote at a general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares, either in person or by proxy, or to exercise any other right or privilege as a member in respect of a share held by him unless and until all calls or other sums presently due and payable by him in respect of that share whether alone or jointly with any other person together with interest and expenses (if any) have been paid to the Company.

75 Voting by proxy

Any person (whether a member of the Company or not) may be appointed to act as a proxy. Deposit of an instrument of proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting in respect of which the proxy is appointed or at any adjournment thereof.

76 Form of proxy

76.1 An instrument appointing a proxy shall:

- (a) be in writing in any common form or in such other form as the board may approve, under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing or, if the appointor is a corporation, under its common seal or under the hand of some officer or attorney or other person duly authorised in that behalf;
- (b) be deemed (subject to any contrary direction contained in the same) to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll and to vote on any resolution or amendment of a resolution put to the meeting for which it is given (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any resolution which properly comes before the meeting where notice of the same was not included in the notice of the meeting nor specific reference thereto made in the instrument appointing the proxy) as the proxy thinks fit, but shall not confer any further right to speak at the meeting, except with the permission of the chairman (or as otherwise determined by the board where the Relevant Shares are held by a depositary);
- (c) unless the contrary is stated therein, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates; and
- (d) where it is stated to apply to more than one meeting, be valid for all such meetings as well as for any adjournment of any such meetings.

76.2 In addition, the board may determine that, if and to the extent permitted from time to time by the statutes, and subject to such terms and conditions as the board may specify, a proxy may be appointed by electronic mail.

77 Deposit of proxy

77.1 The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed, or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the board, shall:

- (a) be deposited at the office or at such other place or places as is specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any notice of any adjourned meeting or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting, (or, if the board determines that proxies may be appointed by electronic mail, in such manner as the board may specify), not less than forty eight hours before the time of the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or
- (b) in the case of a poll taken more than forty eight hours after it is demanded, be deposited as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than twenty four hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or
- (c) where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than forty eight hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman of the meeting or to any director;

and subject to article 77.2, an instrument of proxy not deposited or delivered in a manner so permitted shall be invalid.

77.2 A director, the secretary or some person authorised for the purpose by the secretary may:

- (a) accept a photocopy, or a copy delivered by facsimile transmission, of the instrument appointing the proxy (and of the power of attorney (if any) under which it is signed, or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the board); and/or
- (b) accept an instrument appointing a proxy which has not been properly executed or is not supported by the relevant documents as required by article 77.1,

as a valid instrument of proxy where such person determines, in good faith, that the documents deposited (including, where relevant, by electronic mail) indicate in sufficient detail the member's intention to appoint a proxy.

77.3 No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiry of twelve months from the date named in it as the date of its execution, except at an adjourned meeting or on a poll demanded at a meeting or an adjourned meeting in cases where the meeting was originally held within twelve months from such date.

77.4 If and to the extent that the board determines that proxies may be appointed by means of electronic mail, any provisions of articles 76, 77 and/or 80 may be disapplied or varied, insofar as they relate to any appointment made in this way, in such manner as the board may specify.

78 More than one proxy may be appointed

A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion. When two or more valid but differing instruments of proxy are delivered in respect of the same share for use at the same meeting and in respect of the same matter, the one which is last validly delivered (regardless of its date or of the date of its execution) shall be treated as replacing and revoking the other or others as regards that share. If the Company is unable to determine which instrument was last validly delivered, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.

79 Board may supply proxy cards

The board may at the expense of the Company send, by post or otherwise, instruments of proxy (reply-paid or otherwise) to members for use at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares, either in blank or nominating in the alternative any one or more of the directors or any other persons. If for the purpose of any meeting invitations to appoint as proxy a person or one of a number of persons specified in the

invitations are issued at the expense of the Company, such invitations shall, subject to article 56.4, be issued to all (and not some only) of the members entitled to be sent a notice of the meeting and to vote thereat by proxy.

80 Revocation of proxy

A vote given or poll demanded in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the death or mental disorder of the principal or the revocation of the instrument of proxy, or of the authority under which the instrument of proxy was executed, or the transfer of the share in respect of which the instrument of proxy is given, unless notice in writing of such death, mental disorder, revocation or transfer shall have been received by the Company at the office, or at such other place as has been appointed for the deposit of instruments of proxy, at least forty eight hours before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting or the taking of the poll at which the instrument of proxy is used.

81 Corporate representative

A corporation which is a member may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise such person (or if, but only if, such corporation is a depositary voting in its capacity as such, persons) as it thinks fit to act as its representative (or, as the case may be, representatives) at any meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares. Any person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation (in respect of that part of the corporation's holdings to which the authority relates) as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual member. The corporation shall for the purposes of these articles be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting if a person so authorised is present at it; and all references to attendance and voting in person shall be construed accordingly. A director, the secretary or some person authorised for the purpose by the secretary may require the representative to produce a certified copy of the resolution so authorising him or such other evidence of his authority reasonably satisfactory to them before permitting him to exercise his powers.

82 Power to require member to disclose interests

- 82.1 The board shall have power by notice in writing to require any member to disclose to the Company the identity of any person other than the member (an interested party) who has any interest in the shares (be it a past or present interest in shares) held by the member and the nature of such interest.
- 82.2 Any such notice shall require any information in response to such notice to be given in writing within such reasonable time as the board shall determine.
- 82.3 The Company shall maintain a register of interested parties to which the provisions of Sections 55 and 58 of the Laws shall apply mutatis mutandis as if the register of interested parties was the register and whenever in pursuance of a requirement imposed on a shareholder as aforesaid the Company is informed of an interested party the identity of the interested party and the nature of the interest shall be promptly inscribed therein together with the date of the request.
- 82.4 The board may be required to exercise their powers under this article on the requisition of members of the Company holding at the date of the deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of such of the paid-up capital of the Company as carries at that date the right of voting at general meetings of the Company; and

The requisition must:-

- (a) state that the requisitionists are requiring the Company to exercise its powers under this article;
- (b) specify the manner in which they require those powers to be exercised;

- (c) give reasonable grounds for requiring the Company to exercise those powers in the manner specified;
- (d) be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the office;
- (e) the requisition may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more requisitionists.

On the deposit of a requisition complying with this article it is the directors duty to exercise their powers under this article in the manner specified in the requisition.

82.5 For the purpose of this article a person shall be treated as appearing to be interested in any shares if the member holding such shares has given to the Company a notification which either (a) names such person as being so interested or (b) fails to establish the identities of those interested in the shares and (after taking into account the said notification and any other relevant notification) the Company knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person in question is or may be interested in the shares.

83 Failure to disclose interests in shares

83.1 If a member, or any other person appearing to be interested in shares held by that member, has been issued with a notice pursuant to article 82 and has failed in relation to any shares (**default shares**, which expression includes any shares issued after the date of such notice in respect of those shares) to give the Company the information thereby required within the prescribed period from the service of the notice, the following sanctions shall apply unless the board otherwise determines:

- (a) the member shall not be entitled in respect of the default shares to be present or to vote (either in person or by representative or proxy) at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares or on any poll or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to any such meeting or poll; and
- (b) where the default shares represent at least 0.25 per cent in nominal value of the issued shares of their class:
 - (i) any dividend or other money payable in respect of the shares shall be withheld by the Company, which shall not have any obligation to pay interest on it, and the member shall not be entitled to elect, pursuant to article 150, to receive shares instead of that dividend; and
 - (ii) no transfer, other than an excepted transfer, of any shares held by the member shall be registered unless:
 - (A) the member is not himself in default as regards supplying the information required; and
 - (B) the member proves to the satisfaction of the board that no person in default as regards supplying such information is interested in any of the shares the subject of the transfer.

83.2 Where the sanctions under article 83.1 apply in relation to any shares, they shall cease to have effect (and any dividends withheld under article 83.1(b) shall become payable):

- (a) if the shares are transferred by means of an excepted transfer, but only in respect of the shares transferred; or
- (b) at the end of the period of seven days (or such shorter period as the board may determine) following receipt by the Company of the information required by the notice mentioned in that paragraph and the board being fully satisfied that such information is full and complete.

