

No. 05450950

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 AND 1989

PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

SERICA ENERGY PLC

**Adopted by Special Resolution passed
on 25 June 2009**

PRELIMINARY

1. Exclusion of Table A

The regulations in Table A in the Companies (Tables A to F) Regulations 1985 and any similar regulations in any other legislation concerning companies shall not apply to the Company.

2. Definitions and interpretation

2.1 In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires:-

2.1.1 the following words and expressions shall have the following meanings:-

"**1985 Act**" means the Companies Act 1985 to the extent in force from time to time;

"**2006 Act**" means the Companies Act 2006 to the extent in force from time to time;

"**Acts**" means the 1985 Act and the 2006 Act;

"**"A" share**" means the 1 share of £50,000 in the capital of the Company to be issued and held on trust by one or more trustees appointed from time to time by the Board the beneficiaries of which are exclusively all the holders of the ordinary shares from time to time, such "A" share having the rights set out in Articles 3.2 and 3.3;

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

"**auditors**" means the auditors for the time being of the Company;

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

"**clear days**" means in relation to the period of a notice, that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;

"**Company**" means Serica Energy Plc;

"**Director**" means a director for the time being of the Company;

"**electronic address**" means any number or address used for the purposes of sending or receiving notices, documents or information by electronic means;

"**electronic form**" has the same meaning as in the 2006 Act;

"**electronic means**" has the same meaning as in the 2006 Act;

"**employees' share scheme**" means employees' share scheme as defined in section 743 of the 1985 Act;

"holder" means in relation to any shares, the member whose name is entered in the register as the holder of those shares;

"month" means calendar month;

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

"ordinary shares" means the shares of US\$0.10 each in the capital of the Company having the rights set out in Articles 3.2 and 3.3;

"paid" means paid or credited as paid;

"parent undertaking" means parent undertaking as defined in section 1162 of the 2006 Act;

"market nominee" means a financial institution within the meaning of section 778(2) of the 2006 Act;

"Register" means the register of members to be kept under section 113 of the 2006 Act and regulation 20 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations;

"seal" means any common or official seal that the Company may be permitted to have under the Statutes;

"Secretary" means the secretary of the Company or (where there are joint secretaries) any of the joint secretaries, and includes any deputy secretary, assistance secretary and any other person appointed by the board to perform any of the duties of the secretary;

"securities seal" means an official seal kept by the Company by virtue of section 40 of the 1985 Act;

"shares" means the ordinary shares and the "A" share;

"Statutes" means the Acts, the Companies Act 1989, the Uncertificated Securities Regulations and every other act, statute, statutory instrument, regulation or order for the time being in force concerning companies and affecting the Company;

"transmission event" means death, bankruptcy or any other event giving rise to the transmission of a person's entitlement to a share by operation of law;

"Uncertificated Securities Regulations" means the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 as amended from time to time and any Statutes which supplement or replace such Regulations;

"undertaking" means undertaking as defined in section 259 of the 1985 Act;

"United Kingdom" means Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

"UK Listing Authority" means the Financial Services Authority acting in its capacity as the competent authority for the purposes of Part VI of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000; and

"year" means calendar year.

- 2.1.2 any reference to an **uncertificated share**, or to a share being held in **uncertificated form** shall (subject to regulation 42(11)(a) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations) mean a share in the capital of the Company which is for the time being recorded on the Operator Register of Members (as defined in regulation 20(1) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations) and any reference to a **certificated share**, or to a share being held in **certificated form**, shall mean any share other than an uncertificated share;
- 2.1.3 the expressions **debenture** and **debenture-holder** shall include debenture stock and debenture stockholder respectively;
- 2.1.4 the expression **member present in person** shall be deemed to include a member present by proxy or, in the case of a corporate member, by a duly authorised representative and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;
- 2.1.5 any reference to **days** of notice shall be construed as meaning clear days, meaning that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;
- 2.1.6 words denoting the singular shall include the plural and vice versa, words denoting one gender shall include the other gender and words denoting persons shall be construed as including bodies corporate and unincorporated associations;
- 2.1.7 save as aforesaid and unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these articles have the same meaning as in the Acts or the Uncertificated Securities Regulations (as the case may be);
- 2.1.8 except where otherwise expressly stated, a reference in these articles to any primary or delegated legislation or legislative provision includes a reference to any modification or re-enactment of that provision for the time being in force;
- 2.1.9 any reference to:
- 2.1.9.1 a document being **executed** includes references to it being executed under hand or seal or, in the case of an electronic communication, by electronic signature or such other means of verifying the authenticity of the communication that the Board may from time to time approve;
 - 2.1.9.2 **in writing** and **written** include references to typewriting, printing, lithography, photography and any other modes of representing or reproducing words in a legible and non-transitory form, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or made available on a website or otherwise;
 - 2.1.9.3 references to a **meeting** shall not be taken as requiring more than one person to be present if any quorum requirement can be satisfied by one person;
 - 2.1.9.4 references to "**other**" and "**otherwise**" shall not be construed eiusdem generis where a wider construction is possible;
 - 2.1.9.5 references to a power are to a power of any kind, whether administrative, discretionary or otherwise; and

- 2.1.9.6 references to a committee of the directors are to a committee established in accordance with these articles, whether or not comprised wholly of directors;
- 2.1.10 in relation to a share, any reference to a **relevant system** is a reference to the relevant system in which that share is a participating security.
- 2.2 A special resolution shall be effective for any purpose for which an ordinary resolution is expressed to be required under these Articles.
- 2.3 Headings are inserted for convenience only and shall not affect construction of these Articles.

SHARE CAPITAL

3. Authorised share capital

- 3.1 The authorised share capital of the Company at the date of the adoption of these Articles is the aggregate of US\$35,000,000 and £50,000 divided into 350,000,000 ordinary shares of US\$0.10 each and 1 "A" share of £50,000.
- 3.2 Except as otherwise provided in these Articles the ordinary shares and the "A" share shall rank pari passu in all respects.
- 3.3 The respective rights attaching to the ordinary shares and the "A" share shall be as follows:
 - 3.3.1 the holders of the ordinary shares as a class shall be entitled to receive from time to time upon determination by the Directors (whose decision shall be final), a dividend subject to the Company having sufficient distributable reserves, and subject to withholding of any applicable taxes;
 - 3.3.2 no dividend shall be declared or paid to the holder of the "A" share;
 - 3.3.3 on a return of assets on liquidation or capital reorganisation or otherwise, the assets of the Company remaining after the payment of its liabilities shall be applied as follows:
 - 3.3.3.1 first, in payment to the holders of the "A" share the sum of £50,000; and
 - 3.3.3.2 second, in paying to the holders of the ordinary shares the balance of such assets in proportion to the amounts paid up on or credited as paid up (excluding any premium) on the ordinary shares held by them respectively.

4. Shares with special rights

Subject to the Statutes and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares any shares may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine (or, if no such resolution is in effect or so far as it does not make specific provision, as the Board may determine), and, subject to the Statutes, shares may be issued on the terms that they are, or are to be liable, to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder.

5. Uncertificated shares

- 5.1 Subject to the Statutes, the Board may permit any class or classes of shares to be held and transferred in uncertificated form by means of a relevant system and may determine that any class of shares shall cease to be held and transferred in this way.
- 5.2 In relation to any share which is for the time being held in uncertificated form:-
- 5.2.1 the Company may utilise the relevant system in which it is held to the fullest extent possible from time to time in the exercise of any of its powers or functions under the Statutes or these Articles or otherwise in effecting any actions and the Board may from time to time determine the manner in which such powers, functions and actions shall be so exercised or effected;
- 5.2.2 any provision in these Articles which is inconsistent with:-
- 5.2.2.1 the holding of and transfer of title to that share in uncertificated form by means of a relevant system;
- 5.2.2.2 the exercise of any powers or functions by the Company or the effecting by the Company of any actions by means of a relevant system; or
- 5.2.2.3 any other provisions of the Statutes relating to the shares held in uncertificated form
- shall not apply.
- 5.3 Where any share is for the time being held in uncertificated form and the Company is entitled under the Statutes or these Articles to sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of, reallocate, accept the surrender of, forfeit, or enforce a lien over that share, the Company shall be entitled, subject to the Statutes, these Articles and the facilities and requirements of the relevant system to:-
- 5.3.1 require the holder of that share by notice to convert that share into certificated form within the period specified in the notice and to hold that share in certificated form so long as required by the Company;
- 5.3.2 require the Operator to convert that share into certificated form in accordance with regulation 32(2)(c) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations;
- 5.3.3 require the holder of that share by notice to give any instructions necessary to transfer title to that share by means of the relevant system within the period specified in the notice;
- 5.3.4 require the holder of that share by notice to appoint any person to take any step, including without limitation the giving of any instructions by means of the relevant system, necessary to transfer that share within the period specified in the notice; and
- 5.3.5 take any other action that the Board considers necessary or expedient to achieve the sale, transfer, disposal, reallocation, forfeiture or surrender of that share or otherwise to enforce a lien in respect of that share.

- 5.4 Subject to the Statutes, for the purpose of effecting any action by the Company the Board may determine that shares held by a person in uncertificated form shall be treated as a separate holding from shares held by that person in certificated form.

ALTERATION OF CAPITAL

6. Increase in capital

The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase its capital by such sum to be divided into shares of such amounts as the resolution shall prescribe. All new shares created under this Article and Article 7 shall be subject to the provisions of the Statutes and of these Articles with reference to allotment, payment of calls, lien, transfer, transmission, forfeiture and otherwise and shall be unclassified unless otherwise provided by these Articles, by the resolution creating the shares or by the terms of allotment of the shares.

7. Consolidation, cancellation and subdivision

7.1 The Company may by ordinary resolution:-

7.1.1 consolidate, or consolidate and then divide, all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;

7.1.2 cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken, or agreed to be taken, by any person and diminish the amount of its capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled;

7.1.3 sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum of association or these Articles (subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the Statutes), and so that the resolution whereby any share is sub-divided may determine that, as between the holders of the shares resulting from such sub-division, one or more of the shares may, as compared with the others, have any such preferred, deferred or other special rights, or be subject to any such restrictions, as the Company has power to attach to unissued or new shares.

7.2 If as a result of a consolidation or sub-division of shares any members would be become entitled to fractions of a share, the Board may on behalf of those members deal with the fractions as they think fit. In particular, without limitation, the Board may aggregate and sell the shares representing the fractions for the best price reasonably obtainable to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members (except that any proceeds in respect of any holding less than a sum fixed by the board may be retained for the benefit of the Company). For the purposes of any such sale, the Board may appoint some person to transfer the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the buyer. The buyer shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase moneys and his title to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in, or invalidity of, the proceedings in relation to the sale.

8. Power to purchase own shares

8.1 Subject to the Statutes and any rights attached to any class of shares, the Company may purchase any of its own shares (including any redeemable shares).

- 8.2 If there are in issue any shares convertible into share capital of the Company of the class proposed to be purchased, then the Company shall not purchase, or enter into a contract under which it may purchase, such shares unless either:-
- 8.2.1 the terms of issue of such convertible shares include provisions permitting the Company to purchase its own shares or providing for adjustment to the conversion terms upon such a purchase; or
 - 8.2.2 the purchase, or the contract, has first been approved by a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of such convertible shares.
- 8.3 The Company may not exercise any right in respect of any shares which it holds as treasury shares, including any right to attend or vote at meetings, to participate in any offer by the Company to shareholders or to receive any distribution (including in a winding up), but without prejudice to its right to sell or transfer the treasury shares, to receive an allotment of shares as fully paid bonus shares in respect of the treasury shares or to receive any amount payable on redemption of any redeemable treasury shares.

9. Power to reduce capital

Subject to the Statutes and to any rights attached to any class of shares, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital or any capital redemption reserve, share premium account or other undistributable reserve in any manner.

SHARES

10. Allotment

Subject to the Statutes relating to authority, pre-emption rights and otherwise, these Articles and any resolution of the Company, all unissued shares in the Company, together with all shares held by the Company as treasury shares, shall be at the disposal of the Board and they may allot (with or without conferring a right of renunciation), grant options over or otherwise deal with or dispose of them to such persons, at such times and on such terms as the Board may decide.

11. Commissions

The Company may exercise all powers of paying commission and brokerage conferred by the Statutes or otherwise vested in the Company. Any such commission may be paid in cash or in fully or partly paid shares of the Company, or partly in one way and partly in another.

12. Renunciation

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 that 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.

13. Interests and trusts

- 13.1 Except as required by law or by these Articles, the Company shall not be bound by or compelled in any way to recognise (even when having notice of it) any interest in or in respect of any share, or any other right in respect of any share, except an absolute right to

the entirety of that share in the holder or, in the case of a share warrant, in the bearer of the warrant for the time being.

- 13.2 The Company shall be entitled, but except as required by law shall not be bound, to recognise in such manner and to such extent as it may think fit any trusts in respect of any of the shares of the Company. Notwithstanding any such recognition, the Company shall not be bound to see to the execution, administration or observance of any trust, whether express, implied or constructive, in respect of any shares of the Company and shall be entitled to recognise and give effect to the acts and deeds of the holders of such shares as if they were the absolute owners of those shares. For these purposes, trust includes any right in respect of any share other than an absolute right to that share vested in the holder of it for the time being or any other right in case of a transmission of that share as are mentioned in these Articles.

