

Company No. 05304743

Articles of Association of The Local Shopping REIT Plc

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THE COMPANIES ACT 1985 AND 2006

PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

THE LOCAL SHOPPING REIT PLC

Adopted by special resolution passed on [25 February 2010]

PRELIMINARY

1. **DISAPPLICATION OF TABLE A**

The regulations contained in Table A of The Companies (Tables A to F) Regulations 1985 shall not apply to the Company and these Articles alone shall constitute the regulations of the Company.

2. **INTERPRETATION**

2.1 In these Articles, the following words have the following meanings unless inconsistent with the context:

“these Articles”	these Articles of Association, whether as originally adopted or as from time to time altered by special resolution
“associated company”	has the meaning given in section 256 of the Companies Act 2006
“Auditors”	the auditors for the time being of the Company
“authenticated”	has the meaning given in section 1146 of the Companies Act 2006
“Company”	the Local Shopping REIT Plc
“Companies Act 2006”	the Companies Act 2006 (as in force and amended from time to time)
“connected”	in relation to a director of the Company has the meaning given in section 252 of the Companies Act 2006

“Directors”	the directors for the time being of the Company or any of them duly acting as the board of directors of the Company
“electronic address”	any address or number used for the purposes of sending or receiving documents or information by electronic means
“electronic copy”, “electronic form” and “electronic means”	have the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006
“FSA”	the Financial Services Authority in its capacity as the competent authority for the purposes of Part VI of the FSMA
“FSMA”	the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended from time to time)
“Group”	the Company and its subsidiaries
“hard copy” and “hard copy form”	have the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006
“Listing Rules”	the rules made under Part VI of FSMA in relation to admission to listing and continuing obligations, and set out in “The Listing Rules”, as amended
“London Stock Exchange”	London Stock Exchange plc
“member”	a member of the Company
“month”	calendar month
“ordinary resolution”	has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act 2006
“participating security”	a share, class of share, right of allotment of a share or other security, title to units of which is permitted to be transferred by means of a relevant system in accordance with the Uncertificated Securities Regulations
“Register”	the register of members of the Company

“Registered Office”	the registered office of the Company
“relevant system”	as defined in the Uncertificated Securities Regulations, being a computer-based system and procedures which enable title to units of a security to be evidenced and transferred without a written instrument
“Seal”	the common seal (if any) of the Company
“Special Resolution”	has the meaning given in section 283 of the Companies Act 2006
“Statutes”	the Companies Acts as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006 and every other statute, order, regulation, instrument or other subordinate legislation for the time being in force relating to companies and affecting the Company
“takeover offer”	an offer to all of the holders, or to all the holders other than the offeror and his nominee, of shares in the Company to acquire such shares or a specified proportion or number of shares, or to all of the holders, or to all of the holders other than the offeror and his nominee, of a particular class of those shares to acquire the shares of that class or a specified proportion or number of that class
“Transfer Office”	the place where the Register is situated
“Uncertificated Securities Regulations”	the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 (as amended from time to time)
“United Kingdom”	Great Britain and Northern Ireland
“in writing”	hard copy form or to the extent agreed (or deemed to be agreed by a provision of the Statutes) and as permitted by any applicable rules or regulations electronic form or website communication
“year”	calendar year

2.2 The expression **“clear days”** in relation to the period of a notice means the number of days referred to excluding:

- 2.2.1 the day when a notice is given or sent;
 - 2.2.2 the day when it is deemed to have been received;
 - 2.2.3 the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect; and
 - 2.2.4 the day on which any meeting convened by a notice is to be held;
- 2.3 The expression "**working days**" in relation to a period of a notice means any day other than Saturday, Sunday and Christmas Day, Good Friday or any day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealing Act 1971 in the part of the UK where the company is registered;
- 2.4 The expressions "**debenture**" and "**debenture-holder**" respectively include "**debenture stock**" and "**debenture stockholder**";
- 2.5 The expression "**duly certified copy**" when used in relation to a power of attorney means a copy of the power which complies with the provisions of section 3 of the Powers of Attorney Act 1971 or any other certification method or procedure the Directors accept;
- 2.6 The expression "**dividend**" includes bonus;
- 2.7 The expression "**executed**" includes any mode of execution recognised by law in respect of the document in question;
- 2.8 The expression "**paid up**" includes credited as paid up;
- 2.9 The expressions "**recognised clearing house**" and "**recognised investment exchange**" have the meanings given to them by section 285 of the FSMA;
- 2.10 The expression "**secretary**" includes (subject to the Statutes) any assistant or deputy secretary of the Company appointed pursuant to **Article 134** and any person duly appointed by the Directors to perform any of the duties of the secretary of the Company and, where two or more persons are duly appointed to act as joint secretaries, or as joint assistant or deputy secretaries, of the Company, includes any one of those persons;
- 2.11 The expression "**transfer**" includes any procedure authorised by the Statutes or the Uncertificated Securities Regulations and approved or adopted by the Directors for transferring title to securities without a written instrument;
- 2.12 All of the provisions of these Articles which apply to paid up shares shall apply to stock and to securities as defined by the Uncertificated Securities Regulations and the words "**share**" and "**shareholder**" shall be construed accordingly;

- 2.13 Words signifying the singular number only shall include the plural number, and vice versa;
- 2.14 Words signifying the masculine gender only shall include the feminine gender;
- 2.15 Words signifying persons shall include corporations;
- 2.16 References to any statute or statutory provision include, unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to that statute or statutory provision as modified, replaced, re-enacted or consolidated and in force from time to time and any subordinate legislation made under the relevant statute or statutory provision;
- 2.17 References to a share being in uncertificated form are references to that share being an uncertificated unit of a security;
- 2.18 Subject to the above, any words or expressions defined in the Companies Act 2006 or the Uncertificated Securities Regulations shall, provided they are consistent with the subject or context, have the same meaning in these Articles;
- 2.19 The provisions of the Companies Act 2006 relating to sending documents apply where any provision in these Articles uses the words 'sent', 'supplied', 'delivered', 'provided', 'given', 'produced', 'circulated' or any derivation of those words;
- 2.20 The marginal notes (if any) and headings are inserted for convenience only and shall not form part of, or affect the construction of, these Articles;
- 2.21 The word "address" where it appears in these Articles includes postal address and electronic address and "registered address" and "address for service" shall be construed accordingly;
- 2.22 Where the word "proxy" appears in these Articles it is deemed to include any proxy or proxies appointed in accordance with **Article 82**.

LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

3. LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

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

CHANGE OF COMPANY NAME

4. CHANGE OF COMPANY NAME

The Company may change its name by a resolution of the Directors passed in accordance with these Articles of Association.

REGISTERED OFFICE

5. LOCATION OF REGISTERED OFFICE

The Registered Office shall be at such place in England or Wales as the Directors shall from time to time decide.

SHARE CAPITAL

6. STATUS OF NEW SHARES

Any capital raised by the creation of new shares will be treated as part of the original capital and will be subject to the same provisions of these Articles with reference to the payment of calls, transfer, transmission, forfeiture, lien and otherwise as if it had been part of the original capital.

7. FRACTIONS OF SHARES

If as a result of any consolidation and division or sub-division of shares, members of the Company are entitled to any issued shares of the Company in fractions, the Directors may decide how to deal with such fractions. In particular the Directors may sell the shares to which members have fractional entitlements for the best price reasonably obtainable and pay and distribute to and amongst the members having such entitlement in due proportions the net proceeds of sale. For the purpose of giving effect to any such sale the Directors may appoint some person to execute or otherwise effect a transfer of the shares to the purchaser and may enter the purchaser's name in the Register as the holder. The purchaser will not be obliged to see how the purchase money is applied and his title to the shares will not be affected if the sale was irregular or invalid in any way.

8. REDUCTION OF CAPITAL AND PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES

8.1 Subject to the provisions of **Article 9** and the Companies Act 2006, the Company may from time to time:

8.1.1 by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve or any share premium account in any manner authorised, and subject to any restrictions in the Companies Act 2006; and

8.1.2 purchase its own shares (including any redeemable shares) and may hold such shares as treasury shares or cancel them.

9. **CONDITIONS CONCERNING REDUCTION OF CAPITAL AND PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES**

- 9.1 Anything done in accordance with **Article 7** or **8** shall be done in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and this **Article 9** insofar as they apply, in accordance with the terms of the resolution which authorises the alteration of capital. If the terms of the resolution do not specify how a thing is to be done, it shall be done in the manner the Directors deem most expedient.
- 9.2 The Company shall not enter into any contract for the purchase of shares in its own equity share capital unless the purchase has previously been sanctioned by a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of any class of securities issued by the Company which are convertible into, exchangeable for or carry a right to subscribe for, equity shares in the capital of the Company which are of the same class as those proposed to be purchased. The provisions of **Article 10** shall apply for the purpose of any separate class meeting.
- 9.3 The Company can select which shares it will purchase in its own equity capital and purchase them by whatever method it sees fit.

CLASS RIGHTS AND MEETINGS

10. **CONSENT REQUIREMENTS AND CLASS MEETINGS GENERALLY**

- 10.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, whenever the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, all or any of the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may, whether or not the Company is being wound up, be modified, varied, extended, abrogated or surrendered either in the manner provided by such rights or (in the absence of any such provision) with the written consent of the holders of at least three-fourths in nominal value of the issued shares of that class (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares) or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of shares of that class. The provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings apply to every separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares, except that:
- 10.1.1 no member shall be entitled to receive notice of such meeting or to attend it unless he is a holder of shares of the class in question and no vote shall be given except in respect of a share of that class;
- 10.1.2 the necessary quorum shall be two persons at least present in person and holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal amount of the issued shares of the class in question (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares);

- 10.1.3 if any such meeting is adjourned by reason of there being no quorum present and at the adjourned meeting a quorum as defined in the preceding sub-paragraph is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the adjourned meeting, one holder of shares (other than treasury shares) of the class in question present in person or by proxy shall be a quorum;
- 10.1.4 any holder of shares of the class in question who is present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote may demand a poll; and
- 10.1.5 on a poll every holder of shares of the class in question who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share of that class that he holds.

11. **SHARES WITH PREFERENTIAL RIGHTS**

The following will not be deemed to be variations of the rights attached to any class of shares unless either the rights attached to the class expressly provide so or it is expressly provided by these Articles:

- 11.1 the creation or allotment of other shares having rights to either dividend or return of capital which rank either pari passu with, or after, a class with any preferential right to dividend or return or capital; or
- 11.2 any lawful purchase by the Company of its own shares of any class.

12. **FURTHER ISSUES OF SHARES**

- 12.1 Without prejudice to any special rights conferred on shareholders or holders of a class of shares, the Company by ordinary resolution may determine that any shares are allotted with special rights, privileges or restrictions.
- 12.2 The ordinary resolution referred to in **Article 12.1** must be passed before the shares are allotted and the allotment is subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 and these Articles.
- 12.3 Shares can be allotted:
 - 12.3.1 with a preferential, deferred or qualified right to dividends or to the distribution of assets;
 - 12.3.2 with a special or qualified or without any right of voting or with restrictions on the right to vote; or
 - 12.3.3 subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, on terms that they are redeemable or at the option of the Company or the shareholder are to be liable to be redeemed and the Directors may

determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares.

SHARES

13. COMMISSIONS

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 and to any relevant Listing Rules, the Company may exercise the power conferred by section 553 of the Companies Act 2006 to pay commissions and brokerage.

14. UNISSUED SHARES

All unissued shares shall (if and to the extent authorised or permitted by the Statutes, these Articles and any resolution of the Company and subject to any directions by the Company by ordinary resolution) be at the disposal of the Directors who may (subject to the provisions of the Statutes, these Articles and any such resolution or directions) allot, grant options over, offer or otherwise deal with or dispose of such shares to such persons, at such times and generally on such terms and conditions as they may determine.

15. POWER TO ALLOT SHARES

15.1 The Company may at any time pass an ordinary resolution which authorises the Directors to allot shares in the Company or grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into such shares, and, upon the passing of the ordinary resolution, the Directors shall be generally and unconditionally authorised to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot shares or grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into such shares provided that:

15.1.1 the maximum amount of relevant securities that may be allotted under such authority shall be the amount specified in the ordinary resolution; and

15.1.2 any such authority shall, unless it is (prior to its expiry) revoked, varied or renewed, expire either on the date immediately prior to the fifth anniversary of the date on which the ordinary resolution is passed or on such earlier date specified in the ordinary resolution. The Company shall be entitled, before the authority expires, to make an offer or agreement that would or might require shares to be allotted or rights to be granted after such expiry.