- 83.3 Where, on the basis of information obtained from a member in respect of any share held by him, the Company issues a notice pursuant to article 82 to any other person, it shall at the same time send a copy of the notice to the member, but the accidental omission to do so, or the non-receipt by the member of the copy, shall not invalidate or otherwise affect the application of article 83.1.
- 83.4 Where default shares in which a person appears to be interested are held by a depositary, the provisions of this article 83 shall be treated as applying only to those shares held by the depositary in which such person appears to be interested and not (insofar as such person's apparent interest is concerned) to any other shares held by the depositary.
- 83.5 Where the member on which a notice under article 82 is served is a depositary acting in its capacity as such, the obligations of the depositary as a member of the Company shall be limited to disclosing to the Company such information relating to any person appearing to be interested in the shares held by it as has been recorded by it pursuant to the arrangements entered into by the Company or approved by the board pursuant to which it was appointed as a depositary.
- 83.6 For the purposes of this article 83:
- (a) a person, other than the member holding a share, shall be treated as appearing to be interested in that share if the member has informed the Company that the person is, or may be, so interested or if the Company (after taking account of any information obtained from the member or, pursuant to a notice under article 82 from anyone else) knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person is, or may be, so interested;
 - (b) **interested** shall be construed as it is for the purpose of article 82;
 - (c) reference to a person having failed to give the Company the information required by a notice, or being in default as regards supplying such information, includes reference:
 - (i) to his having failed or refused to give all or any part of it; and
 - (ii) to his having given information which he knows to be false in a material particular, or having recklessly given information which is false in a material particular;
 - (d) **prescribed period** means fourteen days;
 - (e) **excepted transfer** means, in relation to any shares held by a member:
 - (i) It is a transfer of shares to an offeror by way or in pursuance of acceptance of a public offer made to acquire all the issued shares in the capital of the Company not already owned by the offeror or connected person of the offeror in respect of the Company; or
 - (ii) a transfer in consequence of a sale made through a recognised investment exchange (as defined in section 285 Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 of the United Kingdom) or any other stock exchange outside the United Kingdom on which the Company's shares are normally traded; or
 - (iii) a transfer which is shown to the satisfaction of the board to be made in consequence of a sale of the whole of the beneficial interest in the shares to a person who is unconnected with the member and with any other person appearing to be interested in the shares.

UNTRACED MEMBERS

84 Power of sale

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

- (a) during the period of twelve years prior to the date of the publication of the advertisements referred to in sub-paragraph (b) below (or, if published on different dates, the earlier or earliest thereof) no cheque, order or warrant in respect of such share sent by the Company through the post in a pre-paid envelope addressed to the member or to the person entitled by transmission to the share, at his address on the register or other last known address given by the member or person to which cheques, orders or warrants in respect of such share are to be sent has been cashed and the Company has received no communications in respect of such share from such member or person, provided that during such period of twelve years the Company has paid at least three cash dividends (whether interim or final) and no such dividend has been claimed by the person entitled to it;
- (b) on or after expiry of the said period of twelve years the Company has given notice of its intention to sell such share by advertisements one of which shall be in La Gazette Officielle the other of which shall be in a national newspaper published in the United Kingdom;
- (c) the said advertisements, if not published on the same day, shall have been published within thirty days of each other; and
- (d) during the further period of three months following the date of publication of the said advertisements (or, if published on different dates, the later or latest thereof) and prior to the exercise of the power of sale the Company has not received any communication in respect of such share from the member or person entitled by transmission.

84.2 To give effect to any sale of shares pursuant to this article, the board may authorise some person to transfer the shares in question and may enter the name of the transferee in respect of the transferred shares in the register notwithstanding the absence of any share certificate being lodged in respect thereof and may issue a new certificate to the transferee. An instrument of transfer executed by (or a dematerialised instruction given by) that person shall be as effective as if it had been executed or effected by the holder of, or the person entitled by transmission to, the shares. The purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase moneys, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale.

84.3 If during the period of twelve years referred to in article 84.1, or during any period ending on the date when all the requirements of paragraphs (a) to (d) of article 84.1 have been satisfied, any additional shares have been issued in respect of those held at the beginning of, or previously so issued during, any such period and all the requirements of paragraphs (b) to (d) of article 84.1 have been satisfied in regard to such additional shares, the Company shall also be entitled to sell the additional shares.

85 Application of proceeds of sale

The Company shall account to the member or other person entitled to such share for the net proceeds of such sale by carrying all moneys in respect thereof to a separate account. The Company shall be deemed to be a debtor to, and not a trustee for, such member or other person in respect of such moneys. Moneys carried to such separate account may either be employed in the business of the Company or invested in such investments as the board may from time to time think fit. No interest shall be payable to such member or other person in respect of such moneys and the Company shall not be required to account for any money earned on them.

APPOINTMENT, RETIREMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

86 Number of directors

Unless and until otherwise determined by the Company by ordinary resolution, the number of directors (other than any alternate directors) shall not be subject to any maximum but shall not be less than two.

87 Power of the Company to appoint directors

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

88 Power of board to appoint directors

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

89 Eligibility for appointment as a director

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

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

90 Share qualification

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

91 Resolution for appointment

A resolution for the appointment of two or more persons as directors by a single resolution shall be void unless an ordinary resolution that it shall be so proposed has first been agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it.

92 Retirement at intervals of no more than three years

A director will retire from office, and may offer himself for re-election, at the third annual general meeting following his appointment or following his last re-appointment by shareholders at an annual general meeting.

93 Directors to retire by rotation

- 93.1 Any director who is required to retire at an annual general meeting pursuant to article 88 (an **excluded director**) shall not be taken into account in determining the number or the identity of the directors to retire by rotation at that meeting pursuant to this article 93.
- 93.2 The number and identity of the directors, other than any excluded director, to retire at an annual general meeting pursuant to this article 93 shall be determined by reference to the number and identity of the directors, other than any excluded director, at the start of business on the date of the notice convening the annual general meeting (**relevant directors**) notwithstanding any change in the number or identity of such directors after that time but before the close of that meeting.
- 93.3 If the number of directors retiring at an annual general meeting under article 92 is less than one-third of the number of relevant directors (or, if the number of relevant directors is not three or a multiple of three, is less than the number which is nearest to but does not exceed one-third of that number), such additional number of relevant directors shall retire from office by rotation under this article 93 as shall, together with the directors retiring under article 92, equal one-third of the number of relevant directors (or, if the number of relevant directors is not three or a multiple of three, the number which is nearest to but does not exceed one-third of that number).
- 93.4 Subject to the provisions of the statutes and of these articles, the relevant directors, if any, to retire under this article 93 shall be in addition to and shall not include those to retire under articles 88 and 92 and shall be, first, any other relevant director who wishes to retire and not offer himself for re-election and, secondly, those other relevant directors who have been longest in office since their last appointment or re-appointment, but as between two or more such other relevant directors who have been in office an equal length of time, the relevant director to retire shall, in default of agreement between them, be determined by lot.

94 Position of retiring director

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

95 No retirement on account of age

No person shall be or become incapable of being appointed a director by reason of his having attained any particular age, nor shall any special notice be required in connection with the appointment or the approval of the appointment of such person. No director shall vacate his office at any time by reason of the fact that he has attained any particular age.

96 Removal by ordinary resolution

In addition to any power of removal conferred by the statutes, the Company may by ordinary resolution remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, but without prejudice to any claim for damages which he may have for breach of any contract of service or any contract for services between him and the Company, and may (subject to these articles) by ordinary resolution appoint another person who is willing to act to be a director in his place. Any person so appointed shall be treated, for the purposes of determining the time at which he or any other director is to retire, as if he had become a director on the day on which the person in whose place he is appointed was last appointed or re-appointed a director.

97 Vacation of office by director

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

- (a) he resigns by notice in writing delivered to the secretary at the office or tendered at a board meeting;
- (b) he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the statutes, is removed from office pursuant to these articles or the statutes or becomes prohibited by law from being a director;
- (c) he becomes bankrupt, makes any arrangement or compounds with his creditors or is declared ~~an~~ ~~desastre~~;
- (d) an order is made by any court of competent jurisdiction on the ground (howsoever formulated) of mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a guardian or receiver or other person to exercise powers with respect to his affairs or he is admitted to hospital in pursuance of an application for admission for treatment for a mental disorder and the board resolves that his office be vacated;
- (e) both he and his alternate director appointed pursuant to the provisions of these articles (if any) are absent, without the permission of the board, from board meetings for six consecutive months and the board resolves that his office be vacated;
- (f) he is removed from office by notice in writing signed by all of the other directors (without prejudice to any claim for damages which he may have for breach of any contract between him and the Company) and, for this purpose, a set of like notices each signed by, one or more of the directors shall be as effective as a single notice signed by the requisite number of directors; or
- (g) in the case of any director who holds any executive office with the Company, his appointment as such is terminated or expires and the directors resolve that his office be vacated.

98 Resolution as to a vacancy conclusive

A resolution of the board declaring a director to have vacated office under the terms of article 97 shall be conclusive as to the fact and grounds of vacation stated in the resolution.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

99 Appointment

- 99.1 Each director (other than an alternate director) may, by notice in writing delivered to the secretary at the office, or in any other manner approved by the board, appoint any other director or any person approved for that purpose by the board and willing to act, to be his alternate.
- 99.2 No appointment of an alternate director who is not already a director shall be effective until his consent to act as a director in whatever form the board may prescribe has been received at the office.
- 99.3 An alternate director need not hold a share qualification and shall not be counted in reckoning any maximum or minimum number of directors allowed by these articles.

100 Participation in board meetings

Every alternate director shall (subject to his giving to the Company an address at which notices may be served on him) be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of the board and all committees of the board of which his appointor is a member and, in the absence from such meetings of his appointor, to attend and vote at such meetings and to exercise all the powers, rights, duties and authorities of his appointor. A director acting as alternate director shall have a separate vote at board meetings for each director for whom he acts as alternate

director, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.

101 Alternate director responsible for own acts

Every person acting as an alternate director shall be an officer of the Company, shall alone be responsible to the Company for his own acts and defaults and shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him.

