

Company Number: 5940040

The Companies Act 2006

PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

SYSTEM1 GROUP PLC

(Adopted by special resolution passed on
31 July 2020)

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The Companies Act 2006

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

SYSTEM1 GROUP PLC

(Adopted by special resolution passed on 18 August

2017)

1. Preliminary

Model Articles not to apply

- 1.1 The following articles shall be the Articles of Association of the Company and no regulations set out in any statute, or in any statutory instrument or other subordinate legislation made under any statute, concerning companies shall apply as regulations or articles of the Company.

Interpretation

- 1.2 In these articles, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and expressions have the meanings set out opposite them:

the "**Act**" means the Companies Act 2006, as from time to time amended;

"**AIM**" means the AIM market operated by the London Stock Exchange;

"**these articles**" means these articles of association as altered from time to time;

"**Board**" means the directors for the time being of the Company or the directors present at a meeting of the directors at which a quorum is present;

"**Business Day**" means a day (not being a Saturday or Sunday on which clearing banks are open in London).

"**Cash Memorandum Account**" means an account so designated by the Operator of the relevant system concerned;

"**certificated**" in relation to a share means a share which is not an uncertificated share;

"**Company**" means System1 Group PLC;

"**CREST**" means the relevant system (as defined in the Uncertificated Securities Regulations) of which CRESTCo Limited is the Operator (as defined in the Uncertificated Securities Regulations);

"**Operator**" has the meaning given in the Regulations;

"**paid**" means paid or credited as paid;

"**participating issuer**" has the meaning given in the Regulations;

"**participating security**" has the meaning given in the Regulations;

"**properly authenticated dematerialised instruction**" shall have the meaning given in the Regulations;

"**Register**" means the register of members of the Company;

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

"**Regulation**" means a regulation contained within the Uncertificated Securities Regulations;

"**relevant system**" has the meaning given in the Uncertificated Securities Regulations;

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

"**Statutes**" means the Act and all other statutes, orders, prospectus rules (including the Prospectus Rules published by the Financial Services Authority (in its capacity as a competent authority for the purposes of Part VI of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000), listing rules (including the AIM Rules published by the London Stock Exchange and the Listing Rules and the Disclosure Rules both published by the Financial Services Authority), regulations and other subordinate legislation for the time being in force concerning companies so far as they apply to the Company;

"**Treasury Shares**" has the meaning given in the Act;

"**uncertificated**" in relation to a share means a share the title to which is recorded in the Register as being held in uncertificated form and which, by virtue of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations, may be transferred by means of a relevant system;

"**Uncertificated Securities Regulations**" means the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 (SI 2001 no. 3755) including any modification thereof and any rules made thereunder or any regulations in substitution thereof made under the Statutes and for the time being in force;

"**United Kingdom**" includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland but excludes the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;

"**in writing**" means written or produced by any substitute for writing or partly one and partly another; and

"**year**" means calendar year.

1.3 In these articles:

- (a) reference to any statute or statutory provision includes a reference to that statute or statutory provision as amended, extended or re-enacted and for the time being in force and to any regulation, order, instrument or subordinate legislation under the relevant statute or statutory provision;

- (b) where the context so admits words and expressions used in the Uncertificated Securities Regulations shall bear the same meaning in these articles;
- (c) references herein to a share (or to a holding of shares) being in uncertificated form or in certificated form are references, respectively, to that share being an uncertificated unit of a security or a certificated unit of a security;
- (d) for the purposes of these articles, a dematerialised instruction is properly authenticated if it complies with the specifications referred to in paragraph 5(b) of schedule 1 to the Uncertificated Securities Regulations;
- (e) reference to the singular includes a reference to the plural and vice versa;
- (f) reference to any gender includes a reference to all other genders;
- (g) headings are included only for convenience and shall not affect meaning;
- (h) references to persons include bodies corporate, unincorporated associations and partnerships and any reference to any party who is an individual is also deemed to include their respective legal personal representatives;
- (i) references to any regulatory body deemed to include reference to any such successor regulatory body as the context may require;
- (j) unless the context (or this or the preceding article) otherwise require, words or expressions bear the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (k) for the purposes of these articles, references to a relevant system shall be deemed to relate to the relevant system in which the particular share or class of shares or renounceable right of allotment of a share concerned in the capital of the Company is a participating security for the time being and all references in these articles to the giving of an instruction by means of a relevant system shall be deemed to relate to a properly authenticated dematerialised instruction given in accordance with the Uncertificated Securities Regulations and the giving of such instructions shall be subject to:
 - (i) the facilities and requirements of the relevant system;
 - (ii) the extent permitted by the Uncertificated Securities Regulations; and
 - (iii) the extent permitted by or practicable under the rules, procedures and practices from time to time of the Operator of the relevant system.

Registered Office

- 1.4 The Registered Office shall be at such place in England and Wales as the Board shall from time to time appoint.

2. Liability of Members

Limited liability

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

3. Share Capital

Variation of rights

- 3.1 Whenever the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the special rights for the time being attached to any share or class of share in the Company may, subject to the provisions of the Statutes, be varied or abrogated 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 the shares of the class (but not otherwise) and may be so varied or abrogated whilst the Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding-up. To every such separate general meeting all the provisions of these articles relating to general meetings of the Company and to the proceedings at such general meetings shall with necessary modifications apply, except that:
- (a) the necessary quorum shall be two persons holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal value paid up of the issued shares of the class (but so that if at any adjourned meeting a quorum as defined above is not present, any one holder of any shares of the class present in person or by proxy shall be a quorum); and
 - (b) any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll and every such holder shall on a poll have one vote for every share of the class held by him.
- 3.2 The preceding article shall apply to the variation or abrogation of the special rights attached to some only of the shares of any class as if each group of shares of the class differently treated formed a separate class the special rights of which are to be varied.
- 3.3 The special rights attached to any class of shares having preferential rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of that class of shares, be deemed to be varied:
- (a) by the creation or issue of further shares ranking as regards participation in the profits or assets of the Company in some or all respects equally with such shares but in no respect in priority to such shares;
 - (b) by the purchase by the Company of any of its own shares (and the holding of any such shares as Treasury Shares); or
 - (c) the Board resolving that a class of shares shall become, or the Operator of the relevant system permitting such class of shares to be, a participating security.

4. Shares

Trust etc interest not recognised

- 4.1 Except as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or as required by law, the Company shall not be bound by or required in any way to recognise (even when it has notice) the terms of any trust on which any shares are held or any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share or any interest in any fractional part of a share or (except only as otherwise provided by these articles or by law) any other right in respect of any share except an absolute right of the holder to the entirety of such share.

Rights attaching to shares on issue

- 4.2 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and without prejudice to any special rights for the time being conferred on the holders of any shares or class of shares for the time being issued, any share in the Company may be issued with such preferred, deferred or other special rights, or subject to such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, return of capital, voting or otherwise, as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine (or, in the absence of any such determination, as the Board may determine).

Redeemable shares

- 4.3 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and of any resolution of the Company in general meeting passed in pursuance of such provisions, the Company may issue shares which are to be redeemed or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the shareholder, and such shares shall be redeemed on such terms and in such manner as may from time to time be provided by these articles.

Board's power to allot

- 4.4 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes (and of any resolution of the Company in general meeting passed pursuant to such provisions) the Board has general and unconditional authority to issue new shares and it may allot with or without conferring a right of renunciation, grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons, at such times and on such terms as it thinks fit. All new shares shall be subject to the provisions of the Statutes and of these articles

Commissions on issue of shares

- 4.5 The Company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Statutes to the full extent thereby permitted. The Company may also on any issue of shares pay such brokerage as may be lawful.

Renunciation of allotment

- 4.6 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and of these articles, the Board may at any time after the allotment of any share but before any person has been entered in the Register as the holder recognise a renunciation of such share by the allottee in favour of some other person and may accord to any allottee of a share a right to effect such renunciation upon and subject to such terms and conditions as the Board may think fit to impose.

Register

- 4.7 Subject to the Act, the Company shall enter on the Register how many certificated and uncertificated shares each member holds.

5. Share Certificates

General

- 5.1 Subject to the Statutes, the Board may by resolution determine, either generally or in any particular case or cases, that share certificates need not be issued under a seal. The Board may by resolution decide, either generally or in any particular case or cases, that any signatures on any share certificate need not be autographic but may be applied to the certificates by mechanical means or

may be printed on them or that the certificates need not be signed by any person.

5.2 Every share certificate must:

- (a) specify the authority under which the issuer is constituted and the country of incorporation and registered number;
- (b) specify the number or amount and class of securities the certificate represents and, if applicable, the number and denomination of units;
- (c) the nominal value of the securities the certificate represents;
- (d) the amount paid up on the securities the certificate represents;
- (e) include a statement that no transfer of the security or any portion of the security represented by the certificate can be registered without production of the certificate; and
- (f) otherwise comply with the Statutes, rules of the UK Listing Authority or terms of issue of the securities to which the certificate relates.

Joint holders

5.3 In the case of a certificated share held jointly by several persons the Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for such certificated share and delivery of a certificate to one of two or more joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all.

Issue of share certificate

5.4 A person (except a person to whom the Company is not required by law to issue a certificate) whose name is entered in the register as a holder of a certificated share is entitled, without charge, to receive within two months of allotment or lodgement with the Company of a transfer to him of those shares or within two months after the relevant Operator instruction is received by the Company (or within any other period as the terms of issue of the share provide) one certificate for all of the certificated shares of a class being registered in his name or, in the case of certificated shares of more than one class being registered in his name, to a separate certificate for each class of share.

5.5 Delivery of a certificate to the broker or agent acting in regard to the purchase or transfer of shares to which it relates shall be sufficient delivery to the purchaser or transferee as the case may be. Every certificate despatched by the company shall be sent at the risk of the person entitled thereto.

Balance certificate

5.6 Where some only of the shares comprised in a share certificate are transferred the old certificate shall be cancelled and a new certificate for the balance of such certificated shares shall be issued without charge.

Replacement of share certificates

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

- 5.8 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 proportion as he may specify, the Board may, if it thinks fit, comply with such request.
- 5.9 If a share certificate shall be defaced, worn out or alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, it shall be replaced without charge (other than exceptional out-of-pocket expenses) but on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and to payment of any expenses of the Company in investigating such evidence and preparing such indemnity as the Board may think fit and, where it is defaced or worn out, after delivery of the old certificate to the Company.
- 5.10 In the case of certificated shares held jointly by several persons any request for a new share certificate may be made by any one of the jointholders.

6. Calls on Shares

Power to make calls

- 6.1 The Board may from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any money unpaid on their shares (whether on account of the nominal value of the shares or, when permitted, by way of premium) but subject always to the terms of issue of such shares. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising the call was passed and may be made payable by instalments. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable on such call notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of shares in respect of which the call was made.