14. Variation of class rights

- 14.1 Whenever the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, all or any of the rights attached to any class may, subject to the provisions of the Statutes, be varied or abrogated in such manner as those rights may provide for or (if no such provision is made) with:-
- 14.1.1 with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-quarters in nominal value of the issued ordinary shares (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares),
 - 14.1.2 the authority of a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the ordinary shares,

(but not otherwise) and may be so varied or abrogated either whilst the Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding up.
- 14.2 Subject to any rights for the time being attached to any class of shares, all the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings of the Company and to the proceedings at those meetings shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to every such separate meeting except that:-
- 14.2.1 the quorum at any such meeting shall be two persons each being a member, the proxy of a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation which is a member (including for this purpose two persons who are proxies or corporate representatives of the same member) holding or representing at least one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the class (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares);
 - 14.2.2 at any adjourned meeting any one holder of shares of the class present in person shall be a quorum;
 - 14.2.3 any holder of shares of the class present in person may demand a poll; and
 - 14.2.4 every such holder shall on a poll have one vote for every share of the class held by him.
- 14.3 Article 14.1 shall apply to the variation or abrogation of the special rights attached to some only of the shares of any class as if the shares concerned and the remaining shares of such class formed separate classes.

- 14.4 Unless otherwise expressly provided by the rights attached to any class of shares those rights shall not be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking pari passu with, or subsequent to, that class of shares or by the purchase or redemption by the Company of any of its own shares.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

15. Form of transfers

- 15.1 Subject to the restrictions in these Articles, a holder of the ordinary shares may transfer all or any of his shares in any manner which is permitted by the Statutes and is from time to time approved by the Board.
- 15.2 The holder(s) of the "A" share shall not be entitled to sell, transfer, renounce, charge, donate or otherwise dispose of (whether by way of sale or otherwise) the "A" share (or any interest therein) save upon any change of trustee to the new or remaining trustees of the trust or settlement the beneficiaries or potential beneficiaries of which are exclusively all the holders of the ordinary shares from time to time.
- 15.3 All transfers of uncertificated shares shall be effected in accordance with the Statutes and the facilities and requirements of the relevant system and otherwise in accordance with any arrangements made by the Board under Article 5.
- 15.4 All transfers of certificated shares shall be effected by instrument in any usual or common form, or in any other form acceptable to the Board. The instrument of transfer shall be executed by or on behalf of, the transferor and (except in the case of fully paid shares) by or on behalf of the transferee.

16. Refusal to register a transfer

- 16.1 The Board may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to register:-
- 16.1.1 any transfer of a certificated share which is not a fully paid share; and
 - 16.1.2 any transfer of a share on which the Company has a lien,
- provided that the refusal does not prevent dealings in those shares from taking place on an open and proper basis.
- 16.2 The Board may, in its absolute discretion and without assigning any reason for its decision, decline to register the transfer of a certificated share (whether fully paid or not) unless the instrument of transfer:-
- 16.2.1 is in respect of only one class of share;
 - 16.2.2 is duly stamped, or adjudged or certified as not chargeable to stamp duty, and is deposited at the Office, or at such other place as the Board may from time to time determine;
 - 16.2.3 (except where the shares are registered in the name of a market nominee and no certificate has been issued for them) 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).

17. Notice of refusal to register

If the Board refuses to register a transfer of a share, it shall as soon as practicable and in any event within two months after (in the case of certificated shares) the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged with the Company or (in the case of uncertificated shares) the date on which the appropriate instruction was received by or on behalf of the Company in accordance with the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned send the transferee notice of its refusal together with reasons for the refusal. The directors shall send to the transferee such further information about the reasons for the refusal as the transferee may reasonably request.

18. Retention of transfers

All instruments of transfer which are registered may be retained by the Company, but any instrument of transfer which the Board refuses to register shall (except in any case where fraud or any other crime involving dishonesty is suspected) be returned to the person lodging it.

19. Further provisions relating to transfers

- 19.1 No fee will be charged by the Company for the registration of any instrument of transfer or other document or instruction relating to or affecting the title to any shares or otherwise for making any entry in the register affecting the title to any shares.
- 19.2 The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the shares concerned until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect of them.
- 19.3 Nothing in these Articles shall preclude the Board from recognising a renunciation of the allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person.
- 19.4 Unless otherwise agreed by the Board in any particular case, the maximum number of persons that may be entered on the register as joint holders of a share is four.

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

20. Destruction of documents

- 20.1 The Board may arrange the destruction of the following documents held by the Company:-
 - 20.1.1 all share certificates which have been cancelled at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of such cancellation;
 - 20.1.2 all notifications of change of name and address and all dividend mandates which have been cancelled or have ceased to have effect at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of the recording of the change or, as the case may be, the date of such cancellation or cessation;
 - 20.1.3 all instruments of transfer of shares and all other documents representing or purporting to represent the right to be registered as the holder of shares on the

basis of which entries have been made in the Register at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of the entry on the register;

- 20.1.4 all paid dividend warrants and cheques at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of actual payment;
 - 20.1.5 all appointments of (or records of appointment) proxy which have been used for the purpose of a poll at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of use;
 - 20.1.6 all appointments (or records of appointment) of proxy which have not been used for the purpose of a poll at any time after one month from the end of the meeting to which the appointment of proxy relates and at which no poll was demanded.
- 20.2 It shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that:
- 20.2.1 every entry in the Register purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or other document so destroyed was duly and properly made;
 - 20.2.2 every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered;
 - 20.2.3 every share certificate so destroyed was a valid certificate duly and properly cancelled;
 - 20.2.4 every paid dividend warrant and cheque so destroyed was duly paid; and
 - 20.2.5 every other document mentioned in Article 20.1 so destroyed was a valid and effective document in accordance with the recorded particulars of it in the books or records of the Company,

provided that this Article shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without express notice of any claim (regardless of the parties to it) to which the document might be relevant.
 - 20.2.6 Nothing in this article shall be construed as imposing upon the Company or the Board any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document earlier than stated in Article 20.1, or in any other circumstances, which would not attach to the Company or the board in the absence of this Article.
 - 20.2.7 References in this Article to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

21. Transmission

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

22. Election of persons entitled by transmission

- 22.1 Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of a transmission event may, on producing such evidence as may be required by the Board (and subject to the following provisions of this Article), elect either to be registered as the holder of the share or to have another person nominated by him registered as the holder of the share.
- 22.2 If a person becoming entitled by transmission to a share elects to be registered as the holder he shall give notice to the Company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered and the share is a certificated share, he shall execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. If he elects to have himself or another person registered and the share is an uncertificated share, he shall take any action the board may require (including without limitation the execution of any document and the giving of any instruction by means of a relevant system) to enable himself or that person to be registered as the holder of the share.
- 22.3 All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of these Articles relating to the right to transfer and the registration of transfers of shares shall apply to any such notice or transfer or other action as if it were a transfer effected by the person from whom the title by transmission is derived and as if the transmission event had not occurred.

23. Rights of persons entitled by transmission

- 23.1 Save as otherwise provided by or in accordance with these Articles, a person becoming entitled to a registered share in consequence of a transmission event (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 holder of the share. That person may give a discharge for all dividends and other moneys payable in respect of the share, but he shall not be entitled to attend or vote at meetings of the Company or to exercise any other rights or privileges of a member in relation to meetings of the Company unless and until he shall have become a member in respect of the share.
- 23.2 The Board may at any time give notice requiring a person becoming entitled to a share on a transmission event either to elect to be registered himself or to transfer the share and, if the notice is not complied with within sixty days, the Board may withhold payment of all dividends and other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS IN SHARES

24. Disenfranchisement

- 24.1 If the holder of, or any other person appearing to be interested in, any share has been given notice under section 793 of the 2006 Act (a "**section 793 notice**") and has failed in relation to that share (the "**default share**") to give the Company the information required by that notice within the prescribed period from the date of service of the notice, the restrictions referred to below shall apply (provided that the Board may waive those restrictions in whole or in part at any time).
- 24.2 If, while any of the restrictions referred to below apply to a share, another share is allotted in right of it (or in right of any share to which this article applies), the same restrictions shall apply to that other share as if it were a default share.

24.3 The restrictions referred to above are as follows:-

24.3.1 the holder of the default shares shall not be entitled in respect of those shares to attend or vote (either in person or by representative or proxy) at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of that class of shares or on a poll;

24.3.2 in addition, where the default shares in which any one person is interested or appears to the Company to be interested represent 0.25 per cent or more in nominal value of the issued shares of their class (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares):-

24.3.2.1 any dividend or other money which would otherwise be payable in respect of the default shares shall be retained by the Company without any liability to pay interest on it when such dividend or other money is finally paid to the member and the member shall not be entitled to receive shares in lieu of any dividend;

24.3.2.2 no transfer of any shares held by the member shall be registered unless: (a) the holder is not himself in default as regards supplying the information required and the holder provides evidence to the satisfaction of the Board that no person in default as regards supplying such information is interested in any of the shares which are the subject of the transfer, or (b) the transfer is an approved transfer (as defined below), or (c) registration of the transfer is required by the Uncertificated Securities Regulations.

24.4 For the purposes of this Article:

24.4.1 a person other than the member holding a share shall be treated as appearing to be interested in that share if the member has informed the Company that the person is, or may be, so interested, or if the Company (after taking account of any information obtained under any section 793 notice and any other relevant information) knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person is, or may be, so interested;

24.4.2 an **approved transfer** in relation to any shares is a transfer under:-

24.4.2.1 a takeover offer (within the meaning of section 974 of the 2006 Act which relates to the share); or

24.4.2.2 a sale made through a recognised investment exchange (as defined in section 285 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) or any other stock exchange or market outside the United Kingdom on which shares of that class are normally traded; or

24.4.2.3 a bona fide sale of the whole of the beneficial interest in the shares to a person whom the Board is satisfied is unconnected with the member or with any other person appearing to be interested in the share.

24.4.3 the percentage of issued shares of a class represented by a particular holding shall be calculated by reference to the shares in issue at the time that the section 793 notice is served.

25. Service of notices on non-members

If a section 793 notice is given by the company to a person appearing to be interested in any share, a copy of the notice shall be given to the holder at the same time, but the failure or omission to do so, or the non-receipt by that person of the copy, shall not prejudice the operation of this article.

26. Cessation of disenfranchisement

26.1 The sanctions under Article 24 shall have effect for the period determined by the Board being a period expiring not more than seven days after the earlier of:-

26.1.1 the Company being notified that the default shares have been transferred under an approved transfer or otherwise in accordance with Article 24.3.2.2; or

26.1.2 the information required by the section 793 notice has been received in writing by the Company to the satisfaction of the Board at the address supplied by the Company in the section 793 notice or otherwise expressly supplied by the Company for the purpose of receiving such information.

26.2 If any dividend or other distribution is withheld under Article 24.3.2.1 above, the member shall be entitled to receive it as soon as practicable after the sanction ceases to apply.

27. Conversion of uncertificated shares

The Company may exercise any of its powers under article 5.3 in respect of any default share that is held in uncertificated form.

28. Section 794 of the 2006 Act

The provisions of Articles 24 to 27 are without prejudice to the provisions of section 794 of the 2006 Act, and in particular the Company may apply to the Court under section 794(4) whether or not these provisions apply or have been applied.

GENERAL MEETINGS

29. Annual general meetings

The Board shall convene and the Company shall hold annual general meetings in accordance with the Statutes.

30. Convening general meetings

30.1 The Board may convene a general meeting whenever it thinks fit. A general meeting shall also be convened by the Board on a requisition by members in accordance with the Statutes, or in default may be convened by such requisitionists in accordance with the Statutes. A general meeting may also be convened in accordance with Article 92.

31. General meetings at more than one place

31.1 A general meeting may be held at more than one place if:-

31.1.1 the notice convening the meeting specifies that it shall be held at more than one place; or

- 31.1.2 the Board resolves, after the notice convening the meeting has been given, that the meeting shall be held at more than one place; or
 - 31.1.3 it appears to the chairman of the meeting that the place of the meeting specified in the notice convening the meeting is inadequate to accommodate all persons entitled and wishing to attend.
- 31.2 A general meeting held at more than one place shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid if (in addition to the other provisions in these articles relating to meetings) the chairman of the meeting is satisfied that adequate facilities are available throughout the meeting to ensure that each person present at each place is able to:-
- 31.2.1 participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened;
 - 31.2.2 hear and see all persons who speak (by the use of microphones, loudspeakers, audio-visual communications equipment or otherwise, whether such equipment is in use when these articles are adopted or developed subsequently) in each meeting place, and be heard and seen by all other persons so present in the same way;
 - 31.2.3 have access to all documents which are required by the Statutes or these articles to be made available at the meeting; and
 - 31.2.4 (in accordance with his rights under the Statutes and these articles) vote on a show of hands and on a poll and be represented by a proxy.
- 31.3 The meeting shall be deemed to take place at the place at which the chairman of the meeting is present (the **principal venue**).
- 31.4 Article 41 shall apply to any interruption or adjournment of a meeting which is being held in more than one place.
- 31.5 Each member present in person at each meeting place shall be counted in the quorum for, and be entitled to vote at, the general meeting.