102 Interests of alternate director

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

103 Revocation of appointment

An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director:

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

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION, EXPENSES AND PENSIONS

104 Directors' fees

The maximum aggregate annual fees payable to the directors for their services in holding the office of director of the Company shall be the sum of £700,000 or such larger sum as the Company in general meeting by ordinary resolution shall from time to time determine. The limit imposed by this article 104 shall not apply in respect of:

- (a) the salaries, bonuses or other remuneration paid or payable pursuant to article 107 or 108; or *
- (b) amounts payable to any director in respect of special or additional responsibilities assumed by that director in relation to the Company or a subsidiary of the Company; or
- (c) expenses reimbursed to any director pursuant to article 105.

105 Expenses

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

* Note: Reference in sub-paragraph (a) of article 104 (Directors' fees) to "article 107 or 108" should be read as a reference to "article 106 (Remuneration of executive directors) or 107 (Pensions and other benefits)".

of the Company. If in the opinion of the directors it is desirable that any of their number should go or reside abroad or make any special journeys or perform any special services on behalf of the Company or its business, such director or directors may be paid such reasonable additional remuneration by way of salary, percentage of profits or otherwise and expenses therefor as the directors may from time to time determine.

106 Remuneration of executive directors

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

107 Pensions and other benefits

The board may exercise all the powers of the Company to provide pensions or other retirement or superannuation benefits and to provide death or disability benefits or other allowances or gratuities (whether by insurance or otherwise) for, or to institute and maintain any institution, association, society, club, trust, other establishment or profit-sharing, share incentive, share purchase or employees' share scheme calculated to advance the interests of the Company or to benefit, any person who is or has at any time been a director or employee of the Company or any company which is a holding company or a subsidiary undertaking of or allied to or associated with the Company or any such holding company or subsidiary undertaking or any predecessor in business of the Company or of any such holding company or subsidiary undertaking, and for or for the benefit of any member of his family (including a spouse or former spouse) and any person who is or was dependent on him. For such purpose the board may establish, maintain, subscribe and contribute to any scheme, institution, association, club, trust or fund and pay premiums and, subject to the provisions of the statutes, lend money or make payments to, guarantee or give an indemnity in respect of, or give any financial or other assistance in connection with any of the aforesaid matters. The board may procure any of such matters to be done by the Company either alone or in conjunction with any other person. Any director or former director shall be entitled to receive and retain for his own benefit any pension or other benefit provided under this article and shall not be obliged to account for it to the Company.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD

108 Powers of the board

Subject to the provisions of the statutes, the memorandum of association of the Company and these articles and to any directions given by special resolution of the Company, the business of the Company (which shall include, without limitation, all significant and strategic decisions to be taken by the Company) shall be managed by the board, which may exercise all the powers of the Company, whether relating to the management of the business or not. No alteration of the memorandum of association or of these articles and no such direction given by the Company shall invalidate any prior act of the board which would have been valid if such alteration had not been made or such direction had not been given. Provisions contained elsewhere in these articles as to any specific power of the board shall not be deemed to limit the general powers given by this article.

109 Powers of directors being less than minimum number

If the number of directors is less than the minimum for the time being prescribed by these articles, the remaining director or directors shall act only for the purposes of appointing an additional director or directors to make up such minimum or of convening a general meeting of the Company for the purpose of making such appointment. If there is no director able or willing to act, any two members may summon a general meeting for the purpose of appointing directors. Subject to the provisions of these articles, any additional director so appointed shall

hold office only until the dissolution of the annual general meeting of the Company next following such appointment unless he is re-elected during such meeting.

110 Powers of executive directors

The board may from time to time:

- (a) delegate or entrust to and confer on any director (including a chairman or deputy chairman) such of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) for such time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit; and
- (b) revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers.

111 Delegation to committees

111.1 The board may delegate any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) for such time on such terms and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit to any committee consisting of one or more directors and (if thought fit) one or more other persons, provided that:

- (a) a majority of the members of a committee shall be directors; and
- (b) no resolution of a committee shall be effective unless a majority of those present when it is passed are directors or alternate directors.

111.2 The board may confer such powers either collaterally with, or to the exclusion of and in substitution for, all or any of the powers of the board in that respect and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary any of such powers and discharge any such committee in whole or in part. Insofar as any power, authority or discretion is so delegated, any reference in these articles to the exercise by the board of such power, authority or discretion shall be construed as if it were a reference to the exercise of such power, authority or discretion by such committee.

112 Local management

The board may establish any local or divisional boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company in any specified locality in the United Kingdom, on the Island of Guernsey or elsewhere and may appoint any persons to be members of such local or divisional board, or any managers or agents, and may fix their remuneration. The board may delegate to any local or divisional board, manager or agent so appointed any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) and may authorise the members for the time being of any such local or divisional board, or any of them, to fill any vacancies and to act notwithstanding vacancies; and any such appointment or delegation may be made for such time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the board may think fit. The board may confer such powers either collaterally with, or to the exclusion of and in substitution for, all or any of the powers of the board in that respect and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers. Subject to any terms and conditions expressly imposed by the board, the proceedings of any local or divisional board or agency with two or more members shall be governed by such of these articles as regulate the proceedings of the board, so far as they are capable of applying.

113 Power of attorney

The board may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person or persons to be the agent of the Company and may delegate to any such person or persons any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate), in each case for such purposes and for such time, on such terms (including as to remuneration) and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit. The board may confer such powers either collaterally with, or to the exclusion of and in substitution for, all or any of the powers of the board in that respect and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary any of such powers.

114 Use of the title "director"

The board may appoint any person (not being a director) to any office or employment having a designation or title including the word "director" or attach to any existing office or employment with the Company such designation or title and may terminate any such appointment or the use of such designation or title. The inclusion of the word "director" in the designation or title of any such office or employment shall not imply that such person is, or is deemed to be, or is empowered in any respect to act as, a director for any of the purposes of the statutes or these articles.

115 Exercise of voting power

The board may exercise or cause to be exercised the voting power conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company, or any power of appointment, waiver or revocation to be exercised by the Company, in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit (including the exercise of the voting power or power of appointment in favour of the appointment, waiver or revocation of any director as a director or other officer or employee of such company or in favour of the payment of remuneration to the directors, officers or employees of such company).

116 Provision for employees

The board may exercise any power conferred on the Company by the statutes to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings (or any member of his family or any person who is dependent on him) in connection with the cessation or the transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or that subsidiary undertaking.

117 Overseas registers

Subject to the provisions of the statutes, the board may exercise any power conferred on the Company with regard to the keeping of an overseas branch, local or other register and may make and vary any such regulation as it thinks fit regarding the keeping of any such register.

118 Borrowing powers

118.1 The board may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge all or any part of the undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital of the Company and, subject to the provisions of the statutes, to create and issue debenture and other loan stock and debentures and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

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

- (a) the nominal amount of the share capital of the Company issued and paid up or credited as paid up; and
- (b) the consolidated reserves of the Group.

118.2 For the purpose of this article 118:

- (a) the expression **moneys borrowed** includes the following except in so far as otherwise taken into account under this article:
- (i) the nominal or principal amount of any share capital debentures or borrowed moneys (together in each case with any fixed or minimum premium payable on the final date for repayment) of any person the beneficial interest wherein is not for the time being owned by a member of the Group and the repayment whereof is guaranteed by a member of the Group;
 - (ii) the principal amount (together with any fixed or minimum premium payable on the final date for repayment) of any debenture (whether secured or unsecured) of a member of the Group owned otherwise than by another member of the Group;
 - (iii) the principal amount raised by acceptances under any acceptance credit granted by any bank or accepting house;
- (b) there shall not be taken into account as **moneys borrowed**:
- (i) monies borrowed by a member of the Group for the purpose of repaying or otherwise discharging other moneys brought into account and so to be applied within four months of being so borrowed pending their application for such purpose within such period;
 - (ii) that proportion of the total monies borrowed of any partly-owned subsidiary of the Company which its issued equity share capital not for the time being beneficially owned directly or indirectly by the Company bears to the whole of its issued equity share capital but a like proportion of any borrowings from such subsidiary by the Company shall fall to be treated as borrowings of the Company concerned notwithstanding the same would not otherwise fall to be taken into account;
 - (iii) borrowings of any company becoming a subsidiary of the Company for a period of six months from the date of its becoming a subsidiary to the extent that such borrowings do not exceed its borrowings outstanding on the date of its becoming a subsidiary;
- (c) there shall be offset against the amount of any monies borrowed by the Company and its subsidiary undertakings, subject, in the case of any held or deposited by a partly-owned subsidiary, to the exclusion therefrom of a proportion equal to the proportion of the equity share capital of the partly-owned subsidiary which is not attributable directly or indirectly to the Company, an amount equal to the aggregate of all cash in hand, credit balances on current or deposit account with banks, cash deposits, certificates of deposit and debt securities of governments and companies and similar instruments owned by the Company and/or any of its subsidiaries which are or represent amounts available for repayment of any monies borrowed falling to be taken into account for the purposes of sub-paragraph (b)(i)-(iii) above of this article;
- (d) the expression **consolidated reserves of the Group** means the amounts standing to the credit of the reserves of the Group including any share premium account, capital redemption reserve fund and profit and loss account, but excluding, to the extent not already excluded:
- (i) the amount of any debit balance of profit and loss account;
 - (ii) any amount set aside for taxation;
 - (iii) amounts attributable to minority shareholders;

- (e) the paid-up share capital of the Company and the consolidated reserves of the Group at any time shall be taken to be those shown in the latest audited consolidated balance sheet then available but adjusted as may be necessary in respect of (1) changes in the paid-up share capital of the Company since the date of that balance sheet and (2) any company which since the date of such balance sheet has become or has ceased to be a subsidiary of the Company.
- (f) No debt incurred or security given in respect of moneys borrowed in excess of the limit imposed by this article 118 shall be invalid or ineffectual, except in the case of express notice to the lender or recipient of the security at the time when the debt was incurred or security given that the limit had been or would thereby be exceeded, but no lender or other person dealing with the Company shall be concerned to see or enquire whether such limit is observed.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES

119 Board meetings

Subject to the provisions of these articles, the board may meet for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its proceedings as it thinks fit.