Liability for calls

- 6.2 Each member shall (subject to receiving no fewer than fourteen days' notice specifying the time or times and place of payment) pay to the Company at the time or times and place so specified the sum called on his shares. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of such share. A call may before receipt of the Company of any sum due thereunder be revoked or postponed in whole or in part as regards all or any members as the Board may determine.

Interest on overdue sums

- 6.3 If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment of such sum, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay all costs, charges and expenses that the Company may have incurred by reason of such non payment, together with interest on the sum from the day appointed for payment of such sum to the time of actual payment at such rate (not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum) as the Board determines. The Board may waive payment of such costs, charges, expenses or interest wholly or in part.

Restriction of rights of members where calls outstanding

- 6.4 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 personally or (save as proxy for another member entitled to vote) by proxy, or to be reckoned in a quorum, or to exercise any other right or privilege conferred by membership in respect of a share held by him in relation to meetings of the Company unless

and until he shall have paid all calls or other sums presently due and payable by him, whether alone or jointly with any other person, to the Company.

Other sums due on shares

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

Power to differentiate between holders

- 6.6 The Board may on the allotment or issue of shares differentiate between the allottees or holders of such shares as to the calls to be made and the times of payment.

Payment of calls in advance

- 6.7 If the Board thinks fit the Company may receive from any member who is willing to advance them all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid upon the shares held by him and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced may (until they would, but for the advance, become payable) pay interest at such rate, not exceeding (unless the Company by ordinary resolution shall otherwise direct) 15 per cent. per annum as the Board may decide. While any amount paid up in advance of calls on any share may entitle the holder of the share to interest it shall not entitle the holder to participate in respect of that amount in any dividend.

7. Forfeiture and Lien

Notice on failure to pay a call

- 7.1 If a member fails to pay in full any call or instalment of a call on the due date for payment of such call or instalment, the Board may at any time after the failure serve a notice on him or any person entitled to the shares by transmission requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued on such call or instalment and all costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment.
- 7.2 The notice shall name a further day (being not fewer than fourteen days from the date of service of the notice) on or before which, and the place where, the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall state that in the event of non-payment in accordance with such notice the shares on which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

Forfeiture for non-compliance

- 7.3 If the requirements of any such notice as is referred to in the preceding article are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time after the non compliance, before payment of all calls, interest, costs, charges and expenses due in respect of such share has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include

all dividends declared in respect of the forfeited share and not actually paid before forfeiture. The Board may accept a surrender of any share liable to be forfeited under these articles.

Notice on previous holder

- 7.4 Where any share has been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be served upon the person who was the holder of the share before forfeiture or, in the case of a person entitled to such share by transmission, upon such person (as the case may be). An entry recording the fact that notice of forfeiture has been given and that the share has been forfeited shall immediately be made in the Register in respect of such share. However, no forfeiture shall be invalidated in any manner by any omission or neglect to give such notice or make such entry.

Disposal of forfeited shares

- 7.5 A share forfeited or surrendered shall become the property of the Company and, subject to the Statutes may be sold, re-allotted or disposed of in any other way either to the person who was the holder of such share or entitled to such share before such forfeiture or surrender, or to any other person upon such terms and in such manner as the Board shall think fit and at any time before a sale, re-allotment or other disposition the forfeiture may be annulled by the Board on such terms as it thinks fit. The Board may, if necessary, authorise some person to transfer a forfeited or surrendered share to any such other person.

Holder to remain liable despite forfeiture

- 7.6 A member whose shares have been forfeited or surrendered shall cease to be a member in respect of the shares (and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation the certificate for such shares). Notwithstanding such forfeiture or surrender, he shall remain liable to pay to the Company all moneys which at the date of forfeiture or surrender were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares with interest on such shares at such rate (not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum) as the Board may determine from the date of forfeiture or surrender until payment. The Board may at its absolute discretion enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or surrender or waive payment in whole or in part.

Lien on partly-paid shares

- 7.7 The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of such share. 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.

Sale of shares subject to lien

- 7.8 The Company may sell in such manner as the Board thinks fit any share on which the Company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable nor until the expiration of fourteen days after a notice in writing stating and demanding payment of the sum presently payable and giving notice of intention to sell in default shall have been given to the holder for the time being of the share or the person entitled to such share by reason of his death, bankruptcy, liquidation or otherwise.

Proceeds of sale of shares subject to lien

- 7.9 The net proceeds of sale of shares subject to a lien (after payment of the costs of such sale) shall be applied in or towards payment or satisfaction of the debts or liabilities in respect of which the lien exists so far as the same are presently payable. Any residue shall (on surrender to the Company for cancellation of any certificate for the shares sold, or the provision of an indemnity as to any lost or destroyed certificate required by the Board and subject to a like lien for liabilities not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the time of the sale.

Evidence of forfeiture

- 7.10 A statutory declaration by a director or the Secretary and that a share has been duly forfeited or surrendered or sold to satisfy obligations covered by a lien of the Company on a date stated in the declaration shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in the declaration as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. Such declaration shall (subject to the execution of a transfer if the same be required) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is sold, re-allotted or disposed of 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 moneys (if any) nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the forfeiture, surrender, sale, re-allotment or other disposal of the share.
- 7.11 The forfeiture of a share shall extinguish at the time of forfeiture all interest in and 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 Act given or imposed in the case of past members.

8. Transfer of Shares

Certificated shares

- 8.1 A member may transfer all or any of his certificated shares by instrument of transfer in writing in any usual form or in any other form approved by the Board or Secretary, and the instrument shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and (in the case of a transfer of a share which is not fully paid) by or on behalf of the transferee.

Uncertificated shares

- 8.2 A member may transfer all or any of his uncertificated shares in accordance with the Uncertificated Securities Regulations.

Right to refuse to register a transfer

- 8.3 The Board may in its absolute discretion and without assigning any reason for its actions refuse to register any transfer of any certificated share which is not a fully paid share provided that the Board shall not refuse to register any transfer or renunciation of partly paid shares which are admitted to trading on AIM 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.

Other rights to decline registration

- 8.4 The Board may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer relating to certificated shares unless:
- (a) the instrument of transfer:
 - (i) is in respect of only one class of share which is fully paid up;
 - (ii) is in respect of a share over which the Company has no lien;
 - (iii) is lodged at the Registered Office or such other place as the Board may appoint;
 - (iv) is accompanied by the relevant share certificate(s) and such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer (and, if the instrument of transfer is executed by some other person on his behalf, the authority of that person so to do);
 - (v) is duly stamped (if so required); and
 - (b) in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders does not exceed four.

Notice of refusal

- 8.5 If the Board refuses to register a transfer, it shall send notice of the refusal to the transferee within two months of the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company. 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.

Branch Register

- 8.6 Subject to and to the extent permitted by the Statutes and the Uncertificated Securities Regulations, the Company, or the Board on behalf of the Company, may cause a branch register to be kept in any territory of members resident in such territory, and the Board may make and vary such regulations as they may think fit in respect of the keeping of any such register, provided, however, that those members who hold uncertificated shares may not be entered as holders of those shares on an overseas branch register.

No fee for registration

- 8.7 No fee will be charged by the Company in respect of the registration of any instrument of transfer, or probate, or letters of administration, or certificate of marriage or death, or stop notice, or power of attorney, or other document relating to or affecting the title to any shares or otherwise for making any entry in the Register affecting the title to any shares.

9. Uncertificated shares

- 9.1 Subject to the Act and to the Uncertificated Securities Regulations, all shares shall be eligible for electronic settlement, which includes settlement by a relevant system.

- 9.2 Shares of a class shall not be treated as forming a separate class from other shares of that class merely because any such shares are held from time to time in uncertificated form or are permitted in accordance with the Uncertificated Securities Regulations to become a participating security.
- 9.3 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 a participating security (subject always to the Uncertificated Securities Regulations and the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned). Where they do so articles 9.4 and 9.5 shall commence to have effect immediately prior to the time at which the Operator of the relevant system concerned permits the class of shares concerned to be a participating security.
- 9.4 These articles shall apply to uncertificated shares, save that, in relation to any class of shares which is, for the time being, a participating security, and for so long as such class remains a participating security, 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 a relevant system; or
 - (c) the Uncertificated Securities Regulations.
- 9.5 Without prejudice to the generality of article 9.4 and notwithstanding anything contained in these articles, where any class of shares is, for the time being, a participating security (such class being referred to hereinafter as the "Relevant Class"):
- (a) the register relating to the Relevant Class shall be maintained at all times in the United Kingdom;
 - (b) shares of the Relevant Class may be issued in uncertificated form in accordance with and subject as provided in the Uncertificated Securities Regulations;
 - (c) unless the directors otherwise determine, shares of the Relevant Class held by the same holder or joint holder in certificated form and uncertificated form shall be treated as separate holdings;
 - (d) shares of the Relevant Class may be changed from uncertificated to certificated form, and from certificated to uncertificated form, in accordance with and subject as provided in the Uncertificated Securities Regulations;
 - (e) title to shares of the Relevant Class which are recorded on the register as being held in uncertificated form may be transferred by means of the relevant system concerned and accordingly (and in particular) article 7 shall not apply in respect of such shares to the extent that that article requires or contemplates the effecting of a transfer by an instrument in writing and the production of a certificate for the share to be transferred;
 - (f) the Company shall comply with the provisions of Regulations 21 and 22 in relation to the Relevant Class and articles 7.5 and 7.7 in particular shall be read as subject to Regulation 22;
 - (g) the provisions of these articles with respect to meetings of or including holders of the Relevant Class, including notices of such meetings, shall have effect subject to the provisions of Regulation 34; and

- (h) no provision of these articles shall apply so as to require the Company to issue a certificate to any person holding shares of the Relevant Class in uncertificated form.
- 9.6 Where the Company is entitled under the Statutes, the Uncertificated Securities Regulations, the rules, procedures or practices of any relevant system or in accordance with the rules of the London Stock Exchange to dispose of, forfeit, accept the surrender of, enforce a lien over, re-allot or sell, transfer or otherwise procure the sale of any shares which are held in uncertificated form, the Board shall have the power to take such steps as the Board considers appropriate, by instruction by means of a relevant system or otherwise, to effect such disposal, forfeiture, surrender, enforcement, re-allotment, sale or transfer and such powers shall include the right to:
- (a) request or require the deletion of any computer-based entries in the relevant system relating to the holding of such shares in uncertificated form; and/or
 - (b) alter such computer-based entries so as to divest the registered holder of such shares of the power to transfer such shares to a person other than the transferee, purchaser or his nominee identified by the Company for this purpose; and/or
 - (c) require any holder of any uncertificated shares which are the subject of any exercise by the Company of any such entitlement, by notice in writing to the holder concerned, to convert his holding of such uncertificated shares into certificated form within such period as may be specified in the notice prior to completion of any disposal, sale or transfer of such shares or direct the holder to take such steps as may be necessary to sell or transfer such shares; and/or
 - (d) appoint any person to take such other steps in the name of the holder of such shares as may be required to effect the conversion and/or transfer of such shares and such steps shall be as effective as if they had been taken by the registered holder of the uncertificated shares concerned.