32. Other arrangements for viewing/hearing proceedings

The Board may make arrangements for persons entitled to attend a general meeting or an adjourned general meeting to be able to view and hear the proceedings of, and to speak at, that meeting (in the manner set out in Article 31) from a location which is not classified as a meeting place. The persons attending at any such location shall not be regarded as present at the general meeting or adjourned general meeting and shall not be entitled to vote at the meeting. The inability for any reason of any person present at such a location to view or hear all or any of the proceedings of, or to speak at, the meeting shall not affect the validity of the proceedings of the meeting.

33. Arrangements regarding level of attendance

The Board may from time to time make such arrangements for limiting the level of attendance at any location for which arrangements have been made under Articles 31 and 32 as it considers appropriate. These arrangements may include the issue of tickets (on a basis intended to afford all members and proxies entitled to attend the meeting an equal opportunity of being admitted to any specific venue) or the imposition of some random means of selection for admission to that venue. In this case, the arrangements must allow

any members and proxies excluded from attendance at the principal venue to attend at one of the other venues.

34. Change in place and/or time of meeting

34.1 If, after the giving of notice of a meeting but before the meeting is held, or after the adjournment of a meeting but before the adjourned meeting is held (whether or not notice of the adjourned meeting is required), the Board decides that it is impracticable or unreasonable for reasons beyond its control to hold the meeting at the declared place (or any of the declared places, in the case of a meeting to which Article 31 applies) and/or time, it may change the place (or as appropriate any of the places) and/or postpone the time at which the meeting is to be held.

34.2 If such a decision is made, the Board may then change the place (or as appropriate any of the places) and/or postpone the time again if they decide that it is reasonable to do so.

34.3 In either case:-

34.3.1 no new notice of the meeting need be given, but the Board shall, if practicable, advertise the new place, date and/or time of the meeting in at least one leading national daily newspaper and shall make arrangements for notices of the change of place and/or postponement to appear at the original place and/or at the original time; and

34.3.2 notwithstanding Article 59, an appointment of proxy in relation to the meeting may be deposited or delivered in any manner permitted by Article 59.1.1 or 59.1.2 at any time not less than 48 hours before any new time fixed for holding the meeting.

35. Security

The Board and, at any general meeting, the chairman of the meeting may make any arrangement and impose any requirement or restriction it or he considers appropriate to ensure the security of a meeting including, without limitation, requirements for evidence of identity to be produced by any person attending the meeting, the searching of their personal property and the restriction of items that may be taken into the meeting place. A Director or the Secretary may refuse entry to a person who refuses to comply with these arrangements, requirements or restrictions. They may also arrange for persons to be removed from a meeting.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

36. Recipients of notice

Notice of a general meeting shall be given to all members (other than any who, under these Articles or the terms of issue of the shares they hold, are not entitled to receive such notice from the Company), and to each of the Directors and to the auditors.

37. Period of notice

An annual general meeting and all other general meetings shall be called by not less than such minimum period of notice as is prescribed under the Acts.

38. Contents of notice

- 38.1 Every notice calling a general meeting shall specify the place (or places, in the case of a meeting to which Article 31 applies), date and time of the meeting and there shall appear with reasonable prominence in every such notice a 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.
- 38.2 The notice shall specify the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting, and if any resolution is to be proposed as a special resolution, the notice shall contain a statement to that effect.
- 38.3 In the case of an annual general meeting, the notice shall also specify the meeting as such.
- 38.4 The accidental omission to give notice of a general meeting to, or the failure to give notice due to circumstances beyond the Company's control to, or the non-receipt of notice by, any person entitled to receive such notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting. In cases where appointments of proxy are sent out with notices, the accidental omission to send such appointments of proxy to, or the failure to send such appointments of proxy due to circumstances beyond the Company's control to, or the non-receipt of such appointments of proxy by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.
- 38.5 The notice shall include details of any arrangements made for the purpose of Article 33 (making clear that participation in these arrangements will not amount to attendance at the meeting to which the notice relates).
- 38.6 The Board shall comply with the Statutes regarding the giving and circulation, on the requisition of members, of notices of resolutions and of statements with respect to any matters relating to any resolution to be proposed or business to be dealt with at any general meeting of the Company.
- 38.7 Where the Company has given an electronic address in any notice of meeting, any document or information relating to proceedings at the meeting may be sent by electronic means to that address, subject to any conditions or limitations specified in the relevant notice of meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

39. Quorum

- 39.1 No business other than the appointment of a chairman of the meeting shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business and during the transaction of business. Two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted on a poll, each being a member, the proxy of a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation which is a member (including for this purpose two persons who are proxies or corporate representatives of the same member), shall be a quorum.
- 39.2 If within fifteen minutes from the time fixed for a general meeting (or such longer time as the chairman of the meeting may think fit to allow) 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, the meeting shall stand adjourned to such date, place and time as the chairman of the meeting may determine.

- 39.3 If at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes from the time fixed for holding the meeting, the meeting shall be dissolved.

40. Chairman

- 40.1 The chairman of the Board (if any), failing whom a deputy chairman (if any), shall preside as chairman of the meeting at a general meeting. If there is no such chairman or deputy chairman or if at any meeting neither is present and willing to act within fifteen minutes after the time fixed for holding the meeting, the Directors present shall choose one of their number (or, if no Director is present and willing to act, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number) to be chairman of the meeting.

- 40.2 The chairman of the meeting may take any action he considers appropriate for the proper and orderly conduct of the business to be carried out at the general meeting. The chairman of the meeting's decision on matter of procedure or arising incidentally from the business of the meeting (including whether or not a matter falls in these categories) shall be final.

41. Adjournments

- 41.1 The chairman of any general meeting at which a quorum is present may with the consent of the meeting (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting from time to time (or for an indefinite period) 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.

- 41.2 In addition, the chairman of the meeting may without such consent adjourn the meeting to another date, time and/or place if in his opinion:-

41.2.1 it is or is likely to be impracticable to hold or continue the meeting because of the number of members wishing to attend; or

41.2.2 the conduct of any persons attending the meeting prevents or is likely to prevent the orderly conduct of the business of the meeting; or

41.2.3 an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting; or

41.2.4 (where a general meeting is being held at more than one place) the facilities at any such place have become inadequate for the purposes referred to in Article 31.2; or

41.2.5 an adjournment is otherwise necessary so that the business of the meeting may be properly conducted.

- 41.3 Nothing in this article shall limit any other power vested in the chairman of the meeting to adjourn the meeting.

42. Place and time of adjourned meetings

If a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, or for an indefinite period, at least seven days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place (or places, in the case of a meeting

to which Article 31 applies) of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Otherwise it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

43. Directors' entitlement to attend and speak

Directors may attend and speak at general meetings and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares, whether or not they are members. The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not members of the Company or otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of members in relation to general meetings to attend and, at the chairman of the meeting's discretion, speak at a general meeting or at any separate class meeting.

44. Resolutions and amendments

44.1 Subject to the Statutes, a resolution may only be put to the vote at a general meeting if the chairman of the meeting in his absolute discretion decides that the resolution may properly be regarded as within the scope of the meeting.

44.2 An ordinary resolution may be amended if -

44.2.1 written notice of the terms of the proposed amendment and of the intention to move the amendment have been delivered to the Company at the Office at least 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or the adjourned meeting at which the ordinary resolution in question is proposed and the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution; or

44.2.2 the chairman of the meeting, in his absolute discretion, decides that the proposed amendment may be considered or voted on.

44.3 A special resolution may be amended by ordinary resolution if -

44.3.1 the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed; and

44.3.2 the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a clear error in the resolution.

44.4 If the chairman of the meeting rules an amendment to any resolution admissible or out of order (as the case may be), the proceedings on the resolution shall not be invalidated by any error in his ruling. Any ruling by the chairman of the meeting in relation to a resolution or an amendment to a resolution shall be final and conclusive.

44.5 With the consent of the chairman of the meeting, a person who proposes an amendment to a resolution may withdraw it before it is put to the vote.

45. Methods of voting and demand for a poll

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

45.1 the chairman of the meeting; or

- 45.2 the directors; or
- 45.3 not less than five members present in person having the right to vote on the resolution;
- 45.4 a member or members present in person representing in aggregate not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the Company held as treasury shares); or
- 45.5 a member or members present in person 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 (excluding any shares in the Company held as treasury shares).

46. Conduct of poll and declaration of result

- 46.1 If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made. A demand for a poll may be withdrawn with the consent of the chairman of the meeting at any time before the poll is taken.
- 46.2 Unless a poll is demanded (and the demand is not withdrawn) a declaration by the chairman of the meeting that a resolution has been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost and an entry in respect of such declaration in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of that fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against the resolution.
- 46.3 If a poll is demanded (and the demand is not withdrawn), it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman of the meeting may direct. 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 (being not more than thirty days after the date of the meeting at which the poll was demanded) and place as the chairman of the meeting may direct. No notice need be given of a poll whether taken at or after the meeting if the time and place at which it is to be taken is announced at the meeting at which it is demanded. In all other cases, at least seven clear days notice must be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken. The result of a poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- 46.4 The chairman of the meeting may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members).
- 46.5 On a poll a person entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

47. Chairman's casting vote

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

48. Continuance of meeting

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

VOTES OF MEMBERS

49. Voting rights

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

- 49.1 on a show of hands every member who is present in person has one vote, and every proxy present who has been duly appointed by a member entitled to vote has one vote; and
- 49.2 on a poll every member (whether present in person or by proxy) has one vote for every share held by him.

50. Corporations acting by representatives

Subject to the provisions of the Acts, any corporation (other than the Company itself) which is a member of the Company may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise a person or persons to act as its representative or representatives at any meeting of the Company, or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares. The corporation shall for the purposes of these articles be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting if a person or persons so authorised is present at it. The Board or any Director or the Secretary may (but shall not be bound to) require evidence of the authority of any representative.

51. Votes of joint holders

In the case of joint holders of a share the vote of the senior who tenders a vote shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register in respect of the relevant share.

52. Members incapable of managing their affairs

A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, on a show of hands or on a poll, by any person authorised in that behalf by that court and the person so authorised may exercise other rights in relation to general meetings, including appointing a proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the Board of the authority of the person claiming the right to vote shall be delivered to the office, or at such other place (if any) as is specified for the delivery or receipt of appointments of a proxy in accordance with these articles, not later than the last time by which the appointment of a proxy must be delivered or received in order to be valid for use at the meeting or adjourned meeting or on the holding of the poll at or on which the person proposes to vote and in default the right shall not be exercisable.

53. Calls in arrears

Unless the Board otherwise decides, a member shall not be entitled to vote at a general meeting either personally or by proxy in respect of any share held by him or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company if any call or other sum presently payable by him to the Company in respect of that share remains unpaid.

54. Objections to voting

No objection shall be raised as to the qualification of any person to vote or as to the admissibility of (or exclusion of) any vote except at the meeting or adjourned meeting or at the time the poll is taken (if not taken at the meeting or adjourned meeting) at which that vote is given or tendered. Any objection shall be referred in due time to the chairman of the meeting and shall only vitiate the decision of the meeting or poll on any resolution if the chairman of the meeting decides that the same may have affected that decision. The decision of the chairman of the meeting on such matters shall be final and conclusive.

PROXIES

55. Appointment of proxies

A member is entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to exercise all or any of his rights to attend and to speak and vote at a meeting of the Company. The appointment of a proxy shall be deemed also to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll. Delivery of an appointment of proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting at the meeting or at any adjournment of it. A proxy need not be a member. A member may appoint more than one proxy in relation to a meeting, provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by him. References in these articles to an appointment of proxy include references to an appointment of multiple proxies.

56. Validity

Where two or more valid appointments of proxy are received in respect of the same share in relation to the same meeting, the one which is last sent shall be treated as replacing and revoking the other or others. If the Company is unable to determine which is last sent, the one which is last received shall be so treated. If the Company is unable to determine either which is last sent or which is last received, none of such appointments shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.

57. Form of proxy appointment

Subject to article 58 below, an appointment of proxy shall be in writing in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the appointor which in the case of a corporation may be either under its common seal or under the hand of a duly authorised officer or attorney or other person duly authorised for that purpose.

58. Proxies sent or supplied in electronic form

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

59. Receipt of appointments of proxy

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

59.1.1 in the case of an appointment of proxy in hard copy form, be received at the Office or such other place in the United Kingdom as is specified in the notice convening the meeting, or in any appointment of proxy or any invitation to appoint a proxy sent out or made available by the Company in relation to the meeting, not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates; or

59.1.2 in the case of an appointment of proxy in electronic form, be received at the electronic address specified in the notice convening the meeting, or in any instrument of proxy or any invitation to appoint a proxy sent out or made available by the Company in relation to the meeting, not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates; or

59.1.3 in the case of a poll taken subsequently to the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting, be received as aforesaid not less than 24 hours (or such shorter time as the directors may determine) before the time appointed for the taking of the poll.

59.2 An appointment of proxy which is not, or in respect of which the authority or copy thereof is not, received or delivered in a manner so permitted shall be invalid. The directors may specify in the notice convening the meeting that in determining the time for delivery of proxies pursuant to this article 59, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

60. Termination of appointments of proxy

A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous termination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll, unless notice of the termination was delivered to the Company at the Office, or at such other place or address at which an appointment of proxy may be duly received or delivered, not later than the last time at which an appointment of proxy should have been received in order for it to be valid for use at the meeting at which the vote was given or the poll demanded or for use on the holding of the poll at which the vote was given.