120 Notice of board meetings

One director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, summon a board meeting at any time on reasonable notice. Notice of a board meeting shall be deemed to be properly given to a director if it is given to him personally or by word of mouth or by telephone or electronic mail or sent in writing to him at his last known address or any other address given by him to the Company for that purpose. A director may waive the requirement that notice be given to him of any board meeting, either prospectively or retrospectively.

121 Quorum

The quorum necessary for the transaction of business may be determined by the board and until otherwise determined shall be two directors. A duly convened meeting of the board at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers, and discretions for the time being vested in or exercisable by the board.

122 Chairman of board

The board may appoint one or more of its body chairman or joint chairman and one or more of its body deputy chairman of its meetings provided that, in each case, the person so appointed may determine the period for which he is or they are to hold office and may at any time remove him or them from office. If no such chairman or deputy chairman is elected, or if at any meeting neither a chairman nor a deputy chairman is present within five minutes of the time appointed for holding the same, the directors present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of such meeting.

123 Voting

Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman of that meeting shall not have a second or casting vote.

124 Participation by telephone or video conference

- 124.1 Subject to article 124.2, any director or his alternate may validly participate in a meeting of the board or a committee of the board through the medium of conference telephone, video conferencing link or any other form of communications equipment, provided that all persons participating in the meeting are able to hear and speak to each other throughout such meeting, or by a series of telephone calls from the chairman of the meeting.

- 124.2 A person so participating by being present or being in telephone or video conference or any other form of communication with those in the meeting or with the chairman of the meeting shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall accordingly be counted in a quorum and be entitled to vote. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no group which is larger than any other group, where the chairman of the meeting then is.
- 124.3 A resolution passed at any meeting held in the above manner, and signed by the chairman of the meeting, shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the board (or, subject to article 127, committee, as the case may be) duly convened and held.

125 Resolution in writing

- 125.1 A resolution in writing signed by all the directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of a board meeting and not being less than a quorum, or by all the members of a committee of the board for the time being entitled to receive notice of such committee meeting and not being less than a quorum of that committee, shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as a resolution duly passed at a meeting of the board (or committee, as the case may be). Such a resolution:
- (a) may consist of several copies of a document (each signed by one or more of the directors or members of the relevant committee, including signatures evidenced by means of facsimile transmission), which copies may be transmitted by electronic mail, in which event, subject to any terms and conditions determined from time to time by the board, no signature shall be required;
 - (b) need not be signed by an alternate director if it is signed by the director who appointed him;
 - (c) if signed by an alternate director, need not also be signed by his appointor;
 - (d) to be effective, need not be signed by a director who is prohibited by these articles from voting thereon, or by his alternate.
- 125.2 A resolution in writing of the directors may consist of several assents by the majority of the directors contained in the form of electronic mail, in which case no signatures shall be required.

126 Proceedings of committees

All committees of the board shall, in the exercise of the powers delegated to them and in the transaction of business, conform with any mode of proceedings and regulations which the board may prescribe and subject thereto shall be governed by such of these articles as regulate the proceedings of the board as are capable of applying.

127 Minutes of proceedings

- 127.1 The board shall cause minutes to be made in books or in any other written form (including electronic form) kept for the purpose of recording:
- (a) all appointments of officers and committees made by the board; and
 - (b) the names of directors present at every meeting of the board, of a committee of the board, of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares or debentures of the Company, and all orders, resolutions and proceedings of such meetings.
- 127.2 Any such minutes, if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were held or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting or by the secretary, shall be prima facie evidence of the matters stated in such minutes without any further proof.

128 Validity of proceedings

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

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

129 Director may have interests

129.1 Subject to the provisions of the statutes and provided that article 130 is complied with, a director, notwithstanding his office:

- (a) may enter into or otherwise be interested in any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested, either in regard to his tenure of any office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or otherwise;
- (b) 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;
- (c) 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 promoted by the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested or as regards which the Company has any powers of appointment; and
- (d) shall not be liable to account to the Company for any profit, remuneration or other benefit realised by any such office, employment, contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal;

and no such contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal shall be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit.

130 Disclosure of interests to board

130.1 A director who, to his knowledge, is in any way (directly or indirectly) interested in any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal 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, arrangement, transaction or proposal is first considered, 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.

130.2 For the purposes of this article:

- (a) a general notice given to the board by a director that he is to be regarded as having an interest (of the nature and extent specified in the notice) in any contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a sufficient disclosure under this article in relation to such contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal; and
- (b) an interest of which a director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his.

131 Interested director not to vote or count for quorum

Save as provided in this article, a director shall not vote on, or be counted in the quorum in relation to, any resolution of the board or of a committee of the board concerning any contract, arrangement, transaction or any other proposal whatsoever to which the Company is or is to be a party and in which he has an interest which is to his knowledge a material interest otherwise than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the Company, unless the resolution concerns any of the following matters:

- (a) the giving of any guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him or any other person at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings;
- (b) the giving of 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;
- (c) any proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings in which offer he is or may be entitled to participate as a holder of securities or in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of which he is to participate;
- (d) any proposal concerning any other body corporate in which he does not to his knowledge have an interest in one per cent or more of the issued equity share capital of any class of such body corporate or of the voting rights available to members of such body corporate;
- (e) any proposal 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; or
- (f) any proposal concerning insurance which the Company proposes to maintain or purchase for the benefit of directors or for the benefit of persons who include directors.

132 Director's interest in own appointment

A director shall not vote but may be counted in the quorum on any resolution of the board or committee of the board concerning his own appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of his appointment or its termination) as the holder of any office or place of profit with the Company or any company in which the Company is interested. Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of appointment or its termination) of two or more directors to offices or places of profit with the Company or any company in which the Company is interested, such proposals may be divided and a separate resolution considered in relation to each director. In such case each of the directors concerned (if not otherwise debarred from voting under these articles) shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that he shall not be entitled to vote on any matter concerning his own appointment.

133 Chairman's ruling conclusive on director's interest

If any question arises at any meeting as to the materiality of a director's interest (other than the chairman's interest) or as to the entitlement of any director (other than the chairman) to vote or be counted in a quorum, and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or being counted in the quorum, such question shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting. The chairman's ruling in relation to the director concerned shall be final and conclusive.

134 Directors' resolution conclusive on chairman's interest

If any question arises at any meeting as to the materiality of the chairman's interest or as to the entitlement of the chairman to vote or be counted in a quorum, and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or being counted in the quorum, such question shall be decided by resolution of the directors or committee members present at the meeting (excluding the chairman), whose majority vote shall be final and conclusive.

135 Connected persons

135.1 For the purposes of articles 129 to 134 (which shall apply equally to alternate directors) an interest of a person who is connected with a director shall be treated as an interest of the director.

135.2 For the purposes of articles 129 to 135 a person shall be treated as being connected with a Director if that person is:

- (a) a spouse, child (under the age of eighteen) or step child (under the age of eighteen) of the director; or
- (b) an associated body corporate which is a company in which the director alone, or with connected persons, is directly or indirectly beneficially interested in 20 per cent. or more of the nominal value of the equity share capital or is entitled (alone or with connected persons) to exercise or control the exercise of more than 20 per cent. of the voting power at general meetings; or
- (c) a trustee (acting in that capacity) of any trust, the beneficiaries of which include the director or persons falling within paragraphs (a) or (b) above excluding trustees of an employees share scheme or pension scheme; or
- (d) a partner (acting in that capacity) of the director or persons in categories (a) to (c) above.

SEALS

136 Safe custody

The board shall provide for the safe custody of the seal, the securities seal and of any other seal of the Company.

137 Application of seals

137.1 The seal shall be used only by the authority of a resolution of the board or of a committee of the board so authorised, which resolution may include a resolution for the giving of a general authority to any director, the secretary, an assistant secretary or other officer of the Company to affix the seal from time to time. The board may determine whether any instrument to which the seal is affixed shall be signed and, if it is to be signed, who shall sign it and by what means. The board may also determine, either generally or in a particular case, that a signature may be dispensed with or affixed by mechanical, electronic or other means.