10. Transmission of Shares

Persons entitled on death

- 10.1 On the death of a shareholder, the survivors or survivor where the deceased was a joint holder, and the executors or administrators of the deceased where he was a sole or only surviving holder, shall be the only person or persons recognised by the Company as having any title to or interest in the shares, but nothing in this article shall release the estate of a deceased holder (whether sole or joint) from any liability in respect of any share held by him.

Election by persons entitled by transmission

- 10.2 Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise by operation of law to such entitlement may, (subject as provided in these articles) upon supplying to the Company such evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show his title to the share, either be registered himself as holder of the share upon giving to the Company notice in writing of his desire to be so registered or transfer such share to some other person. If he shall elect to have his nominee registered, he shall signify his election:

- (a) if such share is a certificated share, by signing an instrument of transfer of such share in favour of his nominee; and
- (b) if such share is an uncertificated share, either procure that instructions are given by means of the relevant system to effect the transfer of the share to that nominee or change the share to a certificated share and transfer it in accordance with article 10.2(a).

All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of these articles relating to the right to transfer and the registration of transfers of shares shall be applicable to any such notice or transfer as if the death or bankruptcy of the member or other event had not occurred and the notice or transfer were a transfer executed by such member. 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, within two months after being so satisfied, cause the entitlement of that person to be noted in the Register.

Rights of persons entitled by transmission

- 10.3 Save as otherwise provided by or in accordance with these articles a person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or other event giving rise by operation of law to such entitlement (upon supplying to the Company such evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show his title to the share) shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages as those to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share (and the rights of the registered holder in relation to such share shall cease) except that he shall not be entitled in respect of such share (except with the authority of the Board) to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company until he shall have been registered as a member in respect of the share. 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 after that withhold payment of all dividends and other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

11. Share Warrants to Bearer

Share warrants to bearer may be issued by the Board in respect of fully-paid shares on such terms and conditions as to voting and in all other respects as they may prescribe, providing that no new share warrant to bearer shall be issued to replace one that has been lost unless it is proved beyond reasonable doubt to the satisfaction of the Board to have been destroyed. The bearer of a share warrant shall be subject to the terms and conditions governing share warrants for the time being in force, whether made before or after the issue of such share warrant.

12. General Meetings

Annual general meetings

- 12.1 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes annual general meetings shall be held at such time and place as the Board may determine.

General meetings

- 12.2 Any general meeting of the Company other than an annual general meeting shall be called a general meeting.

Convening of general meetings by the Board

- 12.3 Subject to the Act, the Company may convene a general meeting whenever it thinks fit.

Convening of general meetings by requirement of the members

- 12.4 The Board shall call a general meeting upon the requirement of members pursuant to the Act. At any meeting convened by a requisition or by requisitionists, no business shall be transacted except that stated by the requisition or proposed by the Board.

Form of resolution

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

Simultaneous attendance and participation by electronic facilities

12.6 The Board may determine that persons entitled to attend and participate in a general meeting are able to do so partly (but not wholly) by simultaneous attendance and participation by means of electronic facility or facilities, and may determine the means, or all different means, of attendance and participation used in relation to the general meeting. The members present in person or by proxy by means of an electronic facility or facilities (as so determined by the Board) shall be counted in the quorum for, and be entitled to participate in, the general meeting in question. That meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid if the chairman of the meeting is satisfied that adequate facilities are available throughout the meeting to ensure that members attending the meeting by all means (including the means of an electronic facility or facilities) are able to:

- (a) participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened;
- (b) hear all persons who speak at the meeting; and
- (c) be heard by all other persons attending and participating in the meeting.

12.7 The Board shall determine in relation to each general meeting (and any adjournment thereof) the means of attendance at and participation in the meeting, including whether the persons entitled to attend and participate in the meeting shall be enabled to do so (subject to article 12.19) by means of electronic facility or facilities pursuant to article 12.6 (and for the avoidance of doubt, the Board shall be under no obligation to offer or provide such facility or facilities, whatever the circumstances).

12.8 Unless otherwise specified in the notice of meeting or determined by the chairman of the meeting, a general meeting is deemed to take place at the place where the chairman of the meeting is at the time of the meeting.

12.9 Two or more persons who may not be in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them.

12.10 A person is able to participate in a meeting if that person's circumstances are such that if he or she has (or were to have) rights in relation to the meeting, he or she is (or would be) able to exercise them.

12.11 In determining whether persons are attending or participating in a meeting, other than at a physical place, it is immaterial where any of them are or how they are able to communicate with each other.

12.12 A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting.

12.13 A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when:

(a) that person is able to vote, during the meeting (or, in the case of a poll, within the time period specified by the chairman of the meeting) on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting; and

(b) that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting.

12.14 If, at any general meeting at which members are entitled to participate by means of electronic facility or facilities determined by the Board pursuant to article 12.6, any document is required to be on display or to be available for inspection at the meeting (whether prior to or for the duration of the meeting or both), the Company shall ensure that it is available in electronic form to persons entitled to inspect it for at least the required period of time, and this will be deemed to satisfy any such requirement.

12.15 Nothing in these articles precludes the holding and conducting of a general meeting in such a way that persons who are not present together at the same place or places may by electronic means attend and participate in it.

12.16 If a general meeting is held partly by means of an electronic facility or facilities pursuant to article 12.6, the Board and the chairman of the meeting may make any arrangement and impose any requirement or restriction that is:

(a) necessary to ensure the identification of those taking part by means of such electronic facility or facilities and the security of the electronic communication; and

(b) in its or his or her view, proportionate to those objectives.

In this respect, the Board may authorise any voting application, system or facility for attendance and participation as it sees fit.

12.17 All persons seeking to attend and participate in a general meeting by way of electronic facility or facilities shall be responsible for maintaining adequate facilities to enable them to do so. Subject only to the requirement for the chairman of the meeting to adjourn a general meeting in accordance with the provisions of article 12.18, any inability of a person or persons to attend or participate in a general meeting by way of electronic facility or facilities shall not invalidate the proceedings of that meeting.

12.18 If it appears to the chairman of the meeting that the facilities at the principal meeting place or an electronic facility or facilities or security at any general meeting have become inadequate for the purposes referred to in article 12.6, or are otherwise not sufficient to allow the meeting to be conducted substantially in accordance with the provisions set out in the notice of meeting, then the chairman of the meeting shall, without the consent of the meeting, interrupt or adjourn the general meeting.

12.19 Nothing in these articles authorises or allows a general meeting to be held exclusively on an electronic basis.

12.20 For the purposes of these articles, a reference to:

- (a) an "**electronic facility**" includes, without limitation, website addresses and conference call systems, and any device, system, procedure, method or other facility whatsoever providing an electronic means of attendance at or participation in (or both attendance at and participation in) a general meeting determined by the Board pursuant to article 12.6;
- (b) "**electronic form**" has the meaning given to it in section 1168 of the Act;
- (c) "**electronic means**" has the meaning given to it in section 1168 of the Act; and
- (d) a "**meeting**" shall mean a meeting convened and held in any manner permitted by these articles, including a general meeting at which some (but not all) those entitled to be present attend and participate by means of electronic facility or facilities, and such persons shall be deemed to be present at that meeting for all purposes of the Act and these articles.

13 Notice of General Meetings

Length of notice for general meetings and persons entitled to receive notice

- 13.1 An annual general meeting and a general meeting at which it is proposed to pass a special resolution or (save as provided by the Statutes) a resolution of which special notice has been given to the Company, shall be called by not fewer than 21 days' notice in writing and any other general meeting by not fewer than 14 days' notice in writing. The period of notice shall in each case be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day on which the meeting is to be held. A general meeting, notwithstanding that it has been called by a shorter notice than that specified above, shall be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:
- (a) in the case of an annual general meeting by all the members entitled to attend and vote at that annual general meeting; and
 - (b) in the case of a general meeting by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at that general meeting, being a majority together holding not less than 95 per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right.
- 13.2 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. The accidental omission to give notice to or the non-receipt of notice by any person entitled to such notice shall not invalidate any general meeting or any proceedings at such general meeting.
- 13.3 The Board may determine that persons entitled to receive notice of meetings are those persons entered on the Register at the close of business on a day determined by the Board, but if the Company is a participating issuer, the day determined by the Board may not be more than 21 days before the date upon which the relevant notice is being sent.

Contents of notice of general meetings

- 13.4 Every notice calling a general meeting shall:
- (a) whether the meeting is an annual general meeting or general meeting;
 - (b) specify the place and the day and hour of the meeting, and contain a reasonably prominent statement 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 be a member of the Company;
 - (c) specify a time (which shall not be more than 48 hours excluding any part of a day that is not a Business Day) before the time fixed for the meeting by which a person must be entered on the register in order to have the right to attend or vote at that meeting. Changes to entries on the register after the time so specified in the notice shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend or vote; and
 - (d) if any resolution is to be proposed as a special resolution, set out in full the resolution to be proposed.
- 13.5 If pursuant to article 12.6 the Board determines that a general meeting shall be held partly by means of electronic facility or facilities, the notice shall (in addition to the requirements of article 13.4):
- (a) include a statement to that effect;
 - (b) specify the means, or all different means, of attendance and participation thereat, and any access, identification and security arrangements determined pursuant to articles 12.16 and 14.11; and
 - (c) state how it is proposed that persons attending or participating in the meeting electronically should communicate with each other during the meeting.

14 Proceedings at General Meetings

Chairman

- 14.1 The chairman of the Board (if any), failing whom the deputy chairman (if any), shall preside as chairman at a general meeting. If there is no such chairman or deputy chairman, or if at any meeting neither the chairman nor deputy chairman is present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or if neither of them is willing to act as chairman, the directors present shall choose one of their number (or, if no director is present or if all the directors present decline to take the chair, the persons present and entitled to vote on a poll shall choose one of their number), to be chairman of the meeting.

Quorum

- 14.2 Two members present in person or by proxy and entitled to attend and vote at that meeting shall be a quorum for all purposes.
- 14.3 No business other than the appointment of a chairman shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business.

Directors and other persons may attend and speak

14.4 A director (and any other person invited by the chairman to do so) 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.

Adjournment

14.5 The chairman of any general meeting may with the consent of the meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting from time to time (or without a date being fixed) and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting except business which might lawfully have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. Where a meeting is adjourned without a date being fixed, the time and place for any adjourned meeting shall be fixed by the Board.

14.6 When a meeting is adjourned for 14 days or more or without a date being fixed, not fewer than 7 days' notice of any adjourned meeting shall be given in the same manner as in the case of the original meeting.

14.7 If within five minutes (or such longer time not exceeding one hour as the chairman of the meeting may determine to wait) after the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, or if during the meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to such other day (not being fewer than 14 nor more than 21 days after such meeting) and at such other time or place as the chairman of the meeting may determine and at such adjourned meeting one member present in person or by proxy (whatever the number of shares held by him) shall be a quorum. The Company shall give not fewer than 10 days' notice in writing of any meeting adjourned through want of a quorum and such notice shall state that one member present in person or by proxy (whatever the number of shares held by him) shall be a quorum.