61. Availability of appointments of proxy

The directors may at the expense of the Company send or make available appointments of proxy or invitations to appoint a proxy to the members by post or by electronic means or otherwise (with or without provision for their return prepaid) 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 person. If for the purpose of any meeting, appointments of proxy or invitations to appoint as proxy a person or one of a number of persons specified in the invitations are issued at the Company's expense, they shall be issued to all (and not to some only) of the members entitled to be sent a notice of the meeting and to vote at it. The accidental omission, or the failure due to circumstances beyond the Company's control, to send or make available such an appointment of proxy or give such an invitation to, or the non-receipt thereof by, any

member entitled to attend and vote at a meeting shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

DIRECTORS

62. Number of directors

The number of Directors (disregarding alternate Directors) shall not be less than two nor more than ten. The Company may, by ordinary resolution, from time to time vary the minimum and/or maximum number of directors.

63. Directors shareholding qualification

A Director shall not be required to hold any shares of the Company by way of qualification.

APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

64. Eligibility for election

No person other than a Director retiring at the meeting shall be eligible for appointment as a Director at any general meeting unless he is recommended by the Board for election, or unless not less than 7 nor more than 42 days before the day appointed for the meeting there shall have been given to the Company notice in an instrument, executed by a member (other than the person to be proposed) entitled to attend and vote at the meeting, of his intention to propose such person for appointment, and also notice in writing signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be appointed. The notice to be lodged by the proposing member shall state the particulars of the nominee which would, if he were appointed, be required to be included in the Company's register of Directors.

65. Appointment by ordinary resolution or by Directors

Subject to these Articles, the Company may by ordinary resolution appoint any person to be a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional Director. In addition, the Board may at any time appoint any person to be a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional Director. In either case, the total number of Directors shall not at any time exceed the maximum number (if any) fixed by, or in accordance with, these Articles. Any person so appointed by the Board shall hold office only until the next annual general meeting and shall then be eligible for election, but shall not be taken into account in determining the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting.

66. Separate resolutions for appointment of each Director

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

67. Retirement of Directors by rotation

At each annual general meeting at least one-third of the Directors (excluding those required to retire at that annual general meeting under Article 65) or, if their number is not three or an integral multiple of three, the number nearest to but not exceeding one-third, shall retire from office but so that if there are fewer than three Directors who are subject to retire by

rotation, one shall retire from office. Notwithstanding anything else in these Articles, each Director must retire at the third annual general meeting following his last appointment or re-appointment in a general meeting.

68. Selection of Directors to retire

68.1 Subject to the Statutes and these Articles, 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-appointment. Any further Directors to retire by rotation shall be those of the other Directors who have been longest in office since their last appointment or re-appointment, but as between persons who were last appointed or re-appointed Directors on the same day, those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.

68.2 The Directors to retire on each occasion shall be determined by the composition of the Board at the date of the notice convening the annual general meeting and no Director shall be required to retire, or be relieved from retiring, by reason of any change in the number or identity of the Directors after the date of such notice but before the close of the meeting. The names of the Directors to retire by rotation shall be stated in the notice of the annual general meeting or in any document accompanying it.

68.3 A Director retiring under Article 65 or Article 67 shall be eligible for re-appointment.

69. When Directors deemed to be re-appointed

The Company may at the meeting at which a Director retires under any provision of these Articles, by ordinary resolution fill the office being vacated by electing to that office the retiring Director or some other person eligible for appointment. In the absence of such a resolution, the retiring Director shall, if willing to act, be deemed to have been re-appointed unless at the meeting it is resolved not to fill the vacancy or a resolution for the re-appointment of the Director is put to the meeting and lost. If the Director is not re-appointed or deemed to have been re-appointed, he shall retain office until the meeting resolves to appoint another person in his place or not to fill the vacancy, or the resolution to appoint him is put to the meeting and lost, or otherwise until the end of the meeting.

70. Additional powers of the Company

The Company may by special resolution, or by ordinary resolution of which special notice has been given in accordance with the Statutes, remove any Director from office notwithstanding any provision of these articles or of any contract between the Company and such Director (but without prejudice to any claim he may have for damages for breach of any such contract) and by ordinary resolution appoint another person in place of a Director so removed from office, and any person so appointed 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 appointed was last elected a Director. In default of such appointment, the vacancy arising upon the removal of a Director from office may be filled as a casual vacancy.

71. Disqualification of a director

The office of a Director shall be vacated if:-

71.1 he is removed as, ceases to be or is prohibited from being a Director under any provisions of the Statutes or these Articles;

- 71.2 he resigns by notice delivered to the Secretary at the Office or tendered at a Board meeting, in which event he shall vacate that office on the delivery of that notice or at such later time as is specified in the notice;
- 71.3 he becomes bankrupt or insolvent, has an interim receiving order made against him, makes any arrangement or composition 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; or
- 71.4 he is, or may be, suffering from mental disorder and/or either he is admitted to hospital for treatment, or an order is made by a court (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) having jurisdiction 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 and, in either case, the Board resolves that his office be vacated; or
- 71.5 having been appointed for a fixed term, the term expires; or
- 71.6 he is absent from meetings of the Board for six consecutive months without leave and his alternate Director (if any) has not, during such period, attended in his place and the Board resolves that his office be vacated; or
- 71.7 he is removed from office by notice in writing served upon him personally or at his residential address provided to the Company and executed by all his co-Directors (or their alternates), but so that in the case of a Director holding an executive office which automatically determines on his ceasing to be a Director such removal shall be deemed an act of the Company and shall have effect without prejudice to any claim for damages in respect of the consequent termination of his executive office.

72. Executive office

- 72.1 The Board may appoint one or more directors to hold any employment or executive office (including that of chairman, managing director or chief executive) on such terms and for such period (subject to the Statutes) as it may determine and may at any time revoke or terminate any such appointment, without prejudice to any claim under any contract entered into in any particular case.
- 72.2 The appointment of any Director to any executive office 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.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

73. Power to appoint alternate Directors

Any Director (other than an alternate Director) may appoint any person (including another Director) to be his alternate Director, and may remove him from that office. The appointment as an alternate Director of any person who is not himself a Director shall be subject to the approval of the majority of the other Directors or a resolution of the Board. Any of the Directors may appoint the same alternate Director.

74. Formalities for appointment and termination

- 74.1 Every appointment and removal of an alternate Director shall be made by notice to the Company executed by the Director making the appointment or removal (or in any other

manner approved by the Board) and shall, be effective (subject to Article 73) on receipt of such notice by the Company which shall, in the case of a notice contained in an instrument, be at the Office or at a Board meeting or in the case of a notice contained in an electronic communication be at such address (if any) for the time being notified by or on behalf of the Company for the purpose.

74.2 The appointment of an alternate Director shall determine on the happening of any event which, if he were a Director, would cause him to vacate such office or if his appointor ceases to be a Director (otherwise than by retirement by rotation or otherwise at a general meeting at which he is re-appointed or deemed to be re-appointed) or if the approval of the Directors to his appointment is withdrawn.

74.3 An alternate Director may, by giving notice to the Company, executed by him, resign such appointment.

75. Alternate to receive notices

An alternate Director shall be entitled to receive notices of Board meetings and of all meetings of committees of which the Director appointing him is a member to the same extent as the Director appointing him and shall be entitled to attend and vote as a Director and be counted for the purposes of a quorum at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present, and generally at such meeting to exercise and discharge all the functions, powers and duties of his appointor as a Director. For the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting, these Articles shall apply as if he (instead of his appointor) were a Director. If he shall himself be a Director, or shall attend any such meeting as an alternate for more than one Director, his voting rights shall be cumulative but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present. If his appointor is for the time being absent from the United Kingdom, or temporarily unable to act through ill-health or disability, his signature to any resolution in writing of the Directors shall be as effective as the signature of his appointor. An alternate Director shall not (save as aforesaid) have power to act as a Director nor shall he be deemed to be a Director for the purposes of these articles.

76. Alternate may be paid expenses but not remuneration

An alternate Director shall be entitled to be repaid expenses, and to be indemnified, by the Company to the same extent as if he were a Director, but he shall not be entitled to receive from the Company any remuneration in respect of his services as an alternate Director, except such proportion (if any) of the remuneration otherwise payable to his appointor as such appointor may by notice to the Company from time to time direct.

77. Alternate not an agent of appointor

Except as otherwise expressly provided in these Articles, an alternate Director shall be subject in all respects to these Articles relating to Directors. Accordingly, except where the context otherwise requires, a reference to a Director shall be deemed to include a reference to an alternate Director. An alternate Director shall be responsible to the Company for his own acts and defaults and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of the Director appointing him.

REMUNERATION, EXPENSES AND PENSIONS

78. Directors' fees

The fees of the Directors for their services as Directors shall not exceed in aggregate £400,000 per annum (or such higher amount as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine). Subject to this limit, each such Director shall be paid a fee (to accrue from day to day) at such rate as is from time to time determined by the Board. Any fee payable under this Article 78 shall be distinct from any remuneration or other amounts payable to a Director under other provisions of these articles.

79. Directors' remuneration

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 or who acts as trustee of a retirement benefits scheme or employees' share scheme or who otherwise performs services which, in the opinion of the Board are beyond the ordinary duties of a Director may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, commission or otherwise as the Board may determine.

80. Expenses

The Company will pay to any Director all proper and reasonable expenses incurred by him in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or of any committee or general meetings or otherwise in connection with the business of the Company or in the performance of his duties as a Director.

81. Pensions and other benefits

The Board shall have power to pay, provide or procure the grant of retirement, death or disability benefits, annuities or other allowances, emoluments, benefits or gratuities to any person who is or has been at any time Director of, or in the employment or service of, the Company or of any other undertaking which is or was at some time:-

- 81.1 the parent undertaking of the Company; or
- 81.2 a subsidiary undertaking of the Company or of such parent undertaking; or
- 81.3 otherwise associated with the Company or any such parent or subsidiary undertaking,

or of any predecessor in business of the Company or of any such parent or subsidiary undertaking or associate and to the families and other relatives or dependants of any such person. For that purpose the Board may establish and maintain or participate in or contribute to any trust, scheme, association, arrangement or fund or pay premiums.

GENERAL POWERS OF DIRECTORS

82. Business to be managed by the Directors

The business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by the Board which, subject to the Statutes, the memorandum of association of the Company and these Articles and any directions (not being inconsistent with the Statutes, memorandum or these Articles) given by special resolution, may exercise all the powers of the Company. No alteration of the memorandum or these Articles and no such resolution shall invalidate any prior act of the

Board which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that resolution had not been passed. The general powers given by this article shall not be limited by any special authority or power given to the Board by these Articles or any resolution of the Company.

83. Provision for employees

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

84. Local boards

84.1 The Board may make such arrangements as it thinks fit for the management and transaction of the Company's affairs in any specified locality, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may:-

84.1.1 establish any divisional or local boards, committees or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company and may appoint any one or more of the Directors, or any other persons, to be members of such boards, committees, or agencies, or to be managers or agents, and may fix their remuneration;

84.1.2 delegate to any divisional or local board or committee, manager or agent any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate);

84.1.3 authorise the members of any divisional or local boards or committees or any of them to fill any vacancies in them, and to act notwithstanding vacancies.

84.2 Any such appointment or delegation may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board thinks fit and the Board may remove any person so appointed, and may revoke or vary any such delegation, but no person dealing in good faith shall be affected by the revocation or variation.

85. Powers of attorney and agents

The Board may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person to be the agent of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in the Board) and on such terms as the Board determines and may delegate to any person so appointed any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate). 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. The Board may revoke or vary such appointment, but no person dealing in good faith shall be affected by the revocation or variation.

86. Signature on cheques, etc

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 (or any duly authorised committee of the Board) shall from time to time determine.

DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENTS AND INTERESTS

87. Other interests and offices

87.1 Subject to the provisions of the Acts, and provided that he has disclosed to the Directors the nature and extent of any material interest of his, a Director notwithstanding his office:

87.1.1 may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested; and

87.1.2 may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate in which the Company is interested,

and (i) he shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate; (ii) he shall not infringe 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 as a result of any such office or employment or any such transaction or arrangement or any interest in any such body corporate; (iii) he shall not be required to disclose to the Company, or use in performing his duties as a Director of the Company, any confidential information relating to such office or employment if to make such a disclosure or use would result in a breach of a duty or obligation of confidence owed by him in relation to or in connection with that office or employment; (iv) he may absent himself from discussions, whether in meetings of the Directors or otherwise, and exclude himself from information, which will or may relate to that office, employment, transaction, arrangement or interest; and (v) no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit.

87.2 For the purposes of this article:

87.2.1 a general notice given to the Directors that a Director is to be regarded as having an interest of the nature and extent specified in the notice in any transaction or arrangement in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a disclosure that the Director has an interest in any such transaction of the nature and extent so specified; and

87.2.2 an interest of which a Director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his.

88. Authorisation of conflicts

88.1 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 by law:

88.1.1 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 and which may reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest (including a conflict of interest and duty or conflict of duties); and

88.1.2 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 Article 88.1.1, may authorise the manner in which a conflict of interest arising out of such office, employment or position may be dealt with, either before or at the time that such a conflict of interest arises,

provided that the authorisation is effective only if (i) any requirement as to the quorum at the meeting at which the matter is considered is met without counting the Director in question or any other interested Director, and (ii) the matter was agreed to without their voting or would have been agreed to if their votes had not been counted.