137.2 Every certificate or share warrant shall be issued either:

- (a) by affixing the securities seal to it, by mechanical, electronic or other means;
- (b) by printing a representation of the securities seal on it, by mechanical, electronic or other means, including laser printing; or
- (c) in such other manner as the board, having regard to the statutes and the regulations of the UK Listing Authority, may authorise.

138 Official seal for use abroad

Subject to the provisions of the statutes, the Company may have an official seal for use in any place abroad.

THE SECRETARY

139 The secretary

- 139.1 Subject to the provisions of the statutes, the board shall appoint a secretary or joint secretaries and shall have power to appoint one or more persons to be an assistant or deputy secretary at such remuneration and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit and any such person so appointed may be removed by the board. Such removal shall be without prejudice to any claim which any such person may have for damages for breach of any contract of service or any contract for services between such person and the Company.
- 139.2 If the office of secretary is vacant, or if for any reason the secretary is incapable of acting, anything required or authorised by the statutes or by these articles to be done by the secretary may be done by or to any assistant or deputy secretary, or if there is no assistant or deputy secretary, by any officer of the Company authorised either generally or specifically, by the board in that regard.
- 139.3 Any provision of the statutes or of these articles requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a director and the secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as director and as, or in place of, the secretary.

AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

140 Power to authenticate

Any director or the secretary or any person appointed for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any documents affecting the constitution of the Company and any resolutions passed by the Company or the directors or any committee of the directors, and any books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company, and to certify copies thereof or extracts therefrom as true copies or extracts. Where any books, records, documents or accounts are elsewhere than at the office the local manager or other officer of the Company having the custody thereof shall be deemed to be a person appointed by the directors as aforesaid. A document purporting to be a copy of a resolution, or an extract from the minutes of a meeting, of the Company or of the directors or any committee of the directors 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 such minutes or extract is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER PAYMENTS

141 Declaration of dividends

- 141.1 Subject to the provisions of the statutes and of these articles, the Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends to be paid to members according to their respective rights and interests in the Company. However, no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the board.
- 141.2 No dividend shall be paid otherwise than out of the income of the Company as recognised for the purposes of the International Financial Reporting Standards or such other standards as may from time to time be adopted by the board provided always that all monies realised on the sale or other realisation of any capital assets in excess of book value and all other monies in the nature of accretion to capital will not be treated as profits available for distribution but may be used by the Company for the purchase of its own shares subject to article 15.

142 Interim dividends

Subject to the provisions of the statutes, the board may declare and pay such interim dividends (including any dividend payable at a fixed rate) as appears to the board to be justified. If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes, the board may pay such interim dividends on shares which rank after shares conferring preferential rights with regard to dividend as well as on shares conferring preferential rights, unless at the time of payment any preferential dividend is in arrear. Provided that the board acts in good faith, it shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferential rights for any loss that they may suffer by the lawful payment of any interim dividend on any shares ranking after those with preferential rights.

143 Entitlement to dividends

Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up (otherwise than in advance of calls) on the shares on which the dividend is paid. Subject as aforesaid, all dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid, but if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date, it shall rank for dividend accordingly.

144 Calls or debts may be deducted from dividends

The board may deduct from any dividend or other money payable to any person on or in respect of a share all such sums as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to the shares of the Company.

145 Distribution in specie

The board may, with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company, direct that payment of any dividend declared may be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets, and in particular of paid up shares or debentures of any other company, or in any one or more of such ways. Where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, the board may settle it as it thinks fit. In particular, the board may:

- (a) issue fractional certificates (or ignore fractions);
- (b) fix the value for distribution of such assets or any part thereof and determine that cash payments may be made to any members on the footing of the value so fixed, in order to adjust the rights of members; and
- (c) vest any such assets in trustees on trust for the persons entitled to the dividend.

146 Dividends not to bear interest

Unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share, no dividend or other moneys payable by the Company or in respect of a share shall bear interest as against the Company.

147 Method of payment

- 147.1 The Company may pay any dividend, interest or other sum payable in respect of a share in cash or by direct debit, bank transfer, cheque, dividend warrant or money order, by any method provided by the rules of a relevant system, or by any other method (including by electronic media) as the board may consider appropriate and may send the same by post or other delivery service (or by such other means offered by the Company as the member or persons entitled to it may agree in writing) to the registered address (or in the case of a depositary, subject to the approval of the board, such persons and addresses as the depositary may require) of the member or person entitled to it (or, if two or more persons are holders of the share or are jointly entitled to it by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the

member or otherwise by operation of law, to the registered address of such of those persons as is first named in the register) or to such person and such address as such member or person or persons may direct in writing.

- 147.2 Every cheque, warrant, order or other form of payment is sent at the risk of the person entitled to the money represented by it, shall (where relevant) be crossed and shall be made payable to the person or persons entitled, or to such other person as the person or persons entitled may direct in writing. Payment of the cheque, warrant, order or other form of payment shall be a good discharge to the Company. If any such cheque, warrant, order or other form of payment has been or shall be alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, the board may, at the request of the person entitled thereto, issue a replacement cheque or warrant or order or make payment in some other form, subject to compliance with such conditions as to evidence and indemnity and the payment of out of pocket expenses of the Company in connection with the request as the board may think fit.
- 147.3 Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to a share may give an effective receipt for any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of such share.
- 147.4 The board may, at its discretion, make provisions to enable a depository and/or any member as the board shall from time to time determine to receive duly declared dividends in a currency or currencies other than sterling. For the purposes of the calculation of the amount receivable in respect of any dividend, the rate of exchange to be used to determine the foreign currency equivalent of any sum payable as a dividend shall be such rate or rates and the payment thereof shall be on such terms and conditions as the board may in its absolute discretion determine.

148 Uncashed dividends

If cheques, warrants or orders for dividends or other sums payable in respect of a share sent by the Company to the person entitled thereto are returned to the Company or left uncashed on two consecutive occasions or, following one occasion, reasonable enquiries have failed to establish any new address to be used for the purpose, the Company shall not be obliged to send any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of that share due to that person until he notifies the Company of an address to be used for the purpose.

149 Unclaimed dividends

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

150 Payment of share dividends

- 150.1 The board may, with the prior authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company and subject to such terms and conditions as the board may determine, offer to any holders of ordinary shares the right to elect to receive ordinary shares, credited as fully paid, instead of the whole (or some part, to be determined by the board) of any dividend specified by the ordinary resolution. The following provisions shall apply:
- (a) the said resolution may specify a particular dividend, or may specify all or any dividends declared within a specified period or periods;
 - (b) the entitlement of each holder of ordinary shares to new ordinary shares shall be such that the relevant value of the entitlement shall be as nearly as possible equal to or, at the discretion of the board, but subject always to the statutes, greater than the cash amount (disregarding any tax credit) of the dividend that such holder would have received by way of dividend. For this purpose **relevant value** shall be calculated by

reference to the average of the middle market quotations for the ordinary shares on the London Stock Exchange, as derived from the daily official list, for the day on which the ordinary shares are first quoted "ex" the relevant dividend and the four subsequent dealing days, or in such other manner as may be determined by or in accordance with the ordinary resolution. A certificate or report by the auditors as to the amount of the relevant value in respect of any dividend shall be conclusive evidence of that amount;

- (c) no fractions of a share shall be allotted. The board may make such provisions as it thinks fit for any fractional entitlements, including provisions whereby, in whole or in part, the benefit thereof accrues to the Company and/or under which fractional entitlements are accrued and/or retained and in each case accumulated on behalf of any member and such accruals or retentions are applied to the allotment by way of bonus to or cash subscription on behalf of such member of fully paid ordinary shares and/or provisions whereby cash payments may be made to members in respect of their fractional entitlements;
- (d) the board shall, after determining the basis of allotment, notify the holders of ordinary shares in writing of the right of election offered to them, and specify the procedure to be followed and place at which, and the latest time by which, elections must be lodged in order to be effective;
- (e) the board may exclude from any offer any holders of ordinary shares or any ordinary shares held by a depositary or any ordinary shares on which dividends are payable in foreign currency where the board considers that the making of the offer to them or in respect of such shares would or might involve the contravention of the laws of any territory or that for any other reason the offer should not be made to them or in respect of such shares;
- (f) the board may establish or vary from time to time a procedure for election mandates in respect of future rights of election and may determine that every duly effected election in respect of any ordinary shares shall be binding on every successor in title to the holder thereof;
- (g) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been offered) shall not be payable on ordinary shares in respect of which an election has been duly made (**elected ordinary shares**) and instead additional ordinary shares shall be allotted to the holders of the elected ordinary shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid. For such purpose the board may capitalise, out of any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve or fund (including any share premium account, capital redemption reserve or other undistributable reserve) or of any of the profits which could otherwise have been applied in paying dividends in cash as the board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the additional ordinary shares to be allotted on that basis and apply it in paying up in full the appropriate number of unissued ordinary shares for allotment and distribution to the holders of the elected shares on that basis. A board resolution capitalising any part of such reserve or fund or profits shall have the same effect as if such capitalisation had been declared by ordinary resolution of the Company in accordance with article 152 and in relation to any such capitalisation the board may exercise all powers conferred on it by article 152 without need of such ordinary resolution;
- (h) the additional ordinary shares so allotted shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with each other and with the fully paid ordinary shares in issue on the record date for the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been offered, except that they will not rank for any dividend or other distribution or other entitlement which has been declared, paid or made by reference to such record date; and
- (i) the board may terminate, suspend or amend any offer of the right to elect to receive ordinary shares in lieu of any cash dividend at any time and generally may implement

any share dividend scheme on such terms and conditions as the board may from time to time determine and take such other action as the board may deem necessary or desirable from time to time in respect of any such scheme.