14.8 Without prejudice to any other power which he may have under the provisions of the articles, the Statutes or common law, the chairman may, without the consent of the meeting interrupt or adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place or for an indefinite period if he decides that it has become necessary to do so in order to:

- (a) secure the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting;
- (b) give all persons entitled to do so a reasonable opportunity of speaking and voting at the meeting or
- (c) ensure that the business of the meeting is properly disposed of.

Notice of adjourned meeting

14.9 Except as expressly provided in these articles, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

Amendments to resolutions

14.10 If an amendment shall be proposed to any resolution under consideration but shall in good faith be ruled out of order by the chairman of the meeting the proceedings on the substantive resolution shall not be invalidated by an error in such ruling. In the case of a resolution duly proposed as a special resolution no amendment to such resolution (other than a mere clerical amendment or to correct a patent error) may in any event be considered or voted upon.

Security and other arrangements at meetings

14.11 The Board may from time to time make any arrangement and impose any restriction it considers appropriate to ensure the security of a meeting including the requiring of evidence of identity to be produced by a person attending the meeting, the searching of a person attending the meeting and the restriction of the items of property which may be taken into the meeting place. The Chairman, or any person authorised by the Chairman, may refuse entry to, and/or remove from, a meeting any person who refuses to comply with these arrangements or restrictions or who causes proceedings to become disorderly.

Declaration by chairman

14.12 Unless a poll is required a declaration by the chairman of the meeting that a resolution has been carried on a show of hands, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the minute book, shall in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive evidence of that fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against such resolution.

Demand for poll

14.13 At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) a poll is demanded by:

- (a) the chairman of the meeting;
- (b) not fewer than five members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the meeting;
- (c) a member or members present in person or by proxy and 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 and holding shares in the Company 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.

Withdrawal of demand for poll

14.14 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn at any time before the poll is taken or the close of the meeting, whichever is earlier, but only with the consent of the chairman and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.

Procedure on a poll

14.15 If a poll is required, it shall be taken in such a manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets) as the chairman of the meeting may direct, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded. The chairman of the meeting may (and if so directed by the meeting shall) appoint scrutineers and may adjourn the meeting to some place and time fixed by him for the purpose of declaring the result of the poll.

Timing of poll

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

Continuing the meeting after a demand for a poll

14.17A demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of the meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded.

15 Votes of Members

Votes attaching to shares

15.1 Subject to the provisions of the Act and to any special rights or restrictions as to voting attached to any shares or class of shares or otherwise provided by these articles, on a show of hands every member who is present in person (including by corporate representative) shall have one vote and on a poll every member who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.

15.1A A resolution put to the vote at a general meeting held partly by means of electronic facility or facilities shall be decided on a poll, which poll votes may be cast by such electronic means as the Board, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate for the purposes of the meeting. Any such poll shall be deemed to have been validly demanded at the time fixed for the holding of the meeting to which it relates.

15.2 A proxy is entitled to vote on a show of hands in the same way as a member save that where a proxy has been appointed on behalf of more than one member:

- (a) if his appointers have instructed him to vote in the same way, or he exercises a discretion to vote in the same way, he shall have one vote on a show of hands; and
- (b) if his appointers have instructed him to vote in different ways, or he exercises discretion to vote in different ways, he shall have one vote for and one vote against on a show of hands.

Votes of joint holders

15.3 In the case of joint holders of a share the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be 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 stand in the Register in respect of the share.

Votes by guardian or receiver

15.4 Where in the United Kingdom or elsewhere a guardian, receiver, curator bonis 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 or being otherwise incapable of managing his affairs, the Board may in its absolute discretion, upon or subject to production of such evidence of the appointment as the Board may require, permit such guardian, receiver, curator bonis or other person on behalf of such member to vote in person or by proxy at any general meeting or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company.

Validity and result of vote

15.5 No objection shall be raised as to the admissibility of any vote 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 or may be given or tendered or at which any errors occurs and every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid for all purposes. Any such objection shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

- 15.6 Unless a poll is taken a declaration by the chairman of the meeting that a resolution has been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the minute book, shall be conclusive evidence of that fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against such resolution.

Voting on a poll

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

16 Disclosure of Interests

16.1 For the purposes of these articles, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) **"Disclosure Notice"** means a notice issued by or on behalf of the Company requiring disclosure of interests in shares pursuant to section 793 of the Act;
- (b) **"Specified Shares"** means all or, as the case may be, some of the shares specified in a Disclosure Notice;
- (c) **"Restrictions"** means one or more, as determined by the Board, of the following:
 - (i) that the member holding the Specified Shares shall not be entitled, in respect of those shares, to attend or be counted in the quorum or vote either personally or by proxy at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares or upon any poll or to exercise any other right or privilege in relation to any general meeting or any meeting of the holders of any class of shares;
 - (ii) that, unless effected pursuant to article 16.3(c), no transfer of the Specified Shares in certificated form shall be effective or shall be registered by the Company;
 - (iii) that no dividend or other money payable shall be paid in respect of the Specified Shares and that, in circumstances where an offer of the right to elect to receive shares instead of cash in respect of any dividend is or has been made, any election made under that offer in respect of such Specified Shares shall not be effective,provided that only the restriction referred to in sub-paragraph (i) may be determined by the Board to apply if the Specified Shares represent less than 0.25% of the relevant class at the time of issue of the Disclosure Notice;
- (d) **"Restriction Notice"** means a notice issued by or on behalf of the Company stating, or substantially to the effect, that the Specified Shares referred to in that notice shall be subject to one or more of the Restrictions stated in that notice;
- (e) a person other than the member holding a share shall be treated as appearing to be interested (as that word is construed for the purpose of sections 820 to 825 of the Act) in that share if:
 - (i) the member has informed the Company, whether under any statutory provision relating to disclosure of interests or otherwise, that the person is, or may be, or has been at any time during the three years immediately preceding the date upon which the Disclosure Notice is issued, so interested;
 - (ii) the Board (after taking account of any information obtained from the member or, pursuant to a Disclosure Notice, from any other person)

knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person is, or may be, or has been at any time during the three years immediately preceding the date upon which the Disclosure Notice is issued, so interested; or

- (iii) in response to a Disclosure Notice, the member or any other person appearing to be so interested has failed to establish the identities of all those who are so interested and (after taking into account the response and any other relevant information) the Company has reasonable cause to believe that such person is or may be so interested; and
- (f) the Company shall not be treated as having received the information required by a Disclosure Notice in accordance with the terms of such Disclosure Notice in circumstances where the Board knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the information provided is false or materially incorrect.

16.2 Notwithstanding anything in these articles to the contrary, if:

- (a) a Disclosure Notice has been served on a member or any other person appearing to be interested in the Specified Shares; and
- (b) the Company has not received (in accordance with the terms of such Disclosure Notice) the information required in the notice in respect of any of the Specified Shares within fourteen days after the service of such Disclosure Notice,

then the Board may determine that the member holding the Specified Shares shall, upon the issue of a Restriction Notice referring to those Specified Shares in respect of which information has not been received, be subject to the Restrictions referred to in such Restriction Notice, and upon the issue of such Restriction Notice such member shall be so subject. As soon as practicable after the issue of a Restriction Notice the Company shall serve a copy of the notice on the member holding the Specified Shares 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 this article.

16.3 The Restrictions on shares shall cease to apply:

- (a) either in whole or in part at any time the Board may determine;
- (b) upon the Company receiving in accordance with the terms of the relevant Disclosure Notice the information required in that Disclosure Notice in respect of those shares; or
- (c) if the Company receives an executed instrument of transfer (or a transfer of uncertificated shares is effected under the relevant system) in respect of those shares, which would otherwise be given effect to, pursuant to a sale to a party not connected (within the meaning given in section 839 Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988) with the member holding such shares or with any other person appearing to be interested in such shares where such sale is:
 - (i) on a recognised investment exchange;
 - (ii) on any stock exchange outside the United Kingdom on which the Company's shares are normally dealt; or
 - (iii) on the acceptance of an offer made to all the holders (or all the holders other than the person making the offer or his nominees) of the shares

of the class of which the shares subject to the Restrictions form part to acquire those shares or a specified portion of them.

- 16.4 Subject to the requirements of the UK Listing Authority or London Stock Exchange, notwithstanding sub-paragraph (c) of the preceding article the Restrictions on shares shall continue to apply if within ten days of receipt of the instrument of transfer the Board decides that it has reasonable cause to believe that the change in the registered holder of those shares would not be as a result of an arm's length sale resulting in a material change in the beneficial interests in those shares. Where the Board makes a decision pursuant to this article, the Company shall notify the purported transferee of the decision as soon as practicable and any person may make representations in writing to the Board concerning the decision. The Company shall not be liable to any person as a result of having imposed Restrictions or deciding that such Restrictions shall continue to apply if the Board acted in good faith.
- 16.5 Where dividends or other moneys are not paid as a result of Restrictions having been imposed on shares, such dividends or other moneys shall accrue and, upon the relevant restriction ceasing to apply, shall be payable (without interest) to the person who would have been entitled had the restriction not been imposed.
- 16.6 Shares which the Company offers or procures to be offered pro rata (or pro rata ignoring fractional entitlements and ignoring shares not offered to certain members by reason of legal or practical problems associated with offering shares outside the United Kingdom) to holders of shares which are subject to Restrictions shall on issue become subject to the same Restrictions.
- 16.7 The Board shall at all times have the right, at its discretion, to suspend, in whole or in part, any Restriction Notice either permanently or for any given period and to pay to a trustee any dividend payable in respect of any shares subject to Restrictions or in respect of any shares issued in right of shares subject to Restrictions. Notice of any suspension, specifying the sanctions suspended and the period of suspension, shall be given to the relevant holder in writing within seven days after any decision to implement such a suspension.
- 16.8 The limitations on the powers of the Board to impose and retain Restrictions are without prejudice to the Company's power to apply to the court pursuant to the Statutes to apply the Restrictions or any other restrictions on any conditions.

17 Proxy

Proxy need not be a member

- 17.1 A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

More than one proxy may be appointed

- 17.2 A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion. When two or more valid but differing appointments of proxy are delivered or received 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 or received (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 or received, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.

Appointment of proxy

- 17.3 The appointment of a proxy shall be executed in any usual or common form or in any other form which the Board may approve; and:
- (a) in the case of an individual, an instrument of proxy shall be signed by the appointor or by his attorney; and
 - (b) in the case of a corporation, an instrument of proxy shall be either given under its common seal or signed on its behalf by an officer, attorney or other person authorised to sign it.

Board may supply proxy forms

- 17.4 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 13.2, 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.