88.2 If a matter, or office, employment or position, has been authorised by the Directors in accordance with this article then (subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as the Directors may think fit to impose from time to time, and subject always to their right to vary or terminate such authorisation or the permissions set out below):

88.2.1 the Director shall not be required to disclose to the Company, or use in performing his duties as a Director of the Company, any confidential information relating to such matter, or such office, employment or position if to make such a disclosure or use 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;

88.2.2 the Director may absent himself from discussions, whether in meetings of the Directors or otherwise, and exclude himself from information, which will or may relate to that matter, or that office, employment or position; and

88.2.3 a Director shall not, by reason of his office as a Director of the Company, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he derives from any such matter, or from any such office, employment or position.

89. Permitted interests and voting

89.1 Subject to the provisions of these articles, a Director shall not vote at a meeting of the Directors on any resolution concerning a matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, a material interest (other than an interest in shares, debentures or other securities of, or otherwise in or through, the Company), unless his interest arises only because the case falls within one or more of the following sub-paragraphs:

89.1.1 the resolution relates to the giving to him of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of money lent to, or an obligation incurred by him for the benefit of, the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings;

89.1.2 the resolution relates to the giving to a third party of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of an obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for which the Director has assumed responsibility in whole or part and whether alone or jointly with others under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

89.1.3 the resolution relates to the giving to him of any other indemnity which is on substantially the same terms as indemnities given or to be given to all of the other Directors and/or to the funding by the Company of his expenditure on defending proceedings or the doing by the Company of anything to enable him to avoid incurring such expenditure where all other Directors have been given or are to be given substantially the same arrangements;

- 89.1.4 the resolution relates to the purchase or maintenance for any Director or Directors of insurance against any liability;
- 89.1.5 his interest arises by virtue of his being, or intending to become, a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of an offer of any shares in or debentures or other securities of the Company for subscription, purchase or exchange;
- 89.1.6 the resolution relates to an arrangement for the benefit of the employees and Directors and/or former employees and former directors of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings, and/or the members of their families (including a spouse or civil partner or a former spouse or former civil partner) or any person who is or was dependent on such persons, including but without being limited to a retirement benefits scheme and an employees' share scheme, which does not accord to any Director any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the employees and/or former employees to whom the arrangement relates;
- 89.1.7 the resolution relates to a transaction or arrangement with any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly, provided that he is not the holder of or beneficially interested in 1 per cent. or more of any class of the equity share capital of that company (or of any other company through which his interest is derived) and not entitled to exercise 1 per cent. or more of the voting rights available to members of the relevant company (and for the purpose of calculating the said percentage there shall be disregarded (i) any shares held by the Director as a bare or custodian trustee and in which he has no beneficial interest; (ii) any shares comprised in any authorised unit trust scheme in which the Director is interested only as a unit holder; and (iii) any shares of that class held as treasury shares).
- 89.2 Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the fixing or varying of 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 (provided he is not by virtue of Article 89.1.7, or otherwise under that paragraph, or for any other reason, precluded from voting) each of the Directors concerned shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.
- 89.3 The Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax to any extent, in respect of any particular matter, any provision of these articles prohibiting a Director from voting at a meeting of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors.
- 89.4 If a question arises at a meeting of the Directors as to the right of a Director to vote, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman of the meeting (or, if the Director concerned is the chairman, to the other Directors at the meeting), and his ruling in relation to any Director other than himself (or, as the case may be, the ruling of the majority of the other Directors in relation to the chairman) shall be final and conclusive.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

90. Board meetings

- 90.1 Subject to the provisions of these Articles, the Board may meet for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit. A Director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, at any time summon a Board meeting.
- 90.2 Notice of a Board meeting shall be deemed to be properly given to a Director if it is given to him personally or by word of mouth or sent by instrument to him at his last known address or any other address given by him to the Company for this purpose or given using electronic communications to such address (if any) for the time being notified by him or on his behalf to the Company for that purpose. A Director absent or intending to be absent from the United Kingdom may request that notices of Board meetings shall, during his absence, be sent by instrument or using electronic communication to him at an address given by him to the Company for this purpose but, in the absence of any such request, it shall not be necessary to give notice of a Board meeting to any Director for the time being absent from the United Kingdom. A Director may waive notice of any meeting either prospectively or retrospectively. Any electronic communication given under this Article need not comprise writing if the Board so determines.
- 90.3 Notwithstanding the first sentence of Article 90.1, a Board meeting may consist of a conference between Directors who are not all in one place, provided that each Director who participates is able, directly or by telephonic or other communication (whether in use when these Articles are adopted or developed subsequently), to speak to each of the others and to be heard by each of the others simultaneously. A Director taking part in such a conference shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall be entitled to vote or be counted in a quorum accordingly. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating in the conference is assembled, or, if there is no such group, at the place from where the chairman of the meeting participates.

91. Quorum, competence and voting

- 91.1 The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Board may be fixed by the Board and, unless so fixed at any other number, shall be two. A Board meeting at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all powers and discretions for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board. A director shall not be counted in the quorum present in relation to a matter or resolution on which he is not entitled to vote but shall be counted in the quorum present in relation to all other matters or resolutions considered or voted on at the meeting.
- 91.2 Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

92. Powers of Directors if number falls below minimum

The continuing Directors or Director at any time may act notwithstanding any vacancies in their number, but if, and so long as, the number of directors is less than the number fixed as the necessary quorum for Board meetings, the continuing Directors or Director may act for the purpose of filling up such vacancies or calling general meetings of the Company, but not for any other purpose. If there are no Directors or Director able or willing to act, then any two members may call a general meeting for the purpose of appointing Directors.

93. Chairman

The Board may appoint a chairman and one or more deputy chairmen and determine the period for which each is to hold office. The Board may also revoke any such appointment. The chairman or, in his absence, any deputy chairman (determined as between the deputy chairmen present (if more than one) by seniority in length of appointment or otherwise as resolved by the Board) shall preside at Board meetings. If no chairman or deputy chairman shall have been appointed, or if at any meeting none of them be present within five minutes after the time fixed for holding the meeting or is willing to act as chairman of the meeting, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

94. Resolutions in writing

A resolution in writing agreed to by all the Directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the directors and who would be entitled to vote on the resolution at a meeting of the Directors (provided that number is sufficient to constitute a quorum) shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Directors, duly convened and held, and may consist of several copies each signed by one or more directors. A resolution executed by an alternate Director, however, need not also be executed by his appointor and, if it is executed by a Director who has appointed an alternate Director, it need not also be executed by the alternate Director in that capacity.

95. Delegation of powers

95.1 The Board may entrust to and confer upon any Director any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) on such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as it thinks fit, and either collaterally with, or to the exclusion, of its own powers, and may revoke, withdraw or vary all or any of such powers.

95.2 The Board may delegate any of its powers, authorities or discretions to a committee. Any such committee shall, unless the Board otherwise resolves, have power to sub-delegate to any sub-committees any of the powers or discretions delegated to it. Any such committee or sub-committee shall consist of one or more of the Directors and (if thought fit, and subject to Article 95.3) one or more other persons co-opted to the committee. Any such delegation shall be made on such terms and conditions as the Board thinks fit and either collaterally with, or to the exclusion of, the Board's own powers, and may be revoked or altered.

95.3 Any committee or sub-committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any regulations which may be imposed on it by the Board. Any such regulations may provide for, or authorise, the co-option to the committee or sub-committee of persons other than Directors and for such co-opted members to have voting rights as members of the committee or sub-committee provided that the majority of the members of the committee are Directors, and no resolution of the committee shall be effective unless a majority of the members of the committee present at the meeting are Directors or alternates of Directors.

96. Proceedings of committees

The meetings and proceedings of any such committee with two or more members shall be governed by any regulations made by the Board under Article 95.3 and (subject to any such regulations) such of the provisions of these Articles regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Board as are capable of applying.

97. Validity of proceedings in spite of formal defect

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

BORROWING POWERS

98. General power to borrow

Subject as provided in these Articles, the Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge all or any part of its undertaking, property, assets (present and future) and uncalled capital and, subject to and in accordance with the Statutes, to issue debentures and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any guarantee, debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

99. Maximum limit on borrowings

The Board shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiary undertakings (if any) so as to secure (but as regards subsidiary undertakings only so far as by such exercise it can secure) that the aggregate principal amount of all borrowings by the Group (as defined in Article 100.1 outstanding at any time (exclusive of any borrowings which are owed by any Group company (as so defined) to another Group company and subject to Articles 100.2 and 100.5 below) shall not without the previous sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company exceed an amount equal to four times the Adjusted Capital and Reserves (as so defined).

100. Interpretation of Articles 99 to 104

100.1 For the purposes of the provisions of these Articles relating to borrowing powers:-

100.1.1 **Adjusted Capital and Reserves** shall mean the aggregate of:-

100.1.1.1 the amount paid up or credited as paid up on the issued share capital of the Company and on any share capital that has been unconditionally allotted but not issued; and

100.1.1.2 the amounts standing to the credit of the reserves of the Group (including any share premium account, capital redemption reserve and revaluation reserve) after adding any credit balance or deducting any debit balance on the profit and loss account,

in each case as shown in the Latest Accounts but after: -

100.1.1.3 making such adjustments as may be appropriate to reflect any variations since the date of the Latest Accounts in such share capital or reserves and so that for this purpose if the Company proposes to issue or has issued any shares for cash and the issue has been underwritten or agreed to be subscribed or taken up then these shares

shall be deemed to have been allotted and the amount (including any premium) of the subscription moneys or consideration payable (not being moneys payable later than six months after the date of allotment) shall be deemed to have been paid up on the date when the issue of such shares was underwritten or agreed to be subscribed or taken (or, if such underwriting or subscription or purchase was conditional, on the date when it becomes unconditional);

- 100.1.1.4 making such adjustments as may be appropriate to reflect any variations since the date of the Latest Accounts in the interests of the Company in its subsidiary undertakings (including any undertaking which was not a subsidiary undertaking at that date but which is so as at the relevant time) and any undertaking which was a subsidiary undertaking at the date of the latest accounts but which is no longer so at the relevant time and any variations as a result of the transaction in relation to which the calculation falls to be made;
 - 100.1.1.5 excluding any sums attributable to outside interests in any subsidiary undertaking;
 - 100.1.1.6 deducting (a) any distributions declared, recommended or made by a Group company (to a person other than another Group company) out of profits earned up to and including the date of the Latest Accounts (to the extent that any such distributions are not provided for in such Accounts) and (b) any amounts attributable to intangible assets (including goodwill) shown in the Latest Accounts;
 - 100.1.1.7 making such other adjustments (if any) as the auditors may consider appropriate.
- 100.1.2 **Borrowings** shall, subject to Articles 100.1.2.8 to 100.1.2.12 be deemed to include the following:-
- 100.1.2.1 the principal amount for the time being outstanding and owing by a Group company in respect of any loan capital (whether secured or unsecured and whether issued for cash or otherwise) owned otherwise than by a Group company;
 - 100.1.2.2 the principal amount raised by any Group company by acceptances under any acceptance credit opened on its behalf and in its favour by any bank or accepting house (not being acceptances in respect of the purchase or sale of goods or the provision of services in the ordinary course of business which are outstanding for six months or less);
 - 100.1.2.3 the nominal amount of any share capital and the principal amount of any debenture or borrowings of any person to the extent that the payment or redemption or repayment is the subject of a guarantee or indemnity or security given by a Group company or which any Group company may be required to purchase but excluding any such share capital which is for the time being beneficially owned by, and any such borrowings which are for the time being owed to, a Group company;

- 100.1.2.4 the nominal amount of any share capital (other than equity share capital) of any subsidiary undertaking owned otherwise than by any Group company;
- 100.1.2.5 any fixed or minimum premium payable on final redemption or repayment of any debentures, share capital or other borrowing or deemed borrowings falling to be taken into account;
- 100.1.2.6 any amount in respect of a finance lease payable by a Group company which would be shown as being so payable in a balance sheet prepared in accordance with the accounting principles used in the preparation of the Latest Accounts, and so that for these purposes finance lease means a contract between a lessor and a Group company as lessee or sub-lessee where substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset leased or sub-leased are to be borne by the lessee or sub-lessee; and
- 100.1.2.7 any part of the purchase price of any asset acquired by any Group company, the payment of which is deferred beyond the date of completion of the conveyance, assignment or transfer of the legal title to such assets, or, if no such conveyance, assignment or transfer is to take place within six months after the date on which the contract for such purchase is entered into or (if later) becomes unconditional, beyond that date,
- but to exclude the following:-
- 100.1.2.8 borrowings by a Group company to finance any contract in respect of which any part of the price receivable under the contract by that or any other Group company is guaranteed or insured by any government, governmental agency or body or by a person (not being a Group company) carrying on the business of providing credit insurance, up to an amount equal to that part of the price receivable under the contract which is so guaranteed or insured;
- 100.1.2.9 borrowings by a Group company before, and outstanding after, it becomes a subsidiary undertaking of the Company and amounts secured on an asset before, and remaining so secured after, it is acquired by a Group company until six months after the undertaking becomes a subsidiary undertaking or the asset is acquired, as the case may be;
- 100.1.2.10 any guarantee or indemnity given by any Group company in respect of any amount or obligation deemed not to be moneys borrowed under this article; and
- 100.1.2.11 any amount payable under any hire purchase agreement, credit sale agreement, operating lease or similar agreement which is not a finance lease for the purposes of Article 100.1.2.6 above; and
- 100.1.2.12 borrowings incurred by a Group company for the purposes of repaying within six months of the borrowing all or any part of any borrowing

made by it or another Group company, pending their application for that purpose during the period;

100.1.3 **Excepted Foreign Currency Borrowings** means borrowings denominated or repayable in a currency other than sterling which have the benefit of an HM Treasury exchange cover scheme, forward currency contract, currency option, back-to-back loan, swap or other arrangement taken out or entered into to reduce the risks associated with fluctuations in the exchange rates;

100.1.4 **Group** means the Company and its subsidiary undertakings from time to time and **Group company** means any undertaking in the Group;

100.1.5 **Latest Accounts** means:-

100.1.5.1 the latest audited balance sheet of the Company; or

100.1.5.2 (where the Company prepares an audited consolidated balance sheet in respect of the Group), the latest audited consolidated balance sheet of the Group

together, in either case, with the latest audited balance sheet of any subsidiary undertaking of the Company which is not included above (and so that if the Company prepares its main audited consolidated balance sheet in accordance with one accounting convention and a supplementary balance sheet in accordance with another convention the main one shall be taken as the audited consolidated balance sheet for the purposes of this Article);

100.1.6 **outside interests** means the proportion of the nominal amount of the issued equity share capital of a partly owned subsidiary undertaking which is not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Company;

100.1.7 **subsidiary undertaking** means a subsidiary undertaking of the Company.