151 Reserves

The board may, before recommending any dividend (whether preferential or otherwise), carry to reserve out of the profits of the Company such sums as it thinks fit. All sums standing to reserve may be applied from time to time, at the discretion of the board, for any purpose to which the profits of the Company may properly be applied, and pending such application may, at the like discretion, either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments as the board thinks fit. The board may divide the reserve into such special funds as it thinks fit and may consolidate into one fund any special funds or any parts of any special funds into which the reserve may have been divided as it thinks fit. Any sum which the board may carry to reserve out of the unrealised profits of the Company shall not be mixed with any reserve to which profits available for distribution have been carried. The board may also, without placing the same to reserve, carry forward any profits which it may think prudent not to distribute.

152 Capitalisation of reserves

152.1 The board may, with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company but subject to any rights attaching to any shares:

- (a) subject as provided in this article, resolve to capitalise any undivided profits of the Company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of any reserve or fund of the Company which is available for distribution or standing to the credit of share premium account or capital redemption reserve or other undistributable reserve;
- (b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the holders of ordinary shares in proportion to the nominal amounts of the shares (whether or not fully paid) held by them respectively which would entitle them to participate in a distribution of that sum if the shares were fully paid and the sum were then distributable and were distributed by way of dividend and apply such sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them respectively, or in paying up in full unissued shares or debentures of the Company of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those holders of ordinary shares or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other, provided that:
 - (i) the share premium account, the capital redemption reserve, any other undistributable reserve and any profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this article, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to holders of ordinary shares credited as fully paid; and
 - (ii) in a case where any sum is applied in paying amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares of the Company or in paying up in full debentures of the Company, the amount of the net assets of the Company at that time is not less than the aggregate of the called up share capital of the Company and its undistributable reserves as shown in the latest audited accounts of the Company or such other accounts as may be relevant and would not be reduced below that aggregate by the payment thereof;
- (c) resolve that any shares so allotted to any member in respect of a holding by him of any partly paid shares shall, so long as such shares remain partly paid, rank for dividends only to the extent that such partly paid shares rank for dividends;
- (d) make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates (or by ignoring fractions or by accruing the benefit thereof to the Company rather than to the holders of ordinary

shares concerned) or by payment in cash or otherwise as it thinks fit in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions;

- (e) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the holders of ordinary shares concerned into an agreement with the Company providing for either:
 - (i) the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid up, of any shares or debentures to which they may be entitled on such capitalisation; or
 - (ii) the payment up by the Company on behalf of such holders by the application thereto of their respective proportions of the reserves or profits resolved to be capitalised, of the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares,any agreement made under such authority being effective and binding on all such holders; and
- (f) generally do all acts and things required to give effect to such resolution.

153 Record dates

Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles but without prejudice to the rights attached to any shares and subject always to the statutes, the Company or the board may by resolution specify any date (**record date**) as the date at the close of business (or such other time as the board may determine) on which persons registered as the holders of shares or other securities shall be entitled to receipt of any dividend, distribution, interest, allotment, issue, notice, information, document or circular and such record date may be on or at any time before the date on which the same is paid, made, given or served or (in the case of any dividend, distribution, interest, allotment or issue) at any time after the same is recommended, resolved, declared or announced, but without prejudice to the rights inter se in respect of the same of transferors and transferees of any such shares or other securities. No change in the register of such holders after the record date shall invalidate the same.

ACCOUNTS

154 Accounting records

The board shall cause accounting records to be kept in accordance with the statutes. The accounting records shall be kept at the office or at such other place as the board shall think fit.

155 Inspection of records

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

156 Accounts to be sent to members

A printed copy of the directors' and auditors' reports accompanied by printed copies of the annual accounts shall, not less than twenty one clear days before the annual general meeting before which they are to be laid, be delivered or sent by post to every member and holder of debentures of the Company and to the auditors and to every other person who is entitled to receive notice of general meetings. If and to the extent permitted by the statutes, all or any of such documents may be delivered to a member by means of electronic mail. However, this article shall not require a copy of those documents to be sent to any person who, under the provisions of these articles, is not entitled to receive notices from the Company or of whose address the Company is unaware or to any holder of debentures of whose address the Company is unaware or to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures. If all or any of the shares in or debentures of the Company are listed or dealt in on any stock

exchange, there shall at the same time be forwarded to the secretary of that stock exchange such number of copies of each of those documents as the regulations of that stock exchange may require.

NOTICES

157 Notices to be in writing

Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to these articles shall be in writing, except that a notice convening a board or board committee meeting need not be in writing.

158 Service of notice on members

158.1 The Company may give any notice or document (including a share certificate) to a member either:

- (a) personally; or
- (b) by sending it by post or other delivery service in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address; or
- (c) by leaving it at that address; or
- (d) by any other means authorised in writing by the member concerned (including, to the extent permitted by the statutes, and except in relation to a share certificate, by electronic mail or by posting the notice on the Company's website).

158.2 In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices or documents shall be given to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register in respect of the joint holding. Notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders.

158.3 Where a member (or, in the case of joint holders, the person first named in the register) has a registered address outside the United Kingdom but has notified the Company of an address within the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands at which notices or other documents may be given to him, he shall be entitled to have notices given to him at that address; but otherwise, no such member shall be entitled to receive any notice or document from the Company.

158.4 If, on three consecutive occasions, notices or other documents have been sent through the post to any member at his registered address or his address for the service of notices but have been returned undelivered, such member shall not thereafter 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 or address within the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands for the service of notices.

158.5 Nothing in this article 158 shall affect any provision of any of the statutes requiring notices or documents to be delivered in a particular way.

159 Notice in case of death, bankruptcy or mental disorder

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

160 Evidence of service

160.1 Any member present, in person or by proxy, at any meeting of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares of the Company shall be deemed to have received due notice of such meeting, and, where requisite, of the purposes for which such meeting was called.

160.2 Any notice, certificate or other document addressed to a member at his registered address or address for service in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man shall, if sent by post, be deemed to have been served or delivered on the third working day after the day when it was put in the post or, where addressed to a member at his registered address or address for service outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man shall, if sent by post be deemed served or delivered, on the seventh working day after the day when it was put in the post). Notices to be posted to addresses outside the Channel Islands and the United Kingdom shall so far as possible be sent by pre-paid airmail. Proof that an envelope containing the notice or document was properly addressed and put into the post as a prepaid letter shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. Any notice, certificate or other document not sent by post, but delivered or left at a registered address or address for service shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day on which it was so delivered or left. Any notice, certificate or other document sent by electronic mail shall, subject to the statutes and these articles, be deemed to have been served or delivered at the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time at which it was sent.

161 Notice binding on transferees

Every person who, by operation of law, transfers or by any other means becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share (other than a notice given by the Company under article 9 which, before his name is entered in the register, has been duly given to a person from whom he derives his title.

162 Notice by advertisement

Any notice to be given by the Company to the members or any of them, and not otherwise provided for by these articles, shall be sufficiently given if given by advertisement in at least one national newspaper published in the United Kingdom and La Gazette Officielle. Any notice given by advertisement shall be deemed to have been served at noon on the day on which the advertisement first appears.

163 Suspension of the postal services

If, at any time by reason of the general suspension, interruption or curtailment of postal services or electronic mail or threat thereof within the Channel Islands or the United Kingdom the Company is or would be unable effectively to convene a general meeting by notices sent through the post or by electronic mail, a general meeting may be convened by a notice advertised in at least one national newspaper published in the United Kingdom and La Gazette Officielle. Such notice shall be deemed to have been duly served on all members entitled thereto at noon on the day on which the first of such advertisement appears. In any such case the Company shall send confirmatory copies of the notice by post or by electronic mail if, at least seven days prior to the meeting, the posting of notices to addresses throughout the Channel Islands and the United Kingdom or, as the case may be, the sending of such notices by electronic mail, again becomes practicable.

164 Service of notices on the Company

Subject to the statutes, articles 158.1 and 158.2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the service by members of notices and documents on the Company, save that any notice, certificate (but not a share certificate) or document sent by electronic mail to the Company shall be deemed to have been served or delivered at the time it is received by the Company.