Signature on proxy

- 17.5 The signature on an instrument appointing a proxy need not be witnessed. Subject to article 17.7 below in the case of appointments by electronic communication, where an instrument appointing a proxy is signed on behalf of the appointor by an attorney, the letter or power of attorney or a duly certified copy of such letter or power of attorney must (failing previous registration with the Company) be lodged with a written appointment of proxy pursuant to the following article, failing which the appointment may be treated as invalid.

Receipt of appointment of proxy

- 17.6 An appointment of a proxy must:
- (a) in the case of an instrument in writing, be deposited at the Registered Office or such place or one of such places (if any) as may be specified for that purpose in or by way of note to the notice convening the meeting or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company no fewer than 48 hours (excluding any part of a day that is not a Business Day) before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting;
 - (b) in the case of an appointment contained in an electronic communication, where an address has been specified for the purpose of receiving electronic communications:
 - (i) in the notice convening the meeting,
 - (ii) in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting, or
 - (iii) in any invitation contained in an electronic communication to appoint a proxy issued by the Company in relation to the meeting,

be received at such address no fewer than 48 hours (excluding any part of a day that is not a Business Day) before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote;

- (c) or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than at or on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) no fewer than forty-eight hours (excluding any part of a day that is not a Business Day) before the time appointed for the taking of the poll at which it is to be used,

and an appointment of proxy which is not deposited, delivered or received in such a manner shall not be treated as valid. An appointment of proxy relating to more than one meeting (including any adjournment of such meeting) having once been so delivered for the purposes of any meeting shall not have to be delivered again for the purposes of any subsequent meeting to which it relates.

- 17.7 Without limiting the foregoing, and subject to the Statutes, the directors or Secretary may accept the appointment of a proxy received by electronic means on such terms and subject to such conditions as they consider fit. The directors or Secretary may treat the receipt of any proxy received by electronic means and which purports to be or is expressed to be sent on behalf of a holder of a share as sufficient evidence of the authority of the person sending that instruction to send it on behalf of that holder of a share as sufficient evidence of the authority of the person sending that instruction to send it on behalf of that holder.

Rights of proxy

- 17.8 Subject to these articles a proxy shall have the right to attend, speak, demand a poll and vote at a meeting of the Company. The appointment shall, unless the contrary is stated on or in it, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates. No appointment of a proxy shall be valid, in the case of a written instrument of proxy, after the expiration of 12 months from the date named in the instrument of proxy as the date of its execution or, in the case of the appointment of a proxy contained in an electronic communication, after the expiration of twelve months from the date on which it was received by or on behalf of the Company. Delivery of an appointment of a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting at the meeting or poll convened.

Revocation of proxy

- 17.9 A vote cast or demand for a poll made by proxy shall not be invalidated by the previous death or insanity of the principal or by the revocation of the appointment of the proxy or by the revocation or determination of the authority under which the appointment was made or the transfer of the share in respect of which the appointment of proxy was executed unless written notice of such death, insanity, revocation or transfer shall have been received by the Company at the Registered Office (or at the address at which the instrument of proxy was duly deposited or, where the appointment of the proxy was contained in an electronic communication, at the address at which such appointment was duly received at least 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than at or on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for the taking of the poll at which the vote is cast.

Address

17.10 For the purposes of this article, "address" in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address, including (in the case of any Uncertificated Proxy Instruction permitted pursuant to article 17.7, an identification number of a participant in the relevant system concerned) used for the purposes of such communications.

18 Corporations acting by representatives Directors

18.1 Any corporation which is a member of the Company may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or of any class of members of the Company. The person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of such corporation as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company and such corporation shall for the purpose of these articles be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting if a person so authorised is present at such meeting. A director, the secretary or some person authorised for the purpose by the secretary may require the corporation's 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 power.

18.2 The Company is not obliged to verify that a proxy or representative of a corporation has acted in accordance with the terms of his appointment and any failure to so act in accordance with the terms of his appointment shall not affect the validity of any proceedings at a meeting of the Company.

19 Directors

Number of directors

19.1 Subject as provided in these articles the directors shall not be fewer than two nor more than ten in number. The Company may by ordinary resolution from time to time vary the minimum number and/or maximum number of directors.

Share qualification

19.2 A director shall not be required to hold any shares of the Company by way of qualification. A director who is not a member of the Company shall nevertheless be entitled to attend and speak at shareholders' meetings.

Directors' fees

19.3 The ordinary remuneration of the directors shall from time to time be determined by the Board except that such remuneration shall not exceed £750,000 per annum in aggregate or such higher sum as may from time to time be determined by ordinary resolution of the Company and shall (unless such resolution otherwise provides) be divisible among the directors as the Board may agree, or, failing agreement, equally, except that any director who shall hold office for part only of the period in respect of which such remuneration is payable shall be entitled only to rank in such division for a proportion of remuneration related to the period during which he has held office.

Other remuneration of directors

- 19.4 Any director who holds any executive office (including for this purpose the office of chairman or deputy chairman whether or not such office is held in an executive capacity), or who serves on any committee of the Board, or who otherwise performs services which in the opinion of the Board are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director, may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, commission or otherwise or may receive such other benefits as the Board may determine.

Directors' expenses

- 19.5 The Board may repay to any director all such reasonable expenses as he may properly incur in attending and returning from meetings of the Board or of any committee of the Board or shareholders' meetings or otherwise in connection with the performance of his duties as a director of the Company.

Directors' pensions and other benefits

- 19.6 The Board shall have power to pay and agree to pay gratuities, pensions or other retirement, superannuation, death or disability benefits to (or to any person in respect of) any director or ex-director and for the purpose of providing any such gratuities, pensions or other benefits to contribute to any scheme or fund or to pay premiums.

Directors' interest in contracts

- 19.7 A director may be party to or in any way interested in any contract or arrangement or transaction to which the Company is a party or in which the Company is in any way interested and he may hold and be remunerated in respect of any office or place of profit (other than the office of auditor) under the Company or any other company in which the Company is in any way interested and he (or any firm of which he is a member) may act in a professional capacity for the Company or any such other company and be remunerated for his acts and in any such case (save as otherwise agreed by him) he may retain for his own absolute use and benefit all profits and advantages accruing to him under or in consequence of his acts and no such contract, arrangement or transaction shall be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit.

Appointment of executive directors

- 19.8 The Board may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to be the holder of any executive office (including, where considered appropriate, the office of chairman or deputy chairman) on such terms and for such period as they may (subject to the provisions of the Statutes) determine and, without prejudice to the terms of any contract entered into in any particular case, may at any time revoke or vary the terms of any such appointment.

Ceasing to be a director

- 19.9 The appointment of any director to the office of chairman or deputy chairman or chief executive or managing or joint managing or deputy or assistant managing director shall automatically determine if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company. The appointment of any director to any other executive office shall not automatically determine if he ceases from any cause to be a director, unless the contract or resolution under which he holds office shall expressly state otherwise, in which event such determination shall be

without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.

Powers of executive directors

- 19.10 The Board may entrust to and confer upon any director holding any executive office any of the powers exercisable by them as directors upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as they think fit, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers, and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers.

20 Appointment and retirement of directors

Power of Company to appoint directors

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

Power of Board to appoint directors

- 20.2 Without prejudice to the power of the Company in general meeting pursuant to any of the provisions of these articles to appoint any person to be a director, the Board may appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the existing Board, but so that the total number of directors shall not at any time exceed any maximum number fixed by or in accordance with these articles. Any director so appointed must retire from office at, or at the end of, the next following annual general meeting and will then be eligible to stand for election but shall not be taken into account in determining the directors or the number of directors who are to retire by rotation at that meeting.

Retirement by rotation

- 20.3 At each annual general meeting at least one-third of the directors for the time being shall retire from office by rotation (or, if their number is not a multiple of three, at least the number nearest to one-third shall so retire), provided always that all directors must be subject to re-election at intervals of no more than three years.

Selection of directors to retire by rotation

- 20.4 The directors to retire by rotation shall include (so far as necessary to obtain the number required) any director who wishes to retire and not to offer himself for re-election. Any further directors so to retire shall be those of the other directors subject to retirement by rotation who have been longest in office since their last re-election and so that as between persons who became or were last re-elected directors on the same day those to retire shall, unless they otherwise agree among themselves, be determined by lot together with those who in the absence of any such retirement would continue in office for a period in excess of three years. A retiring director shall be eligible for re-election.

Re-election of retiring directors

20.5 The Company at the meeting at which a director retires under any provision of these articles may by ordinary resolution fill the office being vacated by electing to that office the retiring director or some other person eligible for election. In default the retiring director shall be deemed to have been re-elected except in any of the following cases:

- (a) where at such meeting it is expressly resolved not to fill such office or a resolution for the re-election of such director is put to the meeting and lost;
- (b) where such director has given notice in writing to the Company that he is unwilling to be re-elected; or
- (c) where the default is due to the moving of a resolution in contravention of the next following article.

Election of two or more directors

20.6 A resolution for the election of two or more persons as directors by a single resolution shall not be moved at any general meeting unless a resolution that it shall be so moved has first been agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it; and any resolution moved in contravention of this provision shall be void.

Timing of retirement

20.7 The retirement of a director at any general meeting shall not have effect until the conclusion of the meeting except where a resolution is passed to elect some other person in place of the retiring director or a resolution for his re-election is put to the meeting and lost and accordingly a retiring director who is re-elected or deemed to have been re-elected will continue in office without abreak.

Nomination of director for election

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

- (a) he is recommended by the Board; or
- (b) not less than seven nor more than 42 days before the date fixed for the meeting, notice has been given to the Company by a member (other than the person to be proposed) qualified to vote at the meeting of the intention to propose that person for appointment or reappointment. The notice shall (i) state the particulars which would, if the proposed director were appointed or reappointed, be required to be included in the Company's register of directors, (ii) be accompanied by notice given by the proposed director of his willingness to be appointed or reappointed and (iii) be lodged at the Registered Office

Vacation of office

20.9 The office of a director shall be vacated if:

- (a) he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Statutes or he becomes prohibited by law from being a director;
- (b) he becomes bankrupt, has an interim receiving order made against him, makes any arrangement or compounds with his creditors generally or applies to the

court for an interim order under section 253 of the Insolvency Act 1986 in connection with a voluntary arrangement under that act;

- (c) he is, or may be suffering from mental disorder and either:
 - (i) he is admitted to hospital in pursuance of an application for admission for treatment under the Mental Health Act 1983 or, in Scotland, an application for admission under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960; or
 - (ii) an order is made by a court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a receiver, curator bonis or other person to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs;
- (d) he resigns by writing under his hand left at the Registered Office or he offers in writing to resign and the Board resolves to accept such offer;
- (e) he shall for more than six consecutive months have been absent without permission of the Board from meetings of the Board held during that period and the Board resolves that his office be vacated; or
- (f) notice stating he is removed from office as a director is served upon him signed by all his co-directors who must account to the members at the next general meeting of the Company. If a director holds an appointment to an executive office which automatically determines on his removal from office under this or the preceding sub-paragraph such removal shall be deemed an act of the Company and shall have effect without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.