100.2 For the purposes of any calculation under this Article:-

100.2.1 borrowings by a partly owned subsidiary undertaking and not owing to another Group company shall (notwithstanding Article 100.1.2) be taken into account subject to the exclusion of a proportionate amount of such borrowings corresponding to the outside interests;

100.2.2 borrowings owing to a partly owned subsidiary undertaking by another Group company shall, subject to Article 100.1.2 and 100.2.3, be taken into account to the extent of the proportionate amount of such borrowings corresponding to the outside interests; and

100.2.3 in the case of borrowings and moneys owing to a partly owned subsidiary undertaking by another partly owned subsidiary undertaking, the proportion which would otherwise be taken into account under Article 100.2.2 shall be reduced by the exclusion of a proportionate amount of such borrowings corresponding to the outside interests in the borrowing subsidiary undertaking;

100.2.4 no amount shall be taken into account more than once in any calculation of moneys borrowed; and

100.2.5 any borrowing denominated or repayable, or any cash deposited, in a currency other than sterling shall:-

100.2.5.1 with the exception of Excepted Foreign Currency Borrowings, be translated into sterling at the rate of exchange in London at the close of business on the last business day before the date on which the calculation is made or, if it would result in a lower figure, at the rate of exchange in London at the close of business on the date of the Latest Accounts and so that, for these purposes, the rate of exchange in London shall be taken as the spot rate quoted by a London clearing bank selected by the board for the purchase by the Company of the currency and amount in question for sterling; and

100.2.5.2 in the case of any Excepted Foreign Currency Borrowings, at the rate of exchange applicable to such borrowings on their repayment to the extent that such rate is fixed under the scheme or other arrangement in connection with which the borrowing arises, provided that, where it is not possible to determine such rate, the borrowing shall be translated into sterling on such basis as may be agreed with, or determined by, the auditors or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of Article 100.2.5.1.

100.3 In determining the amount of any borrowings or debentures or of any share capital for the purpose of this article there shall be taken into account the nominal or principal amount thereof (or, in the case of partly-paid debentures or shares, the amount for the time being paid up thereon) together with any fixed or minimum premium payable on final repayment or redemption.

100.4 If moneys are borrowed or debentures or shares are issued on terms that they may be repayable or redeemable (or that any Group company may be required to purchase them) earlier than their final maturity date (whether by exercise of an option on the part of the issuer or the creditor (or a trustee for the creditor) or the shareholder, by reason of a default or for any other reason) at a premium or discount to their nominal or principal amount then there shall be taken into account the amount (or the greater or greatest of two or more alternative amounts) which would, if those circumstances occurred, be payable on such repayment, redemption or purchase at the date as at which the calculation is being made.

100.5 There shall be offset against the amount of the borrowings any amounts beneficially owned by a Group company which represent the value of cash deposited and which would be shown as a current asset in a balance sheet prepared in accordance with the accounting principles used in the preparation of the Latest Accounts, subject, in the case of any such items which are beneficially owned by a partly owned subsidiary undertaking, to the exclusion of a proportionate amount of those items corresponding to outside interests in that subsidiary undertaking. For these purposes, cash deposited means an amount equal to the aggregate for the time being of all cash deposits with any bank or other person (not being a Group company), the realisable value of any certificates issued by governments and companies and other readily realisable deposits.

101. Fluctuating rates of exchange

The Company shall not be in breach of the borrowing limit under these Articles by reason of the limit being exceeded as a result only of any fluctuation in rates of exchange provided that within six months of the board becoming aware of any such fluctuation or change

which would but for this provision have caused such a breach, the aggregate principal amount of all borrowings by the Group in accordance with this article is reduced to an amount not exceeding the said limit.

102. Changes in legislation

If as a result of any change in legislation relating to or affecting taxation matters, any amount payable by a Group company in respect of any finance lease shall increase and, if in consequence the borrowing limit under these Articles is exceeded, an amount of moneys borrowed equal to the excess may be disregarded until the expiration of six months after the date on which the Board becomes aware that such a situation has arisen.

103. Validity of borrowing arrangements

No person dealing with the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings shall be concerned to see or inquire whether the borrowing limit imposed under these Articles is observed, and no debt incurred or security given in excess of such limit shall be void or voidable at the instance of the Company or any other Group company unless the lender or the recipient of the security had, at the time when the debt was incurred or security given, express notice that the limit had been or would thereby be exceeded.

104. Certification of auditors

A certificate or report by the auditors as to the amount of Adjusted Capital and Reserves or the amount of borrowings or to the effect that the limit imposed by these Articles has or has not been or will or will not be exceeded at any particular time or times shall be conclusive evidence of the amount or of that fact.

SECRETARY AND AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

105. Secretary

The Secretary shall be appointed by the Board on such terms and for such period as it thinks fit. Any Secretary so appointed may be removed from office by the Board at any time, but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract between him and the Company. If thought fit, the Board may appoint two or more persons as joint secretaries, and may also appoint one or more deputy and/or assistant secretaries, in each case on such terms as it thinks fit.

106. Authentication of documents

Any Director or the Secretary or any person appointed by the Board for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any document affecting the constitution of the Company (including its memorandum and articles of association) and any resolution passed by the Company or the holders of any class of shares or the Board or a committee of the Board and any books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company, and to certify copies of them or extracts from them as true copies or extracts and any such authentication or certification shall be conclusive and binding on all concerned.

SEALS

107. Seals

- 107.1 The Board shall provide for the safe custody of the seal and any securities seal and neither shall be used without the authority of the Board.
- 107.2 The Board may determine who shall sign any instrument to which the seal is affixed, either generally or in relation to a particular instrument or type of instrument, and may also determine, either generally or in any particular case, that such signatures shall be dispensed with.
- 107.3 Unless otherwise decided by the Board:-
- 107.3.1 certificates for shares, debentures or other securities of the Company issued under seal need not be signed; and
- 107.3.2 every other instrument to which a seal is affixed shall be signed autographically or manually on behalf of the Company by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature and for this purpose an authorised person is any Director or the Secretary, or any person authorised by the Directors for the purpose of signing instruments to which the seal is affixed.
- 107.4 Any document may be executed under the seal by impressing the seal by mechanical means or by printing the seal or a facsimile of it on the document or by applying the seal or a facsimile of it by any other means to the document.
- 107.5 A document signed, with the authority of the Board, by a Director in the presence of a witness who attests the signature, or by a Director and the Secretary or by two Directors, and expressed to be executed by the Company shall have the same effect as if executed under seal.

108. Official seal for use abroad

The Company may exercise the powers conferred by the Statutes with regard to having an official seal for use abroad and those powers shall be vested in the Board.

MINUTES AND BOOKS

109. Minutes and books

- 109.1 The Board shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose of:-
- 109.1.1 all appointments of officers made by the Board;
- 109.1.2 the names of the Directors (or their alternates) and any other persons present at each meeting of the Board and of any committee of the Board; and
- 109.1.3 all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company and of any class of members of the Company and of the Board and of any committee of the Board.
- 109.2 Any such minutes shall be conclusive evidence of any such proceedings if signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were held or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting.

- 109.3 Minutes shall be retained for at least ten years from the date of the appointment or meeting and shall be kept available for inspection in accordance with the Acts.

DIVIDENDS

110. Declaration of dividends

The Company may, by ordinary resolution, declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members, and may fix the time for payment of such dividends, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Directors.

111. Interim dividends

The Board may pay interim dividends (including any dividend payable at a fixed rate) if it appears to the Board that they are justified by the financial position of the Company, If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes, the Board may pay interim dividends on shares which rank after shares conferring preferred rights with regard to dividends as well as on shares with preferred rights unless at the time of a payment a preferential dividend is in arrears. If the Board acts in good faith, none of the directors shall incur any liability to the holders of any shares for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of any dividend on any shares with rights ranking after or pari passu with those shares.

112. Calculation and currency of dividends

- 112.1 Unless and to the extent that the rights attached to, or the terms of issue of, any share otherwise provide:-

112.1.1 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 amounts paid on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid (provided that, in accordance with Article 130, no amount paid on a share in advance of calls shall be treated as paid on that share); and

112.1.2 dividends may be declared or paid in any currency.

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

113. Dividends not to bear interest

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

114. Permitted deductions

The Board may deduct from any dividend or other moneys payable to any member (either alone or jointly with another), on or in respect of a share all such sums (if any) presently

payable by him (either alone or jointly with another), to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to shares of the Company.

115. Waiver of dividends

The waiver, in whole or in part, of any dividend on any share by any document shall be effective only if such document is executed by the holder (or the person entitled to the share in consequence of a transmission 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.

116. Manner of payment of dividends

116.1 Any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share may be paid to the member or to such other person as the member (or, in the case of joint holders of a share, all of them) may direct by notice given to the Company. Such dividend or other moneys may be paid:-

116.1.1 by cheque or warrant made payable to the payee or (where there is more than one payee) to any one of them; or

116.1.2 by any direct debit, bank or other funds transfer system (including, without limitation, payment through a relevant system) to such account as the payee or payees shall direct by notice given to the Company; or

116.1.3 by any other method approved by the Board and agreed by the member (or, in the case of joint holders of a share, all of them).

116.2 A cheque or warrant may be sent by post:-

116.2.1 to the registered address of the holder of the share or, in the case of joint holders, to the registered address of the person whose name stands first in the register; or

116.2.2 if a person is entitled by transmission to the share, as if it were a notice to be given under Article 153; or

116.2.3 in any case, to such person and to such address as the holder or joint holders may direct by notice given to the Company.

117. Risk

Every cheque or warrant sent in accordance with these articles shall be sent at risk of the holder or person entitled. The Company shall have no responsibility for any sums lost or delayed in the course of payment by any method used by the Company in accordance with Article 116. Payment of a cheque or warrant by the bank on which it was drawn or the transfer of funds by a bank or other funds transfer system shall be a good discharge to the Company.

118. Receipts of joint holders

Any person registered as a joint holder of any share or who is entitled jointly to a share in consequence of a transmission event may give an effective receipt for any dividend or other moneys payable or property distributable in respect of the share.

119. Scrip dividends

- 119.1 The Board may, with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company, offer any holders of ordinary shares the right to elect to receive further ordinary shares, credited as fully paid, instead of cash in respect of all (or some part) of any dividend specified by the ordinary resolution (**a scrip dividend**) in accordance with the following provisions of this article.
- 119.2 The ordinary resolution may specify a particular dividend (whether or not declared) or may specify all or any dividends payable within a specified period expiring no later than five years after the date of the ordinary resolution (and provided that an adequate number of unissued shares is available for the purpose). Any such offer shall, where practicable, be made prior to or contemporaneously with the announcement of the dividend in question and any related information as to the Company's profits for the relevant financial period or part of it.
- 119.3 The basis of allotment shall be determined by the Board so that, as nearly as possible, the value of the further ordinary shares (including any fractional entitlement) is equal to the amount of the cash dividend which would otherwise have been paid (disregarding any associated tax credit).
- 119.4 For such purpose the value of the further ordinary share shall be the average of the middle market quotations of a share of that class as derived from the Daily Official List of the London Stock Exchange plc on each of the first five consecutive business days on which such shares are quoted "ex dividend" or shall be calculated in such other manner as may be determined by the ordinary resolution.
- 119.5 The Board shall, after determining the basis of allotment, give notice to the members of the right of election accorded to them and shall specify the procedure to be followed in order to make the election. The Board is not required to give notice to a shareholder who has previously made, and has not revoked, an earlier election to receive ordinary shares in lieu of all future dividends, but instead shall send him a reminder that he has made such an election, indicating how that election may be revoked in time for the dividend then proposed to be paid.
- 119.6 The dividend (or that part of it) in respect of which an election for a scrip dividend has been made shall not be paid and instead further ordinary shares shall be allotted in accordance with the election; for such purpose the Board shall capitalise a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the shares to be allotted out of such sums as are available for the purpose as the Board may consider appropriate and shall apply the same in paying up in full the shares for such allotment.
- 119.7 The further ordinary shares so allotted shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the fully paid shares then in issue, save only as regards participation in the relevant dividend.
- 119.8 The Board may do all acts and things as it considers necessary or expedient to give effect to any such capitalisation, with full power to the Board to make such provisions as it thinks fit in the case of shares becoming distributable in fractions (including provisions whereby, in whole or in part, fractional entitlements are disregarded or rounded up or the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than to the members concerned). The Board may authorise any person to enter into, on behalf of all the members interested, an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and incidental matters

and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.