WINDING UP

165 Winding up

- 165.1 If the Company shall be wound up the liquidator may with the authority of a special resolution divide among the members in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of a single kind and may for such purposes set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. The liquidator may with the like authority vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of members as the liquidator with the like authority shall think fit and the liquidation of the Company may be closed and the Company dissolved but so that no member shall be compelled to accept any shares or other assets in respect of which there is any outstanding liability.
- 165.2 Where the Company is proposed to be or is in the course of being wound up and the whole or part of its business or property is proposed to be transferred or sold to another company (**the transferee**) the liquidator of the Company may, with the sanction of an ordinary resolution, conferring either a general authority on the liquidator or an authority in respect of any particular arrangement, receive in compensation or part compensation for the transfer or sale, shares policies or other like interests in the transferee for distribution among the members of the Company or may enter into any other arrangement whereby the members of the Company may, in lieu of receiving cash, shares, policies or other like interests, or in addition there, participate in the profits of or receive any other benefits from the transferee.

INDEMNITY

166 Right to indemnity

- 166.1 So far as the statutes allow, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which he may otherwise be entitled, any person who is or was at any time a director, alternate director, officer or employee of the Company shall be entitled to be indemnified and, if the board so determines, any other Relevant Person shall be entitled to be indemnified, out of the assets of the Company against any Relevant Liability.
- 166.2 For the purposes of these articles:
- (a) **Relevant Person** means any person who is or was at any time a director, alternate director, officer or employee of:
 - (i) the Company, or any body corporate which is or was at any time a holding company of the Company;
 - (ii) any body corporate in which the Company, or any body corporate which is or was at any time a holding company of the Company, has any kind of direct or indirect interest;
 - (iii) any body corporate in which any of the predecessors of the Company, or of any body corporate which is or was at any time a holding company of the Company, has any kind of direct or indirect interest;
 - (iv) any body corporate with which the Company is or was at any time allied, or associated; or
 - (v) any body corporate which is or was at any time a subsidiary undertaking of any body corporate referred to in this paragraph (a);
 - (b) **Relevant Liability** means any cost, charge, loss, damage, expense or liability which any person may suffer or incur:

- (i) as a result of anything he does, or does not do, in carrying out or trying to carry out his duties, or using or trying to use his powers in relation to the Company, or in relation to any of the other bodies corporate which are referred to in paragraph (a) above or, in the case of any current or past trustee of any pension fund, in relation to that pension fund; or
- (ii) in any other way in connection with his duties, powers or posts in relation to the Company or in relation to any of the other bodies corporate which are referred to in paragraph (a) above or, in the case of any current or past trustee of any pension fund, in relation to that pension fund including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) any liability incurred in connection with defending any proceedings (whether civil or criminal) which relate to any of the matters referred to in sub-paragraphs b(i) or b(ii) above.

167 Power to insure

So far as the law allows, the board may take out, maintain, renew, establish, participate in, and/or contribute to the cost of, insurance for, or for the benefit of any Relevant Person or any person who is or was at any time a trustee of any pension fund in which any employee or former employee of the Company or any of the other bodies corporate which are referred to in paragraph (a) of article 166.2 are interested, including insurance against any Relevant Liability and, so far as the law allows, may indemnify or exempt any such person from or against any such Relevant Liability

168 Financial Assistance

The Company may, subject to the provisions of the statutes give financial assistance for the acquisition of the shares of the Company or the shares of any holding company of the Company.

169 Real Estate Investment Trust

- (A) It is a cardinal principle that, for so long as the Company is the principal company in a group UK real estate investment trust (**REIT**) for the purposes of Part 12 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010, as such Part may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time, no member of the group should be liable to pay tax under section 551 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (as such section may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time) on or in connection with the making of a distribution.
- (B) This article supports such cardinal principle, by among other things, imposing restrictions and obligations on the shareholders of the Company and, indirectly, certain other persons who may have an interest in the Company, and shall be construed accordingly so as to give effect to such cardinal principle.
- (C) For the purposes of this article, the following words and expressions shall bear the following meanings:

distribution means any dividend or other distribution on or in respect of the shares of the Company and references to a distribution being paid include a distribution not involving a cash payment being made;

distribution transfer means a disposal or transfer (however effected) by a person of his rights to a distribution from the Company such that he is not beneficially entitled (directly or indirectly) to such a distribution and no person who is so entitled subsequent to such disposal or transfer (whether the immediate transferee or not) is (whether as a result of the transfer or not) an excessive shareholder;

distribution transfer certificate means a certificate in such form as the directors may specify from time to time to the effect that the relevant person has made a

distribution transfer, which certificate may be required by the directors to satisfy them that an excessive shareholder is not beneficially entitled (directly or indirectly) to a distribution;

excess charge means, in relation to a distribution which is paid or payable to a person, all tax or other amounts which the directors consider may become payable by the Company or any other member of the group under section 551 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (as such section may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time) and any interest, penalties, fines or surcharge attributable to such tax as a result of such distribution being paid to or in respect of that person;

excessive shareholding means the shares in the Company in relation to which or by virtue of which (in whole or in part) a person is an excessive shareholder;

excessive shareholder means any person whose interest in the Company, whether legal or beneficial, direct or indirect, may cause any member of the group to be liable to pay tax under section 551 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (as such section may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time) on or in connection with the making of a distribution to or in respect of such person including, at the date of adoption of this article, any holder of excessive rights as defined in section 553 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010;

group means the Company and the other companies in its group for the purposes of section 606 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (as such section may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time);

HMRC means Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs;

interest in the Company includes, without limitation, an interest in a distribution made or to be made by the Company;

person includes a body of persons, corporate or unincorporated, wherever domiciled;

relevant registered shareholder means a shareholder who holds all or some of the shares in the company that comprise an excessive shareholding (whether or not an excessive shareholder); and

reporting obligation means any obligation from time to time of the company to provide information or reports to HMRC as a result of or in connection with the company's status as a REIT or the principal company in a group REIT.

- (D) Where under this article any certificate or declaration may be or is required to be provided by any person (including, without limitation, a distribution transfer certificate), such certificate or declaration may be required by the directors (without limitation):
- (i) to be addressed to the Company, the directors or such other persons as the directors may determine (including HMRC);
 - (ii) to include such information as the directors consider is required for the Company to comply with any reporting obligation;
 - (iii) to contain such legally binding representations and obligations as the directors may determine;
 - (iv) to include an undertaking to notify the company if the information in the certificate or declaration becomes incorrect, including prior to such change;
 - (v) to be copied or provided to such persons as the directors may determine (including HMRC); and

- (vi) to be executed in such form (including as a deed or deed poll) as the directors may determine.
- (E) This article shall apply notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in any other article.
- (F) Each shareholder and any other relevant person shall serve notice in writing on the Company at the registered office on:
 - (i) him becoming an excessive shareholder or him being an excessive shareholder on the date this article comes into effect (together with the percentage of voting rights, share capital or dividends he controls or is beneficially entitled to, details of the identity of the shareholder(s) who hold(s) the relevant excessive shareholding and such other information, certificates or declarations as the directors may require from time to time);
 - (ii) him becoming a relevant registered shareholder or being a relevant registered shareholder on the date this article comes into effect (together with such details of the relevant excessive shareholder and such other information, certificates or declarations as the directors may require from time to time); and
 - (iii) any change to the particulars contained in any such notice, including on the relevant person ceasing to be an excessive shareholder or a relevant registered shareholder.

Any such notice shall be delivered by the end of the second business day after the day on which the person becomes an excessive shareholder or a relevant registered shareholder (or the date this article comes into effect, as the case may be), or after the change in relevant particulars occurs, or within such shorter or longer period as the directors may specify from time to time.

- (G) The directors may at any time give notice in writing to any person requiring him, within such period as may be specified in the notice (being seven days from the date of service of the notice or such shorter or longer period as the directors may specify in the notice), to deliver to the Company at the registered office such information, certificates and declarations as the directors may require to establish whether or not he is an excessive shareholder or a relevant registered shareholder or to comply with any reporting obligation. Each such person shall deliver such information, certificates and declarations within the period specified in such notice.
- (H) In respect of any distribution, the directors may, if the directors determine that the condition set out in paragraph (I) of this article is satisfied in relation to any shares in the Company, withhold payment of such distribution on or in respect of such shares. Any distribution so withheld shall be paid as provided in paragraph (J) and until such payment the persons who would otherwise be entitled to the distribution shall have no right to the distribution or its payment.
- (I) The condition referred to in paragraph (H) of this article is that, in relation to any shares in the Company and any distribution to be paid or made on and in respect of such shares:
 - (i) the directors believe that such shares comprise all or part of an excessive shareholding of an excessive shareholder;
 - (ii) the directors are not satisfied that such excessive shareholder would not be beneficially entitled to the distribution if it was paid; and

- (iii) the directors are not satisfied that no member of the group will be liable to an excess charge on, or in connection with, the making of the distribution to, or in respect of, the excessive shareholder

and, for the avoidance of doubt, if the shares comprise all or part of an excessive shareholding in respect of more than one excessive shareholder this condition is not satisfied unless it is satisfied in respect of all such excessive shareholders. In considering whether no excess charge will arise, the directors may rely on written clearances received from HMRC.