16. EXCLUSION OF PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS

16.1 Subject to the provisions of this **Article 16** and where the Directors have general authority under **Article 15**, the Company may pass a special resolution authorising the Directors to allot equity securities (as defined in section 560 of

the Companies Act 2006) for cash. Upon the passing of the special resolution the Directors shall be authorised to allot such equity securities for cash as if section 561(1) of the Companies Act 2006 did not apply to any such allotment, provided that the power shall be limited to:

16.1.1 allotments made for the purpose of, or in connection with an offer (by any person) of equity securities to the holders of the issued ordinary shares in the capital of the Company (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares), where the securities respectively attributable to the interests of such holders are proportionate (as nearly as may be) to the respective numbers of ordinary shares held by such holders. Such allotments may be made subject to such exclusions or other arrangements as the Directors consider appropriate, necessary or expedient to deal with any fractional entitlements or with any legal or practical difficulties arising under the laws of any territory or the requirements of any regulatory body or recognised investment exchange or otherwise; and

16.1.2 the allotment (otherwise than pursuant to **Article 16.1.1**) of equity securities having an aggregate nominal value not exceeding the sum specified in the special resolution. If no sum is specified, the special resolution shall be ineffective for the purposes of this **Article 16.1.2**.

16.2 The power to allot equity securities in accordance with this **Article 16** shall expire on the date specified in the special resolution save that the Company will be entitled, before the date of expiry, to make an offer or agreement that would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry.

17. **RENUNCIATION OF ALLOTMENTS**

Notwithstanding any other provisions of these Articles the Directors 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 any share by the allottee in favour of some other person. The Directors may allow an allottee to renounce the share upon and subject to such terms and conditions as the Directors may impose and the Directors may refuse to register any renunciation in favour of more than four persons jointly.

18. **NON-RECOGNITION OF TRUSTS**

Except as required by these Articles or by law or by order of a court of competent jurisdiction and notwithstanding any information received by the Company pursuant to any provision of these Articles or any statutory provision relating to the disclosure of interests in voting shares or otherwise, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust. The Company shall not be bound by or be compelled in any way to recognise (even

when having notice) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share or any interest in any fractional part of a share or any other right in respect of any share except a holder's absolute right to the whole of the share.

SHARE CERTIFICATES AND UNCERTIFICATED HOLDINGS

19. ISSUE AND EXECUTION OF SHARE CERTIFICATES

- 19.1 Every share certificate shall be issued under the Seal or an official seal kept by the Company under section 50 of the Companies Act 2006 or otherwise executed by the Company in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. Any such certificate which is executed otherwise than under seal may, if the Directors so determine, bear signatures affixed by some mechanical or other method or system of applying facsimile signatures. No certificate shall be issued representing shares of more than one class.
- 19.2 Every share certificate must specify the number and class and the distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount paid up on those shares.
- 19.3 Where the Company sends share certificates to shareholders or their agents by post, such share certificates shall be sent at the shareholders' risk.
- 19.4 In the case of a share held jointly by several persons the Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate and delivery of a certificate to any one of the joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all.
- 19.5 Subject to the provisions of this **Article 19**, the Companies Act 2006 and the Uncertificated Securities Regulations, any person who is registered as the holder of the shares of any one class is entitled without payment to a share certificate for them within the period specified in the Companies Act 2006. This entitlement arises when shares of any one class are allotted or transferred in certificated form. It does not apply to those persons who the Uncertificated Securities Regulations or the Companies Act 2006 say are not entitled to a share certificate.
- 19.6 The Company does not have to issue a share certificate to a recognised clearing house or to its nominee or to the nominee of a recognised investment exchange.
- 19.7 If any shares are converted from uncertificated into certificated form in accordance with the Uncertificated Securities Regulations, any person whose name is entered in the Register shall be entitled without payment to a certificate for them within the period specified by the Uncertificated Securities Regulations.

- 19.8 Where part only of the shares comprised in a certificated holding are transferred, the certificate for the shares shall be cancelled and a new certificate for the balance of the shares issued in its place without payment.
- 19.9 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 the shares issued in its place without charge.
- 19.10 A member may surrender a share certificate representing shares he holds and request the Company to cancel it and to issue in its place two or more share certificates for such shares in such proportions as he may specify. The Directors may, if they think fit and upon payment of such reasonable out-of-pocket expenses as they shall determine, comply with such request.
- 19.11 If a share certificate is worn out, damaged or defaced or alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed a new certificate shall be issued to the holder upon request. If the share certificate is worn out, damaged, or defaced the Company can require delivery up of the old certificate. If the share certificate is alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, the Company can require compliance with such conditions as to evidence and indemnity as the Directors may think fit and, if the Directors think fit, reimbursement of any exceptional out of pocket expenses incurred by the Company in connection with the request. In the case of shares held jointly by several persons any such request may be made by any one of the joint holders.

20. **UNCERTIFICATED HOLDINGS**

- 20.1 Subject to the Uncertificated Securities Regulations and the requirements of the relevant system, the Directors have the power to make arrangements, as they think fit, for any class of shares to be a participating security.
- 20.2 If the Directors decide to implement the arrangements referred to in **Article 20.1** and if the operator of the relevant system permits the class of shares to be a participating security, the following provisions will apply. These Articles will apply to any class of shares which is at any time a participating security to the extent that they are consistent with:
- 20.2.1 the holding of shares of that class in uncertificated form;
 - 20.2.2 the transfer of title to shares of that class by means of a relevant system; and
 - 20.2.3 the Uncertificated Securities Regulations.
- 20.3 Subject to the Uncertificated Securities Regulations, if any class of shares is at any time a participating security:

- 20.3.1 the Register relating to that class shall be maintained at all times in the United Kingdom;
- 20.3.2 such shares may be issued in uncertificated form;
- 20.3.3 unless the Directors decide otherwise such shares held by the same or joint holders in certificated and uncertificated form will be treated as separate holdings; and
- 20.3.4 such shares may be changed from uncertificated to certificated form and from certificated to uncertificated form.