Removal of director

20.10 The Company may in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Statutes by ordinary resolution remove any director from office (notwithstanding any provision of these articles or of any agreement between the Company and such director, but without prejudice to any claim he may have for damages for breach of any such agreement) and may elect another person in place of a director so removed from office. Any person so elected shall be treated for the purpose of determining the time at which he or any other director is to retire by rotation as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is elected was last elected a director. In default of such election the vacancy arising upon the removal of a director from office may be filled as a casual vacancy.

Resolution as to vacancy conclusive

20.11 A resolution of the Board declaring a director to have vacated office under the terms of article 20.09 shall be conclusive as to the fact and grounds of vacation stated in the resolution.

21 Meetings and proceedings of directors

Convening of meetings of directors

21.1 Subject to the provisions of these articles the Board may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their proceedings as they think fit. At any time any director may, and the Secretary at the request of a

director shall, summon a meeting of the Board. 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 electronic means or sent in writing to him at his last known address or any other address given by him to the Company for that purpose. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting of the Board to any director for the time being absent from the United Kingdom. Any director may waive notice of any meeting and any such waiver may be retroactive.

Quorum

- 21.2 The quorum necessary for the transaction of business of the Board may be fixed from time to time by the Board and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two. A meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all powers and discretions for the time being exercisable by the Board.

Chairman

- 21.3 The Board may elect from their number a chairman and a deputy chairman (or two or more deputy chairmen) and determine the period for which each is to hold office and may at any time remove him or them from office. If no chairman or deputy chairman shall have been appointed or if at any meeting of the Board no chairman or deputy chairman shall be present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

Deputy chairman

- 21.4 If at any time there is more than one deputy chairman the right in the absence of the chairman to preside as chairman at a meeting of the Board or of the Company shall be determined as between the deputy chairmen present (if more than one) by seniority in length of appointment or otherwise as resolved by the Board.

Casting vote

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

Restrictions on voting

- 21.6 A director shall not vote (save as provided in the following two articles) in respect of any contract or arrangement or any other proposal whatsoever in which he has an interest which (together with any interest of any person connected with him within the meaning given by section 252 of the Act) is 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. A director shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he is not entitled to vote.
- 21.7 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, a director shall (in the absence of some other material interest than is indicated below) be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of any resolution:

- (a) relating to the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity in respect of:

- (i) money lent or obligations incurred by him or by any other person at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings; or
- (ii) a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
- (b) where the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings is offering securities in which offer the director is or may be entitled to participate as a holder of securities or in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of which the director is to participate;
- (c) relating to another company in which he does not hold an interest in shares (as that term is used in part 22 of the Act) representing one per cent. or more of either any class of the equity share capital, or the voting rights in such company;
- (d) relating to a pension, superannuation or similar scheme or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme or employees' share scheme which has been approved by HM Revenue & Customs or is conditional upon such approval or does not award him any privilege or benefit not awarded to the employees to whom such scheme relates; or
- (e) concerning insurance which the Company proposes to maintain or purchase for the benefit of directors or for the benefit of persons including directors.

21.8 Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of appointment) of two or more directors to offices or employments with the Company or any body corporate in which the Company is interested, the proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each director separately and in such case each of the directors concerned (if not debarred from voting under the preceding article) shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

21.9 If a question arises at any time as to the materiality of a director's interest or as to his entitlement to vote and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting, such question shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to any director other than himself shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of such director has not been fairly disclosed. 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.

21.10 The Company may by ordinary resolution ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of any restrictions in these articles of a director's entitlement to vote.

21.11 For the purposes of article 21.6 to 21.9 (which shall apply equally to alternate directors) an interest of a person who is for the purposes of the Act connected (which word shall have the meaning given to it by section 252 of the Act) with a director shall be treated as an interest of the director.

Number of directors below minimum

- 21.12 The continuing directors may act notwithstanding any vacancies, but if and so long as the number of directors is reduced below the minimum number fixed by or in accordance with these articles the continuing directors or director may act for the purpose of filling such vacancies or of summoning a general meeting for the purpose of making such appointment, but not for any other purpose. If there are no directors or director able or willing to act, then any two members may summon a general meeting for the purpose of appointing directors.

Written resolutions

- 21.13 A resolution in writing signed by all the directors entitled to vote on that resolution shall be as valid and effectual as a resolution duly passed at a meeting of the Board and may consist of several documents (including a telex, facsimile, cable or telegram) each accurately stating the terms of the resolution and each signed by or emanating from one or more directors. Such a resolution need not be signed by an alternate director if it is signed by the director who appointed him or, if signed by an alternate director, need not also be signed by his appointor and to be effective, need not be signed by a director who is prohibited by these articles from voting thereon, or by his alternate.

Validity of proceedings

- 21.14 All acts done by any meeting of the Board, or of any committee of the Board, or by any person acting as a director or as a member of any such committee, shall as regards all persons dealing in good faith with the Company, notwithstanding that there was some defect in the appointment of any of those persons so acting, or that any such persons were disqualified or had vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director or member of the committee and had been entitled to vote.

Telephone meetings

- 21.15 Any director or his alternate may participate in a meeting of directors by means of a conference telephone, video teleconference or similar communications system (whether in use when these articles are adopted or developed subsequently), or by a combination of such methods, whereby all those participating in the meeting can hear and address each other. Such participation shall be deemed to constitute presence in person at such meeting for all purposes including that of establishing a quorum and entitlement to vote. A meeting held by such means shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of participators in number is assembled. In the absence of such a majority the location of the chairman shall be deemed to be the place of the meeting. 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 committee, as the case may be), duly convened and held.

22 Committees of the directors

Appointment and constitution of committees

- 22.1 The Board may delegate any of their powers or discretions (including without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing all powers and discretions whose exercise involves or may involve the payment of remuneration to or the

conferring of any other benefit on all or any of the directors) to committees consisting of one or more directors and (if thought fit) one or more other named persons or person to be co-opted as provided below. The Board 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 such power or discretion is delegated to a committee, any reference in these articles to the exercise by the Board of the power or discretion so delegated shall be read and construed as if it were a reference to the exercise of such power or discretion by such committee. Any committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations which may from time to time be imposed by the Board. Any such regulations may provide for or authorise the co-option to the committee of persons other than directors and may provide for members who are not directors to have voting rights as members of the committee but so that the number of members who are not directors shall be fewer than one-half of the total number of members of the committee.

Proceedings of committee meetings

- 22.2 The meetings and proceedings of any such committee consisting of two or more persons shall (with necessary changes only) be governed by the provisions of these articles regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Board, so far as the same are not superseded by any regulations made by the Board under the last preceding article.

23 Powers of directors

General powers

- 23.1 Subject to the Act, the articles and to directions given by special resolution of the Company, the business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by the Board which may exercise all powers of the Company whether relating to the management of the business or not. No alteration to the articles and no direction given by the Company shall invalidate a prior act of the Board which would have been valid if the alteration had not been made or the direction had not been given. The provisions of the articles giving specific powers to the Board do not limit the general powers given by this article.

Local boards

- 23.2 The Board may establish any local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company, either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and may appoint any persons to be members of such local boards, or any managers or agents, and may fix their remuneration, and may delegate to any local board, manager or agent any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the Board, with power to sub-delegate, and may authorise the members of any local boards, or any of them, to fill any vacancies in their number, and to act notwithstanding vacancies, and any such appointment or delegation may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board may think fit, and the Board may remove any person so appointed, and may annul or vary any such delegation, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such annulment or variation shall be affected by such annulment or variation.

Appointment of attorney

- 23.3 The Board may from time to time and at any time by power of attorney or otherwise appoint any company, firm or person or any fluctuating body of

persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Board, to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Board under these articles) and for such period and subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and any such appointment may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with any such attorney as the Board may think fit, and may also authorise any such attorney to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him. The Board may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary any of such powers.

President

- 23.4 The Board may from time to time elect a president of the Company and may determine the period for which he shall hold office. Such president may be either honorary or paid such remuneration as the Board in its discretion shall think fit, and need not be a director but shall, if not a director, be entitled to receive notice of and attend and speak, but not to vote, at all meetings of the Board.

Associate directors

- 23.5 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 Act or these articles.

Signature on cheques etc.

- 23.6 All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other negotiable or transferable instruments, and all receipts for moneys paid to the Company, shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed, or otherwise executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the Board shall from time to time by resolution determine.

24 Alternate directors

- 24.1 Any director (other than an alternate director) may at any time by writing under his hand and deposited at the Registered Office, or delivered at a meeting of the Board, appoint any person (including another director) to be his alternate director to exercise that director's powers and to carry out that director's responsibilities in the absence of the alternate's appointer.
- 24.2 No appointment of an alternative who is not another director shall be effective unless:
- (a) it is approved by the Board; and
 - (b) the alternate has consented in writing to act as a director and such consent has been received at the registered office or has been tabled at a meeting of the Board.
- 24.3 Except as the articles specify otherwise, an alternate:
- (a) Is deemed for all purposes to be a director;

- (b) is liable for their own actions and omissions;
- (c) is subject to the same restrictions as their appointers; and
- (d) is not deemed to be agents of or for their appointers.

24.4 An alternate director's appointment as an alternate terminates:

- (a) when the alternate's appointer revokes the appointment by notice to the Company in writing;
- (b) on the occurrence in relation to the alternate of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the alternate's appointer, would result in the termination of the appointer's appointment as a director; or
- (c) on the appointer ceasing to be a director, save that the alternate's appointment will not cease where the appointment retires at a general meeting and is then re-appointed as a director at the same general meeting.

25 Director's conflicts

25.1 A director must declare to the other directors any situation in which he has, or could have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or might possibly conflict with the interests of the Company unless it relates to a contract, transaction or arrangement with the Company or the matter has been authorised by the Board or the situation cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest. 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 or arrangement in which a specified person or class of person is interested shall be deemed to be sufficient disclosure under this article in relation to such contract, transaction or arrangement;
- (b) a director shall not be required to declare whether he is a director of a subsidiary of the Company;
- (c) an interest or potential 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.

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

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

provided that for this purpose the director in question and any other interested director are not counted in the quorum at any Board meeting at which such matter or such office, employment or position is approved and it is agreed to without his or their voting or would have been agreed to if his or their votes had not been counted.

25.3 If a matter, or office, employment or position, has been authorised by the directors in accordance with this article then:

- (a) the director shall not be required to disclose an confidential information relating to such matter, or such office, employment or position, to the Company if to make such a disclosure would result in a breach of a duty or obligation of confidence owed by him in relation to or in connection with that matter, or that office, employment or position; and
- (b) the director may absent himself from meetings of the Board at which anything relating to that matter, or that office, employment or position, will or may be discussed.

25.4 provided that for this purpose the director in question and any other interested director are not counted in the quorum at any Board meeting at which such matter or such office, employment or position is approved and it is agreed to without his or their voting or would have been agreed to if his or their votes had not been counted.