- (J) If a distribution has been withheld on or in respect of any shares in the company in accordance with paragraph (H) of this article, it shall be paid as follows:
 - (i) if it is established to the satisfaction of the directors that the condition in paragraph (I) of this article is not satisfied in relation to such shares, in which case the whole amount of the distribution withheld shall be paid; and
 - (ii) if the directors are satisfied that sufficient interests in all or some of the shares concerned have been transferred to a third party so that such transferred shares no longer form part of the excessive shareholding, in which case the distribution attributable to such shares shall be paid (provided the directors are satisfied that following such transfer such shares concerned do not form part of an excessive shareholding); and
 - (iii) if the directors are satisfied that as a result of a transfer of interests in shares referred to in paragraph (J)(ii) of this article the remaining shares no longer form part of an excessive shareholding, in which case the distribution attributable to such shares shall be paid.

In this paragraph (J), references to the ~~transfer~~ of a share include the disposal (by any means) of beneficial ownership of, control of voting rights in respect of and beneficial entitlement to dividends in respect of, that share.

- (K) An excessive shareholder may satisfy the directors that he is not beneficially entitled to a distribution by providing a distribution transfer certificate. The directors shall be entitled to (but shall not be bound to) accept a distribution transfer certificate as evidence of the matters therein stated and the directors shall be entitled to require such other information, certifications or declarations as they think fit.
- (L) The directors may withhold payment of a distribution on or in respect of any shares in the Company if any notice given by the directors pursuant to paragraph (G) in relation to such shares shall not have been complied with to the satisfaction of the directors within the period specified in such notice. Any distribution so withheld will be paid when the notice is complied with to the satisfaction of the directors unless the directors withhold payment pursuant to paragraph (H) of this article and until such payment the persons who would otherwise be entitled to the distribution shall have no right to the distribution or its payment.
- (M) If the directors decide that payment of a distribution should be withheld under paragraphs (H) or (L) of this article, they shall within five business days give notice in writing of that decision to the relevant registered shareholder.
- (N) If any distribution shall be paid on an excessive shareholding and an excess charge becomes payable, the excessive shareholder shall pay the amount of such excess charge and all costs and expenses incurred by the company in connection with the recovery of such amount to the company on demand by the company. Without prejudice to the right of the company to claim such amount from the excessive shareholder, such recovery may be made out of the proceeds of any disposal pursuant to paragraph (U) of this article or out of any subsequent distribution in respect of the shares to such person or to the shareholders of all shares in relation to

or by virtue of which the directors believe that person has an interest in the Company (whether that person is at that time an excessive shareholder or not).

- (O) If a distribution is paid on or in respect of an excessive shareholding (which, for the avoidance of doubt, shall not include a distribution paid in circumstances where the excessive shareholder is not beneficially entitled to the distribution or where the directors are satisfied that no member of the group will be liable to an excess charge on, or in connection with, the making of the distribution to, or in respect of, the excessive shareholder) the distribution and any income arising from it shall be held by the payee or other recipient to whom the distribution is transferred by the payee on trust absolutely for the persons nominated by the relevant excessive shareholder under paragraph (P) of this article in such proportions as the relevant excessive shareholder shall in the nomination direct or, subject to and in default of such nomination being validly made within 12 years after the date the distribution is made, for the Company.
- (P) The relevant excessive shareholder of shares of the Company in respect of which a distribution is paid shall be entitled to nominate in writing any two or more persons (not being excessive shareholders) to be the beneficiaries of the trust on which the distribution is held under paragraph (O) of this article and the excessive shareholder may in any such nomination state the proportions in which the distribution is to be held on trust for the nominated persons, failing which the distribution shall be held on trust for the nominated persons in equal proportions. No person may be nominated under this article who is or would, on becoming a beneficiary in accordance with the nomination, become an excessive shareholder. If the excessive shareholder making the nomination is not by virtue of paragraph (O) of this article the trustee of the trust, the nomination shall not take effect until it is delivered to the person who is the trustee.
- (Q) Any income arising from a distribution which is held on trust under paragraph (O) of this article shall until the earlier of (i) the making of a valid nomination under paragraph (P) of this article and (ii) the expiry of the period of 12 years from the date when the distribution is paid be accumulated as an accretion to the distribution. Income shall be treated as arising when payable, so that no apportionment shall take place.
- (R) No person who by virtue of paragraph (O) of this article holds a distribution on trust shall be under any obligation to invest the distribution or to deposit it in an interest-bearing account.
- (S) No person who by virtue of paragraph (O) of this article holds a distribution on trust shall be liable for any breach of trust unless due to his own fraud or willful wrongdoing or, in the case of an incorporated person, the fraud or willful wrongdoing of its directors, officers or employees.
- (T) If at any time, the directors believe that:
 - (i) in respect of any distribution declared or announced, the condition set out in paragraph (I) of this article is satisfied in respect of any shares in the Company in relation to that distribution; or
 - (ii) a notice given by the directors pursuant to paragraph (G) of this article in relation to any shares in the Company has not been complied with to the satisfaction of the directors within the period specified in such notice; or
 - (iii) any information, certificate or declaration provided by a person in relation to any shares in the Company for the purposes of the preceding provisions of this article was materially inaccurate or misleading,

the directors may give notice in writing (a ~~disposal notice~~) to any persons they believe are relevant registered shareholders in respect of the relevant shares requiring such relevant registered shareholders within 21 days of the date of service of the notice (or such longer or shorter time as the directors consider to be appropriate in the circumstances) to dispose of such number of shares the directors may in such notice specify or to take such other steps as will cause the condition set out in paragraph (I) of this article no longer to be satisfied. The directors may, if they think fit, withdraw a disposal notice.

(U) If:

- (i) the requirements of a disposal notice are not complied with to the satisfaction of the directors within the period specified in the relevant notice and the relevant disposal notice is not withdrawn; or
- (ii) a distribution is paid on an excessive shareholding and an excess charge becomes payable;

the directors may arrange for the Company to sell all or some of the shares to which the disposal notice relates or, as the case may be, that form part of the excessive shareholding concerned. For this purpose, the directors may make such arrangements as they deem appropriate. In particular, without limitation, they may authorise any officer or employee of the company to execute any transfer or other document on behalf of the holder or holders of the relevant share and, in the case of a share in uncertificated form, may make such arrangements as they think fit on behalf of the relevant holder or holders to transfer title to the relevant share through a relevant system.

(V) Any sale pursuant to paragraph (U) of this article above shall be at the price which the directors consider is the best price reasonably obtainable and the directors shall not be liable to the holder or holders of the relevant share for any alleged deficiency in the amount of the sale proceeds or any other matter relating to the sale.

(W) The net proceeds of the sale of any share under paragraph (U) of this article (less any amount to be retained pursuant to paragraph (N) of this article and the expenses of sale) shall be paid over by the Company to the former holder or holders of the relevant share upon surrender of any certificate or other evidence of title relating to it, without interest. The receipt of the Company shall be a good discharge for the purchase money.

(X) The title of any transferee of shares shall not be affected by an irregularity or invalidity of any actions purportedly taken pursuant to this article.

(Y) The directors shall be entitled to presume without enquiry, unless any director has reason to believe otherwise, that a person is not an excessive shareholder or a relevant registered shareholder.

(Z) The directors shall not be required to give any reasons for any decision or determination (including any decision or determination not to take action in respect of a particular person) pursuant to this article and any such determination or decision shall be final and binding on all persons unless and until it is revoked or changed by the directors. Any disposal or transfer made or other thing done by or on behalf of the board or any director pursuant to this article 96 shall be binding on all persons and shall not be open to challenge on any ground whatsoever.

(AA) Without limiting their liability to the Company, the directors shall be under no liability to any other person, and the company shall be under no liability to any shareholder or any other person, for identifying or failing to identify any person as an excessive shareholder or a relevant registered shareholder.

- (BB) The directors shall not be obliged to serve any notice required under this article upon any person if they do not know either his identity or his address. The absence of service of such a notice in such circumstances or any accidental error in or failure to give any notice to any person upon whom notice is required to be served under this article shall not prevent the implementation of or invalidate any procedure under this article.
- (CC) The provisions of articles 157 to 162 (inclusive) shall apply to the service upon any person of any notice required by this article. Any notice required by this article to be served upon a person who is not a shareholder or upon a person who is a shareholder but whose address is not within the United Kingdom and who has failed to supply to the company an address within the United Kingdom shall be deemed validly served if such notice is sent through the post in a pre-paid cover addressed to that person or shareholder at the address if any, at which the directors believe him to be resident or carrying on business or, in the case of a holder of depositary receipts or similar securities, to the address, if any, in the register of holders of the relevant securities. Service shall, in such a case, be deemed to be effected on the day of posting and it shall be sufficient proof of service if that notice was properly addressed, stamped and posted.
- (DD) Any notice required or permitted to be given pursuant to this article may relate to more than one share and shall specify the share or shares to which it relates.
- (EE) The directors may require from time to time any person who is or claims to be a person to whom a distribution may be paid without deduction of tax under Regulation 7 of the Real Estate Investment Trusts (Assessment, Collection and Recovery of Tax) Regulations 2006 (as such regulations may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time) to provide such certificates or declarations as they may require from time to time.