CALLS ON SHARES

21. POWER TO MAKE CALLS

- 21.1 The Directors may, subject to the provisions of these Articles and to any relevant terms of allotment, from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of all moneys unpaid on their shares (whether on account of the nominal value of the shares or by way of premium) as they think fit.
- 21.2 Seven days' notice at least must be given of each call, and each member to whom the call has been made will be liable to pay the amount of each call to the person and at the time and place specified by the Directors in the notice. A call may be made payable by instalments. A call shall be deemed to have been made as soon as the resolution of the Directors authorising the call has been passed.
- 21.3 A call may, at any time before the Company receives the money due in respect of the call, be partly or wholly revoked or postponed by the Directors. A person on whom a call is made will remain liable for all calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made.

22. LIABILITY OF JOINT HOLDERS

Joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all instalments and calls and any one of such persons may give a receipt for any return of capital payable in respect of such share.

23. POWER OF CHARGE TO MAKE CALLS

If any uncalled capital of the Company is included in or charged by any mortgage or other security, the Directors may delegate to the person in whose favour such mortgage or security is executed, or to any other person in trust for him, the power to make calls on the members in respect of the uncalled capital and to sue in the name of the Company or otherwise for the recovery of moneys (including

any moneys due under **Article 24**) becoming due in respect of calls so made and to give valid receipts for such moneys. The power so delegated may (if so expressed) be assignable.

24. **INTEREST ON UNPAID CALLS**

If any member is liable to pay any call or instalment and has not paid it by the specified due date, he shall (unless the Directors otherwise determine) pay interest on the unpaid amount from the specified date for payment to the time of actual payment. The rate may be fixed by the terms of issue of the share or, if the rate is not fixed, the rate may be determined by the Directors but shall not exceed any maximum rate fixed by the Companies Act 2006. The Directors have the discretion to require a member to pay all costs, charges and expenses which the Company has incurred or become liable for in procuring payment of, or in consequence of the non payment of, any call or instalment but also have the discretion to remit all or part of any interest, costs, charges or expenses.

25. **WHEN CALL DULY MADE AND PAYABLE**

If the terms of issue of a share make any sum payable on allotment or at any fixed date, that sum and any instalment of a call shall, for the purposes of these Articles, be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date fixed for payment. In case of non-payment, the provisions of these Articles as to payment of interest and expenses and forfeiture, and all the other relevant provisions of the Statutes and these Articles shall apply as if such sum or instalment were a call duly made.

26. **DIFFERENTIATION OF CALLS**

The Directors may from time to time on the issue of shares differentiate between the holders with regard to the number of calls to be paid on those shares and the times of payment.

27. **PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE OF CALLS**

- 27.1 The Directors may accept from any member all or any part of the money payable on his shares in advance of any calls made under **Article 21**. The Directors can agree to pay interest on the money paid in advance, at a rate agreed between the Directors and the member which must not exceed, without the consent of the Company by ordinary resolution, the appropriate rate (as defined in section 592 of the Companies Act 2006) from the date of the advance until the date the call would become payable.
- 27.2 In determining a member's dividend entitlement, payments made in advance of calls shall be disregarded until, and to the extent that, a call is actually made.

LIEN ON SHARES

28. COMPANY'S LIEN ON PARTLY PAID SHARES

The Company shall have a first and paramount lien and charge on every partly paid share for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of such share. The Company's lien will extend to all dividends or other moneys payable on a share. The registration of a transfer of shares will, unless otherwise agreed between the Directors on behalf of the Company and the person to whom the shares have been so transferred, operate as a waiver of the Company's lien (if any) on such shares. The Directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or partly exempt from the provisions of this Article.

29. POWER OF DIRECTORS TO SELL SHARES SUBJECT TO A LIEN

For the purpose of enforcing the lien referred to in **Article 28** the Directors may sell all or any of the shares subject to the lien in such manner as they think fit, but only:

- 29.1 if some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable; and
- 29.2 the sum has not been paid within fourteen days after a notice in writing stating the amount due, demanding payment, and giving notice of intention to sell in default, has been served on the holder of the shares or the persons (if any) entitled by transmission to the shares.

30. APPLICATION OF SALE PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of any such sale, after payment of costs of sale shall be used in or towards paying the amount due. Any balance shall (on surrender of the share certificate to the Company for cancellation in respect of shares held in certificated form) be paid to the member or the persons (if any) entitled by transmission to the shares. The Company's lien will also apply to any balance to cover any moneys due to the Company but not then payable. The Company will have the same rights over such balance as it had over the shares immediately before the sale.

31. REGISTRATION OF PURCHASER AS THE HOLDER OF THE SHARES

If the Directors sell any shares in accordance with **Article 29**, they may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer or otherwise effect a transfer of the shares to the purchaser in the name and on behalf of the holder of the shares or the persons (if any) entitled by transmission to the shares. The Directors may enter the purchaser's name in the Register as holder, and the purchaser will not be obliged to see how the purchase money is applied and his

title to the shares will not be affected if the sale was irregular or invalid in any way. After the purchaser's name has been entered in the Register the validity of the sale cannot be questioned by any person, and the remedy of any person aggrieved by the sale shall be in damages only and against the Company exclusively.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES

32. NOTICE REQUIRING PAYMENT OF UNPAID CALLS

If any member fails to pay the whole or any part of any call or instalment on or before the day specified for payment, the Directors may, at any time while the whole or any part of the call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on the member demanding that he pays the same together with any accrued interest and any costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment.

33. CONTENTS OF NOTICE REQUIRING PAYMENT

The notice shall:

- 33.1 name a date (being not less than fourteen days after the date of service of the notice) on or before which the sum demanded is to be paid;
- 33.2 name the place where payment is to be made; and
- 33.3 state that in the event of non-payment on or before the date and at the place specified, the shares in respect of which the call was made or instalment is payable will be liable to be forfeited.

34. FORFEITURE ON NON-COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICE

If the requirements of the notice referred to in **Article 33** are not complied with, the shares to which the notice relate may be forfeited at any time before payment of all calls or instalments, interest, costs, charges and expenses due in respect of the shares has been made. The Directors must pass a resolution stating that the shares have been forfeited.

35. FORFEITURE TO INCLUDE DIVIDENDS

A forfeiture of shares under **Article 34** will include all dividends declared in respect of the forfeited shares and not actually paid before the forfeiture.

36. NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

When any share has been forfeited in accordance with these Articles, notice of the forfeiture must be given to the person whose shares have been forfeited. An

entry recording the giving of the notice and the date of the forfeiture, (which shall be the same date as the date of the Directors' resolution forfeiting the shares), must be made in the Register opposite to the entry of the share. Failure to give the notice of forfeiture or to make the required entry in the Register will not invalidate the forfeiture.