- 119.9 To the extent that the entitlement of the holder of ordinary shares in respect of any dividend is less than the value of one new ordinary share (as determined for the basis of any scrip dividend) the Board may also from time to time establish or vary a procedure for such entitlement to be accrued and aggregated with any similar entitlement for the purposes of any subsequent scrip dividend.
- 119.10 Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board may at any time prior to payment of any specific dividend determine that the dividend shall be payable wholly in cash after all and that all elections made in respect of that dividend shall be disregarded. The dividend shall be payable wholly in cash if the ordinary share capital of the Company ceases to be listed on the Official List of the UK Listing Authority or the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange at any time prior to the due date of issue of the additional shares or if the listing is suspended and not reinstated by the date immediately preceding the due date of such issue.
- 119.11 The Board may determine that the right of election shall not be made available to any members with registered addresses in any territory where, in the opinion of the board, this would be unlawful or compliance with local laws or regulations would be unduly onerous.

120. Retention and forfeiture of dividends

- 120.1 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 other obligations in respect of which the lien exists.
- 120.2 The Board may retain dividends payable upon shares in respect of which any person is, under the provisions as to the transmission of shares contained above, 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.
- 120.3 Without prejudice to Article 120.5, all unclaimed dividends or other moneys payable on, or in respect of, a share may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of the Company until claimed. The payment of any unclaimed dividend or other moneys payable on, or in respect of, a share into a separate account shall not constitute the Company a trustee in respect of it.
- 120.4 The Company shall not be obliged to send any dividends or other sums payable in respect of a share to the holder of that share if such a payment sent by the Company to that person in accordance with Article 116 is returned undelivered or left uncashed on at least two consecutive occasions, or, following one such occasion, if reasonable enquiries have failed to establish the new address for that person or, with respect to a payment to be made by a funds transfer system, a new account for that purpose. The entitlement conferred on the Company by this article in respect of any member shall cease if the member notifies the Company of an address or, where payment is to be made by a funds transfer system, details of the account, to be used for that purpose.
- 120.5 Any dividend unclaimed after a period of 12 years from the date when it became due for payment shall, if the Board so resolves, be forfeited and shall cease to remain owing by the Company.

121. Dividends in specie

- 121.1 The Company may, upon the recommendation of the Board, by ordinary resolution direct that payment of a dividend may be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets (and in particular of paid up shares or debentures of any other company).
- 121.2 Where any difficulty arises with respect to such distribution, the Board may settle the same as it thinks fit and, in particular, may:-
- 121.2.1 issue fractional certificates or may appoint any person to sell and transfer any fractions or disregard fractions altogether;
 - 121.2.2 fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part of them;
 - 121.2.3 determine that cash payments shall be made to any members on the basis of the value so fixed in order to ensure equality of distribution; and
 - 121.2.4 vest any such specific assets in trustees on such trusts for the persons entitled to the dividend as the Board may think fit.

RECORD DATES

122. Fixing of record dates

- 122.1 Notwithstanding any other of these Articles, but without prejudice to any rights attached to any shares, the Company or the Board may by resolution specify a date (the **record date**) by reference to which a dividend will be declared or paid or a distribution, allotment or issue made, and that date may be before, on or after the date on which the dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, paid or made.
- 122.2 In the absence of a record date being fixed, entitlement to any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue shall be determined by reference to the date on which the dividend is declared or the distribution, allotment or issue is made.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS AND RESERVES

123. Capitalisation of profits and reserves

- 123.1 The Board may, with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company: -
- 123.1.1 resolve to capitalise any sum standing to the credit of any reserve or other fund of the Company (including share premium account and capital redemption reserve) or any sum standing to the credit of the profit and loss account not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not it is available for distribution); and
 - 123.1.2 appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the members in proportion to the nominal amounts of the shares (whether or not fully paid) held by them respectively which would entitle them to participate in a distribution of that sum if the shares were fully paid and the sum were then distributable and were distributed by way of dividend and apply such sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them respectively, or in paying up in full unissued shares or debentures of the Company of a nominal amount equal to that sum (in which case for the

purposes of this Article the restrictions under the Statutes on the payment of dividends and the making of distributions in respect of shares held as treasury shares shall be deemed not to apply), and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those members or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other, or otherwise deal with such sum as directed by the resolution, provided that the share premium account, the capital redemption reserve and any sum not available for distribution in accordance with the Statutes may only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted credited as fully paid;

- 123.1.3 resolve that any shares so allotted to any member in respect of a holding by him of any partly paid shares shall, so long as such shares remain partly paid, rank for dividend only to the extent that the latter shares rank for dividend.
- 123.2 The Board may do all acts and things it considers necessary or expedient to give effect to such capitalisation. Where any difficulty arises in respect of any distribution of any capitalised reserve or other sum, the Board may settle the difficulty as it thinks fit and in particular may make such provisions as it thinks fit in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions (including provisions for payment in cash or otherwise or whereby fractional entitlements are disregarded or under which the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than the member concerned).
- 123.3 The Board may also authorise any person to sign, on behalf of all the persons entitled to share in the distribution, an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and any matters incidental to it, and any such agreement shall be binding on all such persons.

CERTIFICATES

124. Issue of share certificates

- 124.1 Except as provided in Article 124.3, every person whose name is entered in the register as the holder of any certificated shares shall be entitled, without payment, to one certificate for all the certificated shares of each class held by him and, if he transfers a part of his holding of the shares represented by a certificate, or elects to hold part in uncertificated form, to a certificate for the balance of his holding of certificated shares.
- 124.2 Every share certificate shall be issued by the Company in such manner as the Board may decide (which may include use of the seal or securities seal or, in the case of shares on a branch register, an official seal for use in the relevant territory and/or facsimile signatures by one or more Directors or the Secretary or other person authorised to sign the certificate on behalf of the Company). Each certificate shall specify the number, class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up on the shares. No certificate shall be issued representing shares of more than one class.
- 124.3 The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for shares held jointly by more than one person and delivery of a certificate to one joint holder shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them. No certificate shall be issued in respect of any shares held by a market nominee.

125. Cancellation and replacement of certificates

- 125.1 Any two or more certificates representing shares of any one class held by any member may, at his request, be cancelled and a single new certificate for all such shares issued in lieu without charge.
- 125.2 If any member shall surrender a share certificate representing shares held by him for cancellation and request the Company to issue in lieu two or more certificates representing such shares in such proportions as he may specify, the Board may, if it thinks fit, comply with such request on payment of such fee (if any) as the Board may decide.
- 125.3 If a share certificate is damaged, defaced, worn out, or alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, a new certificate representing the same shares may be issued to the holder on request subject to delivery up of the old certificate or (if alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed) compliance with such conditions (if any) as to evidence, indemnity and security for such indemnity, and the payment of any expenses of the Company in connection with the request, as the Board thinks fit.
- 125.4 In the case of joint holders of a share any such request may be made by any one of the joint holders.

CALLS ON SHARES

126. Power to make calls

The Board may, from time to time, make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares, whether in respect of the nominal value of the shares or any premium (subject always to the terms of allotment of those shares). Each member shall (subject to being given at least 14 days' notice specifying the time or times and place of payment) pay to the Company, the amount called on his shares as required by the notice. A call may be required to be paid in instalments and may be revoked or postponed by the Board in whole or in part at any time before receipt by the Company of the payment due under it. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for it notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the share in respect of which the call was made.

127. Time when call made

A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising that call is passed.

128. Liability of joint holders

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

129. Failure to pay call

- 129.1 If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the due date for payment, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest on the sum from the due date for payment to the date of actual payment at the rate fixed by the terms of the allotment of the share or, if no rate is fixed, the rate determined by the Board, not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum or, if higher, the appropriate rate (as defined in the 1985 Act), and all costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment, but the Board may,

in any case or cases, waive payment of such interest, costs, charges and expenses, wholly or in part.

- 129.2 No dividend, or other payment or distribution, in respect of any such share shall be paid or distributed and no other rights, which would otherwise normally be exercisable in accordance with these articles by a holder of fully paid shares, may be exercised by the holder of any share so long as any such amount, or any interest, costs, charges or expenses payable in accordance with this Article in relation thereto, remains unpaid.

130. Other sums due on shares

Any sum which by the terms of allotment of a share becomes payable upon allotment or at any fixed date shall, for the purposes of these Articles, be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date fixed for payment. In the case of non-payment, the provisions of these Articles as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture or otherwise shall apply as if such sum had become due and payable by virtue of a call.

131. Power to differentiate

On any issue of shares the Board may make arrangements to differentiate between the holders of the shares as to the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.

132. Payments of calls in advance

The Board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid on the shares held by him, and such payment in advance of calls shall extinguish pro tanto the liability upon the shares in respect of which it is made. The Company may pay interest upon the moneys so received (until they would but for such advance become payable) at such rate as may be agreed between the member paying such sum and the Board. No sum paid up in advance of calls shall entitle the holder of the share in respect of which that sum has been paid to any portion of a dividend, or other payment or distribution, declared in respect of any period prior to the date upon which such sum would, but for such payment, become payable.

FORFEITURE, SURRENDER AND LIEN

133. Notice on failure to pay a call

- 133.1 If the whole or any part of any call or instalment of a call remains unpaid after the due date for payment, the Board may give notice to the person from whom it is due requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued on it and any costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment.
- 133.2 The notice shall name a further day (not being less 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 the notice, the share on which the call was made or instalment is payable will be liable to be forfeited.

134. Forfeiture for non-compliance

- 134.1 If a notice given under Article 133 is not complied with, any share to which that notice relates may, at any time before the payment required by that notice has been made, be

forfeited by a resolution of the Board (and so that such forfeiture shall be deemed to occur at the time of the passing of such resolution). The forfeiture shall include all dividends and other payments or distributions declared in respect of the forfeited share and not actually paid or distributed before forfeiture. The Board may accept a surrender of any share liable to be forfeited.

- 134.2 A person, all or any of whose shares have been forfeited or surrendered, shall cease to be a member in respect of those shares and shall surrender any certificate for those shares to the Company for cancellation.

135. Notice of forfeiture

When any share has been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be given to the holder of the share or, as the case may be, the person entitled to the share by transmission, and an entry of such notice having been given, and of the date of the forfeiture, shall be made in the Register but no forfeiture shall be invalidated by any omission to give such notice or to make such entry.

136. Annulment of forfeiture

The Board may, at any time before the forfeited or surrendered share has been sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, annul the forfeiture or surrender upon the terms of payment of all calls and interest due upon and expenses incurred in connection with the call and forfeiture proceedings and upon any further terms it may think fit.

137. Disposal of forfeited shares

A share so forfeited or surrendered shall become the property of the Company and may (subject to the Statutes) be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, either to the person who was before such forfeiture or surrender the holder of the share or to any other person upon such terms and in such manner as the Board shall think fit and whether with or without all or any part of the amount previously paid on the share being credited as paid. Where, for the purposes of its disposal, a forfeited or surrendered share held in certificated form is to be transferred to any person, the Board may appoint any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to or in accordance with the directions of that person. Where, for the purpose of its disposal, a forfeited or surrendered share held in uncertificated form is to be transferred to any person, the Board may exercise any of the Company's powers under Article 5.3. The Company may receive the consideration given for the share on its disposal.

138. Liabilities on forfeiture

A person any of whose shares have been forfeited or surrendered 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 moneys on the rate at which interest was payable on those moneys before the forfeiture or surrender or, if no interest was payable, at the rate determined by the Board, not exceeding 15 per cent, per annum or, if higher, the appropriate rate (as defined in the 1985 Act), 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 for any consideration received on their disposal or waive payment in whole or in part.

139. Lien on partly paid shares

The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys payable (whether or not due) in respect of that share. The lien shall extend to all dividends and other payments or distributions payable or distributable in respect of the relevant share. The Board may waive any lien which has arisen and may declare any share to be exempt, wholly or partially, from the provisions of this article.

140. Enforcement of lien by sale

140.1 The Company may sell any share on which it has a lien in such manner as the board thinks fit, but no sale shall be made unless an amount payable on the share in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable, nor until the expiration of 14 days after a notice demanding payment of the amount presently payable, and giving notice of the intention to sell in default, has been given to the holder for the time being of the share or the person entitled to it by reason of a transmission event.

140.2 To give effect to that sale the Board may appoint any person to transfer the share sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the buyer.

141. Application of proceeds of sale

The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the Company's costs associated with the sale, shall be applied in or towards satisfaction of the amount in respect of which the lien exists, and any residue shall (subject to a like lien for debts or liabilities not presently payable but which existed on the share prior to the sale), on surrender to the Company for cancellation of the certificate (if any) in respect of the share sold, be paid to the person entitled to the share immediately before the sale.