26 Indemnity

26.1 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Company may indemnify any person who is or was a director, alternate director, secretary, or other officer (excluding the auditors) or trustee of an occupational pension scheme out of the assets of the Company against all costs, charges, losses, damages and liabilities incurred by him in the actual or purported execution or discharge of his duties or the exercise or purported exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation to or in connection with his duties, powers or office, provided that no director of the Company or any associated company is indemnified by the Company against:

- (a) any liability incurred by the director to the Company or any associated company; or
- (b) any liability incurred by the director to pay a fine imposed in criminal proceedings or a sum payable to a regulatory authority by way of a penalty in respect of non-compliance with any requirements of a regulatory nature; or
- (c) any liability incurred by the director:
 - (i) in defending any criminal proceedings in which he is convicted;
 - (ii) in defending civil proceedings brought by the Company or any associated company in which judgment is given against him; or
 - (iii) in connection with any application under sections 661(3), 661(4) or 1157 of the Act for which the court refuses to grant him relief.

For the purposes of this article, a reference to conviction or judgement is to the final decision in the proceedings.

26.2 Subject to the provisions of and so far as may be permitted by the Statutes, and without prejudice to the preceding article, the Board shall have power to

purchase and maintain insurance at the expense of the Company for or for the benefit of any persons who are or were at any time directors, alternate directors, officers or employees of any Relevant Company (as defined in the following article) or who are or were at any time trustees of any pension fund or employees' share scheme in which employees of any Relevant Company are interested, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) insurance against any liability incurred by such persons in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust of which they may be guilty in relation to a Relevant Company arising out of any act or omission in the actual or purported execution or discharge of their duties or in the exercise or purported exercise of their powers or otherwise in relation to their duties, powers or offices in relation to any Relevant Company, or any such pension fund or employees' share scheme.

26.3 For the purpose of the preceding article "Relevant Company" shall mean the Company, any holding company of the Company or any other body, whether or not incorporated, in which the company or such holding company or any of the predecessors of the Company or of such holding company has or had any interest whether direct or indirect or which is in any way allied to or associated with the Company, or any subsidiary undertaking of the Company or of such other body.

27 Secretary

The Secretary shall be appointed by the Board on such terms and for such period as they may think fit. Any Secretary so appointed may at any time be removed from office by the Board, but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company. If thought fit two or more persons may be appointed as joint secretaries. The Board may also appoint from time to time on such terms as they may think fit one or more deputy and/or assistant secretaries. Any provision of the Act or these articles requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a director and the Secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as director and as, or in place of, the Secretary.

28 Provision for Employees

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

29 Untraceable members

29.1 The Company shall be entitled to cease sending dividend warrants by post if such warrants have been returned undelivered or left uncashed, provided that this power may not be exercised until either such warrants have been so returned or left uncashed on two consecutive occasions or, following one such occasion, reasonable enquiries have failed to establish any new address of the registered holder.

29.2 The Company shall be entitled to sell at the best price reasonably obtainable at the time of sale the shares of a member or the shares to which a person is entitled by transmission on death or bankruptcy or otherwise by operation of law provided that this power may not be exercised unless:

- (a) during the period of 12 years prior to the date of the publication of the advertisements referred to in sub-paragraph (b) (or, if published on different dates, the latest date) no communication has been received by the Company from the member or the person entitled by transmission and no cheque or warrant sent by the Company in respect of the shares has been cashed and no fewer than three dividends in respect of the shares have become payable during such period and no dividend in respect of those shares has been claimed;
- (b) the Company shall on expiry of such period of 12 years have inserted advertisements in both a national daily newspaper and in a newspaper circulating in the area in which the last known address of the member or the address at which service of notices may be effected in the manner authorised by these articles is located giving notice of its intention to sell the shares;
- (c) during such period of 12 years and the period of three months following the publication of such advertisements (or, if published on different dates, the latest date) and prior to the exercise of the power of sale, the Company shall have received no communication from such member or person; and
- (d) if the Company has any of its securities admitted to the Official List of the UK Listing Authority or admitted to trading on AIM, notice shall have been given to the UK Listing Authority and/or the London Stock Exchange (as the case may be) of its intention to make such sale.

29.3 To give effect to any such sale pursuant to article 29.2 the Company may appoint any person to execute as transferor an instrument of transfer of the said shares and such instrument of transfer shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the registered holder of or person entitled by transmission on death or bankruptcy or otherwise by operation of law to such shares and the title of the transferee shall not be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the transfer nor shall the transferee be bound to see the application of the purchase moneys. The net proceeds of sale shall belong to the Company which shall be obliged to account to the former member or other person previously entitled for a sum equal to such proceeds and shall enter the name of such former member or other person in the books of the Company as a creditor for such sum which shall be a permanent debt of the Company. No trust shall be created in respect of the debt, no interest shall be payable in respect of the same and the Company shall not be required to account for any money earned on the net proceeds, which may be employed in the business of the Company or invested in such investments (other than shares of the Company or its holding company if any) as the Board may from time to time think fit.

30 Borrowing powers

The Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, to give guarantees and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital, and to issue debentures and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

31 The Seal

Application of Seal

- 31.1 The Board shall provide for the safe custody of the common seal of the Company which shall not be used without the authority of the Board or of a committee authorised by the Board in that behalf.
- 31.2 Every instrument to which the common seal of the Company shall be affixed shall be signed by one director and the Secretary or by two directors save that as regards any certificates for shares or debentures or other securities of the Company the Board may by resolution determine that such signature or either of them be dispensed with or affixed by some method or system of mechanical signatures.

Deed without sealing

- 31.3 Any instrument signed by two directors, one director and the Secretary or by one director in the presence of a witness who attests his signature and expressed to be executed by the Company shall have the same effect as if executed under the common seal of the Company, provided that no instrument which makes it clear on its face that it is intended to have effect as a deed shall be so signed without the authority of the Board or of a committee authorised by the Board in that behalf.

32 Authentication of documents

Any director or the Secretary or any person appointed by the Board for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any documents affecting the constitution of the Company and any resolution passed by the Company or the Board or any committee, and any book, record, document or account relating to the business of the Company and to certify copies or extracts of such resolution, book, record, document or account as true copies or extracts, and if any resolution, book, record, document or account is elsewhere than at the Registered Office the local manager or other officer of the Company having the custody of them shall be deemed to be a person appointed by the Board. 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 Board or any committee, which is certified shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company upon the faith of such certified copy that such resolution has been duly passed or, as the case may be, that any minute so extracted is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.

33 Reserves

The Board may from time to time set aside out of the profits of the Company and carry to reserve such sums as they think proper which, at the discretion of the Board, shall be applicable for any purpose to which the profits of the Company may properly be applied and pending such application may either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested. The Board may divide the reserve into such special funds as they think fit and may consolidate into one fund any special funds or any parts of any special funds into which the reserve may have been divided. The Board may also without placing the same to reserve carry forward any profits. In carrying sums to reserve and in applying the same, the Board shall comply with the provisions of the Statutes.

34 Dividends

Final dividends

- 34.1 Subject to the provisions of the Act and of these articles, the Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends to be paid to members according to their respective rights and interests but no such dividends shall exceed the sum recommended by the Board.

Interim dividends

- 34.2 In so far as in the opinion of the Board the distributable reserves of the Company justify such payments, the Board may declare and pay the fixed dividends on any class of shares carrying a fixed dividend expressed to be payable on fixed dates on such dates prescribed for the payment of such dividends and may also from time to time declare and pay interim dividends on shares of any class of such sums and on such dates and in respect of such periods as it thinks fit. Provided the directors act in good faith they shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferred rights.

Ranking of shares for dividend

- 34.3 Unless and to the extent that the rights attached to any shares or the terms of issue of such shares otherwise provide, all dividends shall (as regards any shares not fully paid throughout the period in respect of which the dividend is paid) be apportioned and paid pro rata according to the sums paid on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid. For the purposes of this article no sum paid on a share in advance of calls shall be treated as paid on the share.

No dividend except out of profits

- 34.4 No dividend shall be paid otherwise than out of profits available for distribution under the provisions of the Statutes.

No interest on dividends

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

Retention of dividends

- 34.6 The Board may retain any dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share on which the Company has a lien, and may apply the same in or towards satisfaction of the debts, liabilities or obligations in respect of which the lien exists.
- 34.7 The Board may retain the dividends payable upon shares in respect of which any person is under the provisions as to the transmission of shares hereinbefore contained entitled to become a member, or which any person is under those provisions entitled to transfer, until such person shall become a member in respect of such shares or shall transfer the same.

Waiver of dividend

- 34.8 The waiver in whole or in part of any dividend on any share by any document (whether or not executed as a deed) shall be effective only if such document is signed by the holder of such share (or the person becoming entitled to the share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or mental disorder of the holder or by operation of law or any other event) and delivered to the Company and if or to the extent that the same is accepted as such or acted upon by the Company.

Unclaimed dividend

- 34.9 All dividends, interest or other sum payable and unclaimed for 12 months after having become payable may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of the Company until claimed and the Company shall not be constituted a trustee in respect thereof. Any dividend unclaimed after a period of twelve years from the date the dividend became due for payment shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company.

Distribution in specie

- 34.10 The Company may upon the recommendation of the Board by ordinary resolution direct payment of a dividend in whole or in part by the distribution of specific assets (and in particular of paid-up shares or debentures of any other company) and the Board shall give effect to such resolution. Where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, the Board may settle the same as it thinks expedient and in particular:

- (a) may issue fractional certificates (or ignore fractions);
- (b) may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part of such specific assets;
- (c) may determine that cash payments shall be made to any member upon the basis of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all members; and
- (d) may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Board.

Manner of payment of dividends

- 34.11 Any dividend or other moneys payable in cash on or in respect of a share may be paid by one or more of the following methods to be determined by the Board from time to time as it sees fit:

- (a) by cheque, warrant or other financial instrument (made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent or to such person as the holder or joint holders or person or persons entitled to the share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or mental disorder of the holder or by operation of law or any other event may direct) sent through the post to the registered address of the member or person entitled to such dividend or other moneys (or, if two or more persons are registered as joint holders of the share or are entitled to such share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or mental disorder of the holder or by operation of law or any other event, to any one of such persons) or to such person and such address as such member or person or persons may in writing direct;
- (b) by inter-bank transfer, electronic means or by such other means approved by the Board or the Secretary directly to an account (of a type approved by the

Board or the Secretary) nominated in writing or as the Board or Secretary may otherwise decide (including by telephone or electronic communication) by the person entitled to the payment.

- (c) by means of the relevant system (including, without limitation, CREST) in respect of an uncertificated share if the Board decides and the person entitled to payment has in writing authorised the payment to be made by means of that system; or
- (d) by such other method as the person entitled to the payment may agree in writing.