37. **POWER TO DEAL WITH FORFEITED SHARES**

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 every share which is forfeited shall become the property of the Company. No voting rights shall be exercised in respect of a forfeited share and the Directors may within three years after the forfeiture sell, re-allot or otherwise dispose of it, to any person, upon such terms and in such manner as the Directors shall think fit, and whether with or without all or any part of the amount previously paid on the share being credited as paid. The Directors may authorise some person to transfer a forfeited share to any other person. Any share not disposed of in the manner set out above within a period of three years from the date of its forfeiture shall at the end of that period be cancelled in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

38. **CANCELLATION OF FORFEITURE**

The Directors may, at any time before a forfeited share has been sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of or cancelled, permit the forfeiture to be cancelled upon the payment of all calls and interest due upon and costs, charges and expenses incurred in respect of the share, and upon any further or other terms they may think fit.

39. **LIABILITY TO PAY ALL CALLS MADE PRIOR TO FORFEITURE**

A member whose shares have been forfeited is liable to pay to the Company all unpaid calls and instalments, interest and expenses owing on or in respect of such shares at the time of forfeiture, with interest from the time of forfeiture to the date of payment at such rate and in the same manner as if the shares had not been forfeited. The member must also satisfy whatever claims and demands which the Company might have enforced in respect of the shares at the time of forfeiture without any deduction or allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture.

40. **EFFECT OF FORFEITURE ON CLAIMS AGAINST THE COMPANY IN RESPECT OF THOSE SHARES**

The forfeiture of a share will result in the cancellation of all interest in, and all claims and demands against the Company in respect of, the share and all other rights and liabilities connected with the share as between the member whose share is forfeited and the Company. This does not apply to those rights and

liabilities expressly preserved by these Articles, or given to or imposed on past members by the Companies Act 2006.

41. **STATUTORY DECLARATION CONCLUSIVE OF FORFEITURE**

A statutory declaration in writing by a director of the Company that a share has been forfeited on a specified date shall, as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it. Such statutory declaration together with (in the case of a share held in certificated form) a share certificate issued in accordance with these Articles (subject to the execution or other implementation of any necessary transfer) shall constitute a good title to the share. The purchaser or allottee shall be discharged from all calls made prior to the purchase or allotment and will not be obliged to see how the purchase money is paid. His title to the share will not be affected by any omission, irregularity, or invalidity concerning the forfeiture, sale, re-allotment or disposal of the share.

42. **SURRENDER IN LIEU OF FORFEITURE**

The Directors may accept the surrender of any share which they are in a position to forfeit. The same consequences shall flow from the surrender of such a share as if the share had been effectively forfeited by the Directors; in particular, any share so surrendered may be disposed of in the same manner as a forfeited share.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

43. **FORM OF TRANSFER**

Unless these Articles say otherwise:

- 43.1 a share held in certificated form may be transferred by an instrument of transfer in writing in any usual or common form or in any other form acceptable to the Directors ("**share transfer**"). The share transfer must be signed by or on behalf of the transferor and (except in the case of a fully paid share) by or on behalf of the transferee and must be left at the Transfer Office, or at such other place in England and Wales as the Directors may from time to time decide, accompanied by the certificate of the share to be transferred and such further evidence (if any) the Directors may require to prove the title of the transferor. The transferor shall be treated as the holder of the share transferred until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register; and
- 43.2 a share held in uncertificated form may only be transferred in accordance with the rules and regulations of the relevant system.

44. **CLOSING THE REGISTER OF TRANSFERS**

44.1 In the case of a share held in uncertificated form the Register may only be closed in accordance with Regulation 26 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations.

45. **DIRECTORS' POWER TO DECLINE TO REGISTER TRANSFERS**

45.1 The Directors may in their absolute discretion refuse to register or authorise the registration of the transfer of a share held in certificated form in any of the following circumstances:

45.1.1 if the Company has a lien on a partly paid share unless to do so would prevent dealings in partly paid shares from taking place on an open and proper basis;

45.1.2 if a notice has been duly served in respect of a share pursuant to section 793 of the Companies Act 2006 or any other provision of the Statutes concerning the disclosure of interests in voting shares and:

45.1.2.1 the share or shares which were the subject of that notice represented in aggregate at least 0.25 per cent. of that class of shares (calculated exclusive of any treasury shares of that class); and

45.1.2.2 the person or persons on whom the notice was served failed to comply with the requirements of the notice within the period for compliance specified in the notice (being not less than 14 days from the date of service of the notice) and remains in default in complying with the notice, unless the transfer in question is to a bona fide unconnected third party such as a sale through a recognised investment exchange or an overseas exchange or as a result of an acceptance of a takeover offer; or

45.1.3 if the transfer is of a share or shares (whether fully paid or not) in favour of more than four persons jointly.

If the Directors refuse to register or authorise the registration of a transfer they shall send notice of refusal to the transferee together with reasons for the refusal as soon as practicable and in any event within two months after the date on which a transfer form or, if **Article 45.2** applies, a letter of allotment is lodged with the Company or its registrars.

45.2 If, and for the time that, a person fails to comply with the notice referred to in **Article 45.1.2**, the consequences of default under that Article will also apply

(with effect from allotment) to any additional share allotted to that person after service of the notice in right of the shares which were the subject of the notice (including, without limitation, any share allotted pursuant to a rights issue or a bonus issue) as if such additional share had also been the subject of the notice.

45.3 A person shall be deemed to be in default in complying with a notice referred to in **Article 45.1.2** if he fails or refuses to give all the information required by the notice to the satisfaction of the Directors or if he gives information which he knows to be false or if he recklessly gives information which is false.

46. **FURTHER DISCRETION NOT TO RECOGNISE A SHARE TRANSFER DOCUMENT**

46.1 In addition and without prejudice to their rights under **Article 45** the Directors may decline to recognise any share transfer document unless:

46.1.1 it is in respect of only one class of share and is deposited at the Transfer Office (or at such other place in England and Wales as the Directors may from time to time decide);

46.1.2 it is accompanied by the relevant share certificate(s) and such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer and, if the share transfer document is executed by another person on behalf of the transferor, the authority of that person so to do.

46.2 Subject to the provisions of this **Article 46** and to the provisions of **Article 45** the Directors shall register any share transfer document submitted to them unless forbidden to do so by law. In the case of a transfer by a recognised clearing house or a nominee of a recognised clearing house or of a recognised investment exchange, share certificates do not need to be lodged, unless certificates must by law have been issued in respect of the shares in question.