142. Evidence of forfeiture or lien

A statutory declaration by a Director or the Secretary of the Company that a share has been forfeited or surrendered or sold to satisfy a lien of the Company on a date stated in the declaration shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in the declaration as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. The declaration shall (subject if necessary to the relevant transfer being made) 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 not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money (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 disposal of the share. The remedy of any person aggrieved in respect of the proceedings shall be in damages only and against the Company exclusively.

UNTRACEABLE MEMBERS

143. Power to dispose of shares of untraced members

143.1 The Company may sell, in such manner as the Board sees fit and at the best price reasonably obtainable, any share held by a member or to which a person is entitled by transmission if:-

- 143.1.1 the share has been in issue for at least the previous 12 years and during that period at least three cash dividends have become payable in respect of the share and have been sent by the Company in a manner authorised by these Articles;
 - 143.1.2 during that period of 12 years no cash dividend payable in respect of the share has been claimed, no cheque or warrant or other payment for an amount payable in respect of the share has been cashed or otherwise paid and no communication has been received by the Company from the member or person;
 - 143.1.3 the Company has, after the expiration of that period, published advertisements in at least one leading national newspaper and one newspaper circulating in the area in which the last known address of the member (or person entitled by transmission to the share) or the address at which notices may be given under these articles is located, in each case giving notice of its intention to sell the share; and
 - 143.1.4 the Company has not, during a further period of three months after the publication of those advertisements and prior to the sale of the share, received any communication in respect of the share from the member or person entitled by transmission.
- 143.2 The Company shall also be entitled to sell, in the manner provided for in Article 143.1, any share (an **additional share**) issued on or before the date of publication of the first of any advertisements under Article 143.1 in right of any share to which that Article applies (or in right of any share to which this Article 143.2 applies) if the conditions in Articles 143.1.1 to 143.1.4 are satisfied in relation to the additional share (but as if references to a period of 12 years were references to a period beginning on the date of allotment of the share and ending on the date of publication of the first advertisements referred to above).
- 143.3 To give effect to any sales under this article the Board may:-
- 143.3.1 where the shares are held in certificated form, appoint any person to execute, as transferor, an instrument of transfer of the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the buyer;
 - 143.3.2 where the shares are held in uncertificated form, do all acts and things it considers necessary or expedient to effect the transfer of the shares to or in accordance with the directions of the buyer.
- 143.4 The buyer shall not be bound to see the application of the purchase money; nor shall the title of the new holder to the shares be affected by any irregularity in, or invalidity of, the proceedings relating to the sale.

144. Sale procedure and application of proceeds

- 144.1 The Company shall be indebted to the person entitled to the share at the date of sale for an amount equal to the net proceeds of sale, but no trust shall be created and, pending payment of the net proceeds of sale to such person, the proceeds may be used in the Company's business or invested in such a way as the Board may from time to time think fit.
- 144.2 No interest shall be payable in respect of the net proceeds and the Company shall not be required to account for any money earned on the net proceeds.

ACCOUNTS

145. Accounts

Accounting records sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and otherwise complying with the Statutes shall be kept at the Office or, subject to the Statutes, at such other place or places as the Board thinks fit and shall always be open to the inspection by the Company's officers. No member (as such) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Company except as conferred by law or ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or authorised by the Board.

146. Summary financial statements

Where permitted by the Statutes, the Company may send a summary financial statement in the form specified by the Statutes to the persons who would otherwise be entitled to be sent a copy of the Company's full annual accounts and reports.

AUDITORS

147. Validity of acts of auditors

Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, all acts done by any person acting as an auditor shall, as regards all persons dealing in good faith with the Company, be valid notwithstanding that there was some defect in his appointment or that he was at the time of his appointment not qualified for appointment or subsequently became disqualified.

148. Rights of auditors

The auditors shall be entitled to attend any general meeting and to be given all notices of, and other communications relating to, any general meeting which any member is entitled to receive and to be heard at any general meeting on any part of the business of the meeting which concerns them as auditors.

SERVICE OF NOTICES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

149. Notices in writing

Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to these articles shall be in writing other than a notice calling a meeting of the Directors which need not be in writing.

150. Method of giving notice to members

150.1 Any notice, document or information may (without prejudice to articles 155 and 156) be sent or supplied by the Company to any member either:

150.1.1 personally; or

150.1.2 by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address or postal address given pursuant to article 150.4, or by leaving it at that address; or

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

- 150.1.4 by making it available on a website, provided that the requirements in article 150.2 and the provisions of the Acts are satisfied.
- 150.2 The requirements referred to in article 150.1.4 are that:
- 150.2.1 the member has agreed (generally or specifically) that the notice, document or information may be sent or supplied to him by being made available on a website (and has not revoked that agreement), or the member has been asked by the Company to agree that the Company may send or supply notices, documents and information generally, or the notice, document or information in question, to him by making it available on a website and the Company has not received a response within the period of 28 days beginning on the date on which the Company's request was sent and the member is therefore taken to have so agreed (and has not revoked that agreement);
 - 150.2.2 the member is sent a notification of the presence of the notice, document or information on a website, the address of that website, the place on that website where it may be accessed, and how it may be accessed ("**notification of availability**");
 - 150.2.3 in the case of a notice of meeting, the notification of availability states that it concerns a notice of a company meeting, specifies the place, time and date of the meeting, and states whether it will be an annual general meeting; and
 - 150.2.4 the notice, document or information continues to be published on that website, in the case of a notice of meeting, throughout the period beginning with the date of the notification of availability and ending with the conclusion of the meeting and in all other cases throughout the period specified by any applicable provision of the Acts, or, if no such period is specified, throughout the period of 28 days beginning with the date on which the notification of availability is sent to the member, save that if the notice, document or information is made available for part only of that period then failure to make it available throughout that period shall be disregarded where such failure is wholly attributable to circumstances which it would not be reasonable to have expected the Company to prevent or avoid.
- 150.3 In the case of joint holders of a share:
- 150.3.1 it shall be sufficient for all notices, documents and other information to be sent or supplied to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register of members in respect of the joint holding (the "**first named holder**") only; and
 - 150.3.2 the agreement of the first named holder that notices, documents and information may be sent or supplied in electronic form or by being made available on a website shall be binding on all the joint holders.
- 150.4 A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the Company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices, documents and other information may be sent or supplied to him or an electronic address at which notices, documents and other information may be sent or supplied to him shall be entitled to receive notices, documents and other information from the Company at that address, but, unless he does so, shall not be entitled to receive any notice, document or other information from the Company.

150.5 The Company may at any time and at its sole discretion choose to send or supply notices, documents and information only in hard copy form to some or all members.

150.6 For the avoidance of doubt, the provisions of this article are subject to article 38.4.

151. Notice by members

Unless otherwise provided by these articles, a member or a person entitled by transmission to a share shall give any notice or other document under these Articles to the Company by whichever of the following methods he may in his absolute discretion determine:-

151.1 by posting the notice or other document in a prepaid envelope addressed to the Office; or

151.2 by leaving the notice or other document at the Office; or

151.3 by sending the notice or other document using electronic communications to such address (if any) for the time being notified by or on behalf of the Company for that purpose.

152. When notice or other communication deemed to have been received

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

152.1 by post, shall be deemed to have been received 24 hours after the time at which the envelope containing the notice, document or information was posted unless it was sent by second class post, or there is only one class of post, or it was sent by air mail to an address outside the United Kingdom, in which case it shall be deemed to have been received 48 hours after it was posted. Proof that the envelope was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice, document or information was sent;

152.2 by being left at a shareholder's registered address or postal address given pursuant to article 150.4, shall be deemed to have been received on the day it was left;

152.3 by electronic means, shall be deemed to have been received 24 hours after it was sent. Proof that a notice, document or information in electronic form was addressed to the electronic address provided by the member for the purpose of receiving communications from the Company shall be conclusive evidence that the notice, document or information was sent;

152.4 by making it available on a website, shall be deemed to have been received on the date on which notification of availability on the website is deemed to have been received in accordance with this article or, if later, the date on which it is first made available on the website;

152.5 by means of a relevant system shall be deemed to have been received 24 hours after the Company or any sponsoring system-participant acting on the Company's behalf, sends the issuer-instruction relating to the notice, document or information;

152.6 by advertisement, shall be deemed to have been received on the day on which the advertisement appears.

153. Notice to persons entitled by transmission

Any notice, document or information may be sent or supplied by the Company to the person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by

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

154. Power to stop sending communications to untraced shareholders

If on three consecutive occasions notices, documents or information sent or supplied to a member have been returned undelivered, the member shall not be entitled to receive any subsequent notice, document or information until he has supplied to the Company (or its agent) a new registered address, or a postal address within the United Kingdom, or shall have informed the Company, in such manner as may be specified by the Company, of an electronic address. For the purposes of this article, references to notices, documents or information include references to a cheque or other instrument of payment; but nothing in this article shall entitle the Company to cease sending any cheque or other instrument of payment for any dividend, unless it is otherwise so entitled under these articles.

155. Disruption of postal services

Subject to the provisions of the Acts, where, by reason of any suspension or curtailment of postal services, the Company is unable effectively to give notice of a general meeting, the general meeting may be convened by a notice advertised in two national daily newspapers published in the United Kingdom. The Company shall send or supply a copy of the notice to members in the same manner as it sends or supplies notices under article 150 if at least seven clear days before the meeting the posting of notices to addresses again becomes practicable.

156. Other notices and documents advertised in a national newspaper

Any notice, document or information to be sent or supplied by the Company to the members or any of them, not being a notice of a general meeting, shall be sufficiently sent or supplied if sent or supplied by advertisement in at least one national daily newspaper published in the United Kingdom..

157. Deemed notice

A member present in person at any meeting of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which it was called.

158. Successors in title bound by notice to predecessor

Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice (other than a notice given under section 793 of the 2006 Act) in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the Register, was given to the person from whom he derives his title.

159. Statutory requirements

Nothing in these Articles shall affect any requirement of the Statutes that any particular offer, notice or other document be served in any particular manner.

160. Record date for delivery

- 160.1 For the purposes of giving notices of meetings or other documents, whether under these Articles or under section 310 of the 2006 Act, any other Statute or any other statutory instrument, the Company may determine that persons entitled to receive such notices or other documents are those persons entered on the Register at the close of business on a day determined by it, being a day not be more that 15 days before the day that the notice of the meeting or other document is sent.
- 160.2 For the purposes of determining which persons are entitled to attend and/or vote at a meeting, and how many votes such persons may cast, the Company may specify in the notice of the meeting a time, not more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting, by which a person must be entered on the Register in order to have the right to attend and/or vote at the meeting.

161. Validation of documents in electronic form

- 161.1 Where a document is required under these articles to be signed by a member or any other person, if the document is in electronic form, then in order to be valid the document must either:
- 161.1.1 incorporate the electronic signature, or personal identification details (which may be details previously allocated by the Company), of that member or other person, in such form as the directors may approve; or
 - 161.1.2 be accompanied by such other evidence as the directors may require in order to be satisfied that the document is genuine.
- 161.2 The Company may designate mechanisms for validating any such document and a document not validated by the use of any such mechanisms shall be deemed as having not been received by the Company. In the case of any document or information relating to a meeting, an instrument of proxy or invitation to appoint a proxy, any validation requirements shall be specified in the relevant notice of meeting in accordance with articles 38 and 58.

WINDING UP

162. Liquidator may distribute in specie

If the Company is being wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision or by the Court) the liquidator may, with the authority of a special resolution and any other sanction required by law:-

- 162.1 divide among the members in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company (whether they shall consist of property of the same kind or not) and may for that purpose value any assets and determine how such division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members; and/or
- 162.2 vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of members as the liquidator, with the like authority, shall think fit but so that no member shall be compelled to accept any assets in respect of which there is any liability.

INDEMNITY

163. Indemnity

Subject to the provisions of and so far as may be consistent with the Statutes, every Director or other officer (other than an auditor) of the Company shall be indemnified out of the funds of the Company against all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by him in the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of his duties and/or the exercise or purported exercise of his powers and/or otherwise in relation to or in connection with his duties, powers or office including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings (whether civil or criminal) which relate to anything done or omitted or alleged to have been done or omitted by him as an officer of the Company and in which judgement is given in his favour (or the proceedings are otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on his part) or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application under any statute for relief from liability in respect of any such act or omission in which relief is granted to him by the Court.

164. Insurance

164.1 Without prejudice to Article 163 the Board shall have the power to purchase and maintain insurance for or for the benefit of any person who is or was at any time:-

164.1.1 a Director or other officer of any Relevant Company (as defined below); or

164.1.2 a trustee of any pension fund or retirement, death or disability scheme for the benefit of any employee of any Relevant Company or employees' share scheme in which employees of any Relevant Company are interested,

including (without limitation) insurance against any liability within Article 163 incurred by him in relation to any Relevant Company, or any such pension fund, retirement or other scheme or employees' share scheme.

164.2 For these purposes "Relevant Company" shall mean the Company and any other undertaking which is or was at some time:-

164.2.1 the parent undertaking of the Company; or

164.2.2 a subsidiary undertaking of the Company or of such parent undertaking; or

164.2.3 otherwise associated with the Company or any such parent or subsidiary undertaking or the predecessors in business of the Company or of any such parent or subsidiary undertaking or associate.