34.12 Payment by cheque or warrant or other financial instrument by the banker upon whom it is drawn shall be a good discharge to the Company. Every such cheque or warrant or other financial instrument shall be sent at the risk of the person entitled to the money represented by such cheque or warrant or other financial instrument and shall (where relevant) be crossed in accordance with the Cheques Act 1992. Payment by bank or other funds transfer, by means of relevant systems (which, if the relevant system is CREST, may include the sending by the Company or by any person on its behalf of an instruction to the Operator of the relevant system to credit the Cash Memorandum Account of the holder or joint holders or, if permitted by the Company, of such person as the holder or joint holders may direct) or by another method at the direction of the person(s) entitled to payment shall be a good discharge to the Company and the Company shall have no responsibility for any amounts lost or delayed in the course of making that payment. If any such cheque, warrant or other financial instrument has been, or shall be alleged to have been, lost, stolen or destroyed, the Board may, at the request of the person(s) entitled to it, issue a replacement cheque, warrant or other financial instrument or other form of payment subject to compliance with such conditions as to evidence and indemnity and the payment of such out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Company in connection with the request as the Board may think fit. Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles relating to payments in respect of shares, where:

- (a) the Board determines to make payments in respect of uncertificated shares through the relevant system, it may also determine or enable any holder of uncertificated shares to elect not to receive dividends through the relevant system and, in such event, establish procedures to enable such holder to make, vary or revoke any such election; and
- (b) the Company receives an authority in respect of such payments in respect of shares in a form satisfactory to it from a holder of any shares (whether such authority is given in writing or by means of the relevant system or otherwise), the Company may make, or procure the making of, such payments in accordance with such authority and any payment made in accordance with such authority shall constitute a good discharge therefore.

34.13 Subject to the provisions of these articles and to the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue or, any shares, any dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share may be paid in such currency as the Board may determine.

34.14 If any dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share are to be paid in a currency other than sterling, the Board may make such provisions as it thinks fit to enable such payment to be made, including making arrangements to enable payment to be made in the relevant currency for value on the date due for payment or on such later date as the Board may decide.

34.15 Where a dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share are to be paid in a currency other than sterling, the rate of exchange to be used to calculate the relevant amount of foreign currency shall be such market rate selected by the Board as it shall consider appropriate, ruling at any time between the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the day on which the Board publicly announces its intention to pay or recommend (as the case may be) the relevant dividend and the close of business on the day on which that dividend is paid.

Joint holders

34.16 If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share, or are entitled jointly to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or mental disorder of the holder or otherwise by operation of law or any other event, any one of them may give effectual receipts for any dividend or other money payable or property distributable on or in respect of the share.

Record date for dividends, issues of shares etc

34.17 Subject to the Statutes and the requirements of the UK Listing Authority/London Stock Exchange, the Company in general meeting, or the Board by resolution, may specify any date (the "record date") as the date at the close of business on which persons registered as the holders of shares shall be entitled to receipt of any dividend, distribution, interest, allotment, issue or other right and such record date may be on, or at any time before or after, that on which the resolution is passed. Upon that date the dividend, distribution, interest, allotment, issue or other right shall then be payable or due to them in accordance with their respective holdings so registered, but without prejudice to the rights between transferors and transferees of any such shares in respect of such dividend, distribution, interest, allotment, issue or other right.

35 Capitalisation of profits and reserves

35.1 Subject to the Act, the Board may, with the sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company, capitalise any sum standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including any share premium account, capital redemption reserve, or other undistributable reserve) or any sum standing to the credit of profit and loss account.

35.2 Such capitalisation shall be effected by appropriating the sum resolved to be capitalised to the holdings of the ordinary shares in the same proportion as a dividend of that sum would have been distributed to them.

35.3 The Board may do all acts and things considered necessary or expedient to give effect to any such capitalisation, with full power to the Board to make such provision as it thinks fit for any fractional entitlements which would arise on the basis aforesaid (including provisions whereby fractional entitlements are disregarded or the benefit of such fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than to the members concerned). The Board may authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members interested into an agreement with the Company providing for any such capitalisation and matters incidental to such capitalisation and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.

36 Accounts

Accounting records

- 36.1 The Board shall cause accounting records to be kept in accordance with the Act.
- 36.2 The accounting records shall be kept at the Registered Office or, subject to the Act, at another place decided by the Board.

Inspection of records

- 36.3 The accounting records shall be available during business hours for the inspection of the directors and other officers.
- 36.4 No member (other than a director or officer) has the right to inspect an 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.

Copies of accounts for members

- 36.5 Subject to article 38, a copy of every balance sheet and profit and loss account which is to be laid before a general meeting of the Company (including every document required by law to be comprised in such balance sheet and profit and loss account or attached or annexed to such balance sheet and profit and loss account) shall no fewer than 21 days before the date of the annual general meeting be delivered or sent by post or by electronic communication to every member of, and every holder of debentures of, the Company and to every other person who is entitled to receive notice of meetings from the Company under the provisions of the Statutes or of these articles. Provided that this article shall not require a copy of these documents to be sent to any member to whom a summary financial statement is sent in accordance with the Statutes nor to more than one of joint holders nor to any person of whose address the Company is not aware, but any member or holder of debentures to whom a copy of these documents has not been sent shall be entitled to receive a copy free of charge on application at the Registered Office.

37 Auditors

Auditors shall be appointed and their duties, powers, rights and remuneration regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

38 Notices

Service of notices

- 38.1 Save where these articles expressly require otherwise, any notice, document, document, or information to be sent or supplied by the Company may be sent or supplied in accordance with the Act (whether authorised or required to be sent or supplied by the Act or otherwise) in hard copy form, in electronic format, or by means of a website.
- 38.2 Where a notice or other document is served or sent by post, service or delivery shall be deemed to be effected at the expiration of 24 hours (or, where second-class mail is employed, 48 hours) after the time when the cover containing the

same is posted and in proving such service or delivery it shall be sufficient to prove that such cover was properly addressed, stamped and posted.

- 38.3 A notice, document or information sent or supplied by electronic means to an address specified for the purpose by the member is deemed to have been given to or received by the intended recipient on the same day it was sent, and in proving service it is sufficient to prove that the communication was properly addressed and sent.
- 38.4 A notice, document or information sent or supplied by means of a website is deemed to have been given to or received by the intended recipient when (i) the material was first made available on the website or (ii) if later, when the recipient received (or is deemed to have received) notification of the fact that the material was available on the website.
- 38.5 The accidental failure to send, or the non-receipt by any person entitled to, any notice of or other document relating to any meeting or other proceeding shall not invalidate the relevant meeting or other proceeding.
- 38.6 A member present either in person or by proxy, at any meeting of the Company or the holders of any class of shares in the Company shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purpose for which it was called.

Joint holders

- 38.7 Any notice given to that one of the joint holders of a share whose name stands first in the Register in respect of the share shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders in their capacity as such. For such purpose a joint holder having no registered address in the United Kingdom and not having supplied an address within the United Kingdom for the service of notices shall be disregarded.

Deceased and bankrupt members

- 38.8 A person entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or mental disorder of a member or by operation of law or any other event upon supplying to the Company such evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show his title to the share, and upon supplying also an address within the United Kingdom for the service of notices, shall be entitled to have served upon or delivered to him at such address any notice or document to which the member but for his death or bankruptcy or other event would be entitled, and such service or delivery shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient service or delivery of such notice or document on all persons interested (whether jointly with or as claiming through or under him) in the share. Save as aforesaid any notice or document delivered or sent by post to or left at the address of any member in pursuance of these articles shall, notwithstanding that such member be then dead or bankrupt or in liquidation, and whether or not the Company have notice of his death or bankruptcy or liquidation, be deemed to have been duly served or delivered in respect of any share registered in the name of such member as sole or first-named joint holder.

Overseas members

- 38.9 Members who have not supplied the Company with an address in the United Kingdom shall be deemed to have received any notice, document, or information sent or supplied by the Company at the same time as if they had supplied such an address.

Suspension of postal services

- 38.10 If at any time by reason of the suspension or curtailment of postal services or threat thereof within the United Kingdom or by reason of a technical failure affecting the Company (or its relevant agent(s)) the Company is or would be effectively unable to convene a general meeting or an adjournment thereof by notices sent by post or electronic means, subject to the Act, the Board may, in its absolute discretion and as an alternative to any other method of service permitted by the articles, resolve to convene a general meeting or an adjournment thereof by a notice advertised in no fewer than one national daily newspaper published in the United Kingdom with appropriate circulation and, where the Company keeps an overseas branch register, in at least one daily newspaper published in the territory where such register is maintained and such notice shall be deemed to have been duly served on all members entitled to such notice at noon on the day when the advertisement appears. In any such case the Company shall send confirmatory copies of the notice by post or by electronic means (as the case may be) if at least seven days prior to the meeting the posting of notices to addresses throughout the United Kingdom or the sending of notices by electronic means (as the case may be) again becomes practicable.

Statutory requirements as to notices

- 38.11 The provisions in these articles regarding the serving of notices and other documents are subject to any requirements in the Statutes that a particular offer, notice or other document be served in any particular manner.

39 Destruction of documents

The Company may destroy:

- (a) any share certificate which has been cancelled at any time after the expiry of one year from the date of such cancellation;
- (b) a mandate for the payment of dividends or a variation or cancellation of any dividend mandate at any time after the expiry of two years from the date such variation or cancellation was recorded by the Company;
- (c) any notification of change of name or address at any time after the expiry of two years from the date such notification was recorded by the Company;
- (d) any instrument of transfer of shares which has been registered at any time after the expiry of six years from the date of registration; and
- (e) any other document on the basis of which any entry in the Register is made at any time after the expiry of six years from the date an entry in the Register was first made in respect of it,

and it shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that every share certificate so destroyed was a valid certificate duly and properly cancelled and that every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered and that every other document destroyed under this article was a valid and effective document in accordance with the recorded particulars of that document in the books or records of the Company. Provided always that:

- (i) the foregoing provisions of this article shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without express notice to the Company that the preservation of such document was relevant to a claim;
- (ii) nothing contained in this article shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any document earlier than as stated in this article or in any case where the conditions of proviso (i) are not fulfilled; and
- (iii) references in this article to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner.

40 Winding up

Director's power to petition

- 40.1 The Board shall have power in the name and on behalf of the Company to present a petition to the court for the Company to be wound up.

Division of assets

- 40.2 If the Company shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision, or by the court) the liquidator may, with the authority of a special resolution and subject to any other sanction required by law, divide among the members in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of one kind or shall consist of properties of different kinds, and may for such purpose set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. The liquidator may, with the like 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 contributory shall be compelled to accept any shares or other property in respect of which there is a liability. The liquidator may make any provision referred to in, and sanctioned in accordance with the provisions of the Insolvency Act 1986.

Transfer or sale under section 110 Insolvency Act 1986

- 40.3 A special resolution sanctioning a transfer or sale to another company duly passed pursuant to section 110 of the Insolvency Act 1986 may in the like manner authorise the distribution of any shares or other consideration receivable by the liquidator among the members otherwise than in accordance with their existing rights and any such determination shall be binding on all the members subject to the right of dissent and consequential rights conferred by that section.