47. **DIRECTORS' DISCRETION TO REGISTER UNCERTIFICATED SHARES**

In respect of a share held in uncertificated form the Directors may only register or refuse to register the transfer of such a share in accordance with the Uncertificated Securities Regulations.

48. **RETENTION OF SHARE TRANSFER DOCUMENTS BY THE COMPANY**

All share transfer documents which are registered may be retained by the Company. Any share transfer document which the Directors refuse to register shall (except in the case of fraud) be returned to the person lodging it when notification of the refusal is given.

49. **NO FEE PAYABLE FOR REGISTRATION**

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

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

50. **TRANSMISSION ON DEATH**

In the case of the death of a member the survivors or survivor where the deceased was a joint holder, and the executors or administrators of the deceased where he was a sole or only surviving holder, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest in his shares. Nothing in this Article shall release the estate of a deceased holder (whether sole or joint) from any liability in respect of any share solely or jointly held by him.

51. **NOTICE OF ELECTION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER**

51.1 A person who becomes automatically entitled to a share as a result of the death or bankruptcy of a member may:

51.1.1 elect by notice in writing to be registered as the holder of the share; or

51.1.2 transfer the share to some other person;

provided in either case he supplies to the Company such evidence of his entitlement to the share as the Directors may reasonably require.

51.2 The provisions of these Articles relating to the right to transfer a share and the registration of transfers of shares apply to the election or transfer provided for in this **Article 51** as they would have applied to the person originally entitled to the share before his death or bankruptcy.

52. **RIGHTS OF PERSON ENTITLED TO A SHARE**

52.1 A person who becomes automatically entitled to a share as a result of the death or bankruptcy of a member:

52.1.1 (subject to the provisions of this **Article 52**) is entitled to receive and may give an effective receipt for any dividends or other moneys payable on the share provided that he supplies to the Company such evidence of his title to the share as the Directors may reasonably require;

52.1.2 is not entitled to receive notice of or attend or vote at general meetings of the Company or to exercise or enjoy any right or privilege conferred by membership of the Company (except the rights given by **Article 52.1.1**) until he is registered as a holder of the share.

52.2 The Directors may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share and, if the notice is not complied with within 60 days of service, the Directors may withhold payment of all dividends and other moneys payable on or in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

CONVERSION OF STOCK

53. POWER TO CONVERT AND RECONVERT

The Company may, from time to time, by ordinary resolution, reconvert any existing stock into fully paid up shares of the same class and of any denomination.

54. TRANSFERS OF STOCK

54.1 If any shares have been converted into stock, the holders of the stock may transfer all or part of their interests in the stock in the manner specified by the Company by ordinary resolution. If not specified, they may transfer the stock in the same way (or as near as circumstances allow) but subject to the same restrictions as the shares from which the stock was converted might have been transferred.

54.2 The Company by ordinary resolution (or in default the Directors) may:

54.2.1 fix the minimum amount of stock transferable which shall not, without sanction by ordinary resolution of the Company, exceed the nominal amount of the shares from which the stock was converted;

54.2.2 restrict or forbid the transfer of fractions of that minimum; and

54.2.3 prescribe that stock is to be divided and transferable in units of corresponding amount.

The Company or the Directors, as the case may be, may waive the restrictions and requirements referred to in **Article 54.2**.

55. RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS

The stockholders shall be entitled to participate in the dividends and profits of the Company according to the class of such stock and the amount of their respective interests in such stock. Such interests shall, in proportion to the

amount of the stock held, confer on the stockholders respectively the same rights to vote at meetings of the Company and for other purposes as if they held the shares from which the stock arose, but no other rights, except participation in the dividends, profits and assets of the Company, shall be conferred by any such amount of stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such rights.

56. **REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST**

56.1 The provisions of this **Article 56** shall apply with effect from (and including) the first day of the first accounting period in respect of which the Company has given a valid notice under section 109 of the Finance Act 2006 (being the accounting period which is treated as commencing by section 111(5) of the Finance Act 2006). The provisions of this **Article 56**, having become applicable, shall cease to apply if and at such time as the provisions of Part 4 of the Finance Act 2006, as such part may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time, cease to apply to the Group, save as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this **Article 56** in relation to any period when this **Article 56** was applicable.

56.2 **Cardinal Principle**

56.2.1 It is a cardinal principle that, for so long as the Company is the principal company in a real estate investment trust ("REIT") for the purposes of Part 4 of the Finance Act 2006, as such part may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time:

56.2.1.1 no member of the Group should be liable to pay tax under Regulation 10 of the Real Estate Investment Trusts (Breach of Conditions) Regulations 2006 (as such regulations may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time) on or in connection with the making of a Distribution; and

56.2.1.2 the Company should be able to satisfy Condition 4 of section 106 of the Finance Act 2006 (as such section may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time) which relates to close company status.

56.2.2 This Article supports this principle by, among other things, imposing restrictions and obligations on the shareholders of the Company and, indirectly, certain other Persons who may have an interest in the Company, and shall be construed accordingly so as to give effect to such cardinal principle.

56.3 **Definitions and Interpretation**

56.3.1 For the purposes of this Article, the following words and expressions shall bear the following meanings:

- “business day”** means a day (not being a Saturday or Sunday) on which banks are normally open for business in London
- “Close Company Person”** means any Person whose interest in the Company, legal or beneficial, direct or indirect, however arising, and whether alone or together with interests of any other Person who may acquire or have acquired such an interest, makes the Company unable to satisfy Condition 4 of section 106 of the Finance Act 2006 (as such section may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time)
- “Distribution”** means any dividend or other distribution on or in respect of the shares of the Company and references to a Distribution being paid include a distribution not involving a cash payment being made
- “Distribution Transfer”** means a disposal or transfer (however effected) by a Person of his rights to a Distribution from the Company such that he is not beneficially entitled (directly or indirectly) to such a Distribution and no Person who is so entitled subsequent to such disposal or transfer (whether the immediate transferee or not) is (whether as a result of the transfer or not) a Substantial Shareholder
- “Distribution Certificate”** **Transfer** means a certificate in such form as the Directors may specify from time to time to the effect that the relevant Person has made a Distribution Transfer, which certificate may be required by the Directors to satisfy them that a Substantial Shareholder is not beneficially entitled (directly or indirectly) to a Distribution
- “Excess Charge”** means, in relation to a Distribution which is paid or payable to a Person, all tax or other amounts which the Directors consider may become payable by the Company or any other member

of the Group under Regulation 10 of the Real Estate Investment Trusts (Breach of Conditions) Regulations 2006 (as such regulations may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time) and any interest, penalties, fines or surcharges attributable to such tax as a result of such Distribution being paid to or in respect of that Person

“Group”	means the Company and the other companies in its group for the purposes of sections 134 to 136 of the Finance Act 2006 (as such sections may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time)
“HMRC”	HM Revenue & Customs
“interest in the Company”	includes, without limitation, an interest in a Distribution made or to be made by the Company
“Person”	includes a body of persons, corporate or unincorporated wherever domiciled
“Relevant Registered Shareholder”	means a shareholder who holds all or some of the shares in the Company that comprise a Substantial Shareholding (whether or not a Substantial Shareholder)
“Reporting Obligation”	means any obligation from time to time of the Company to provide information or reports to HMRC as a result of or in connection with the Company’s status as a REIT
“Substantial Shareholder”	means any person whose interest in the Company, whether legal or beneficial, direct or indirect, and/or entitlement to a Distribution may cause any member of the Group to be liable to pay tax under Regulation 10 of the Real Estate Investment Trusts (Breach of Conditions) Regulations 2006 (as such regulations may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time) on or in connection with the making of a Distribution to or in respect of such Person including, on the date this Article comes into effect any Person who for the purposes of

section 114(1) of the Finance Act 2006 (as such section may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time):

- (a) is beneficially entitled (directly or indirectly) to 10 per cent. or more of the dividends paid by the Company;
- (b) is beneficially entitled (directly or indirectly) to 10 per cent. or more of the Company's share capital; or
- (c) controls (directly or indirectly) 10 per cent, or more of the voting rights in the Company

“Substantial Shareholding” means the shares in the Company in relation to which or by virtue of which (in whole or in part) a Person is a Substantial Shareholder

56.3.2 Where under this Article any certificate or declaration may be or is required to be provided by any Person (including, without limitation, a Distribution Transfer Certificate), such certificate or declaration may be required by the Directors (without limitation):

56.3.2.1 to be addressed to the Company, the Directors or such other Persons as the Directors may determine (including HMRC);

56.3.2.2 to include such information as the Directors consider is required for the Company to comply with any Reporting Obligation;

56.3.2.3 to contain such legally binding representations and obligations as the Directors may determine;

56.3.2.4 to include an undertaking to notify the Company if the information in the certificate or declaration becomes incorrect, including prior to such change;

56.3.2.5 to be copied or provided to such Persons as the Directors may determine (including HMRC); and

56.3.2.6 to be executed in such form (including as a deed or deed poll) as the Directors may determine.

56.3.3 This Article shall apply notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in any other Article (including, without limitation, **Articles 140 to 157** inclusive).

56.4 **Notification of Substantial Shareholder and Other Status**

56.4.1 Each shareholder and any other relevant Person shall serve notice in writing on the Company at the Registered Office on;

56.4.1.1 becoming a Substantial Shareholder or being a Substantial Shareholder on the date this Article comes into effect (together with the percentage of voting rights, share capital or dividends controlled or beneficially entitled to, details of the identity of the shareholder(s) who hold(s) the relevant Substantial Shareholding and such other information, certificates or declarations as the Directors may require from time to time);

56.4.1.2 becoming a Relevant Registered Shareholder or being a Relevant Registered Shareholder on the date this Article comes into effect (together with such details of the relevant Substantial Shareholder and such other information, certificates or declarations as the Directors may require from time to time); and

56.4.1.3 any change to the particulars contained in any such notice, including on the relevant Person ceasing to be a Substantial Shareholder or a Relevant Registered Shareholder.

Any such notice shall be delivered by the end of the second business day after the day on which the Person becomes a Substantial Shareholder or a Relevant Registered Shareholder (or on the date this Article comes into effect, as the case may be) or the change in relevant particulars or within such shorter or longer period as the Directors may specify from time to time.

56.4.2 The Directors may at any time give notice in writing to any Person requiring, within such period as may be specified in the notice (being seven days from the date of service of the notice or such shorter or longer period as the Directors may specify in the notice), such person to deliver to the Company at the Registered Office such information, certificates and declarations as the Directors may require to establish whether or not such person is a Substantial Shareholder or a Relevant Registered Shareholder or to comply with any Reporting Obligation.

Each such Person shall deliver such information, certificates and declarations within the period specified in such notice.

56.5 **Distributions in Respect of Substantial Shareholdings**

56.5.1 In respect of any Distribution, the Directors may, if the Directors determine that the condition set out in **Article 56.5.2** is satisfied in relation to any shares in the Company, withhold payment of such Distribution on or in respect of such Shares. Any Distribution so withheld shall be paid as provided in **Article 56.5.3** and until such payment the Persons who would otherwise be entitled to the Distribution shall have no right to the Distribution or its payment.

56.5.2 The condition referred to in **Article 56.5.1** above is that, in relation to any shares in the Company, and Distribution to be paid or made on and in respect of such shares:

56.5.2.1 the Directors believe that such shares comprise all or part of a Substantial Shareholding of a Substantial Shareholder; and

56.5.2.2 the Directors are not satisfied that such Substantial Shareholder would not be beneficially entitled to the Distribution if it was paid,

and, for the avoidance of doubt, if the shares comprise all or part of a Substantial Shareholding in respect of more than one Substantial Shareholder this condition is not satisfied unless it is satisfied in respect of all such Substantial Shareholders.

56.5.3 If a Distribution has been withheld on or in respect of any shares in the Company in accordance with **Article 56.5.1** it shall be paid as follows:

56.5.3.1 if it is established to the satisfaction of the Directors that the condition in **Article 56.5.2** is not satisfied in relation to such shares, in which case the whole amount of the Distribution withheld shall be paid; and

56.5.3.2 if the Directors are satisfied that sufficient interests in all or some of the shares concerned have been transferred to a third party so that such shares no longer form part of the Substantial Shareholding, in which case the Distribution attributable to such shares shall be paid (provided the Directors are satisfied that following disposal the shares concerned do not form part of a Substantial Shareholding); and

56.5.3.3 if the Directors are satisfied that as a result of a transfer of interests in shares referred to in **Article 56.5.3.2** the remaining shares no longer form part of a Substantial Shareholding, in which case the Distribution attributable to such shares shall be paid.

In this **Article 56.5.3**, references to the "transfer" of a share include the disposal (by any means) of beneficial ownership of, control of voting rights in respect of and beneficial entitlement to dividends in respect of, that share.

- 56.5.4 A Substantial Shareholder may satisfy the Directors that he is not beneficially entitled to a Distribution by providing a Distribution Transfer Certificate. The Directors shall be entitled to (but shall not be bound to) accept a Distribution Transfer Certificate as evidence of the matters therein stated and the Directors shall be entitled to require such other information, certifications or declarations as they think fit.
- 56.5.5 The Directors may withhold payment of a Distribution on or in respect of any shares in the Company if any notice given by the Directors pursuant to **Article 56.4.2** in relation to such shares shall not have been complied with to the satisfaction of the Directors within the period specified in such notice. Any Distribution so withheld will be paid when the notice is complied with to the satisfaction of the Directors unless the Directors withhold payment pursuant to **Article 56.5.1** and until such payment the Persons who would otherwise be entitled to the Distribution shall have no right to the Distribution or its payment.
- 56.5.6 If the Directors decide that payment of a Distribution should be withheld, they shall within five business days give notice in writing of that decision to the Relevant Registered Shareholder.
- 56.5.7 If any Distribution shall be paid on a Substantial Shareholding and an Excess Charge becomes payable, the Substantial Shareholder shall pay the amount of such Excess Charge and all costs and expenses incurred by the Company in connection with the recovery of such amount to the Company on demand by the Company. Without prejudice to the right of the Company to claim such amount from the Substantial Shareholder, such recovery maybe made out of the proceeds of any disposal pursuant to **Article 56.7.2** or out of any subsequent Distribution in respect of the shares to such Person or to the shareholders of all shares in relation to or by virtue of which the Directors believe that Person has an interest in the Company (whether that Person is at that time a Substantial Shareholder or not).

56.6 **Distribution Trust**

- 56.6.1 If a Distribution is paid on or in respect of a Substantial Shareholding (except where the Distribution is paid in circumstances where the Substantial Shareholder is not beneficially entitled to the Distribution), the Distribution and any income arising from it shall be held by the payee or other recipient to whom the Distribution is transferred by the payee on trust absolutely for the Persons nominated by the relevant Substantial Shareholder under **Article 56.6.2** in such proportions as the relevant Substantial Shareholder shall in the nomination direct or, subject to and in default of such nomination being validly made within 12 years after the date the Distribution is made, for such Person as may be nominated by the Directors from time to time.
- 56.6.2 The relevant Substantial Shareholder of shares of the Company in respect of which a Distribution is paid shall be entitled to nominate in writing any two or more Persons (not being Substantial Shareholders) to be the beneficiaries of the trust on which the Distribution is held under **Article 56.6.1** and the Substantial Shareholder may in any such nomination state the proportions in which the Distribution is to be held on trust for the nominated Persons, failing which the Distribution shall be held on trust for the nominated Persons in equal proportions. No Person may be nominated under this Article who is or would, on becoming a beneficiary in accordance with the nomination, become a Substantial Shareholder. If the Substantial Shareholder making the nomination is not by virtue of **Article 56.6.1** the trustee of the trust, the nomination shall not take effect until it is delivered to the Person who is the trustee.
- 56.6.3 Any income arising from a Distribution which is held on trust under **Article 56.6.1** shall until the earlier of (i) the making of a valid nomination under **Article 56.6.2** and (ii) the expiry of the period of 12 years from the date when the Distribution is paid be accumulated as an accretion to the Distribution. Income shall be treated as arising when payable, so that no apportionment shall take place.
- 56.6.4 No Person who by virtue of **Article 56.6.1** holds a Distribution on trust shall be under any obligation to invest the Distribution or to deposit it in an interest-bearing account.
- 56.6.5 No Person who by virtue of **Article 56.6.1** holds a Distribution on trust shall be liable for any breach of trust unless due to his own fraud or wilful wrongdoing or, in the case of an incorporated Person, the fraud or wilful wrongdoing of its directors, officers or employees.

56.7 **Obligation to Dispose**

56.7.1 If at any time, the Directors believe that:

56.7.1.1 in respect of any Distribution declared or announced, the condition set out in **Article 56.5.2** is satisfied in respect of any shares in the Company in relation to that Distribution;

56.7.1.2 a notice given by the Directors pursuant to **Article 56.4.2** in relation to any shares in the Company has not been complied with to the satisfaction of the Directors within the period specified in such notice; or

56.7.1.3 any information, certificate or declaration provided by a Person in relation to any shares in the Company for the purposes of this Article was materially inaccurate or misleading,

the Directors may give notice in writing (a "**Disposal Notice**") to any Persons they believe are Relevant Registered Shareholders in respect of the relevant shares requiring such Relevant Registered Shareholders within 21 days of the date of service of the notice (or such longer or shorter time as the Directors consider to be appropriate in the circumstances) to dispose of such number of shares the Directors may in such notice specify or to take such other steps as will cause the condition set out in **Article 56.5.2** no longer to be satisfied. The Directors may, if they think fit, withdraw a Disposal Notice.

56.7.2 If:

56.7.2.1 the requirements of a Disposal Notice are not complied with to the satisfaction of the Directors within the period specified in the relevant notice and the relevant Disposal Notice is not withdrawn; or

56.7.2.2 a Distribution is paid on a Substantial Shareholding and an Excess Charge becomes payable;

the Directors may arrange for the Company to sell all or some of the shares to which the Disposal Notice relates or, as the case may be, that form part of the Substantial Shareholding concerned. For this purpose, the Directors may make such arrangements as they deem appropriate. In particular, without limitation, they may authorise any officer or employee of the Company to execute any transfer or other document on behalf of the holder or holders of the relevant share and,

in the case of a share in uncertificated form, may make such arrangements as they think fit on behalf of the relevant holder or holders to transfer title to the relevant share through a relevant system.

- 56.7.3 Any sale pursuant to **Article 56.7.2** above shall be at the price which the Directors consider is the best price reasonably obtainable and the Directors shall not be liable to the holder or holders of the relevant share for any alleged deficiency in the amount of the sale proceeds or any other matter relating to the sale.
- 56.7.4 The net proceeds of the sale of any share pursuant to **Article 56.7.2** (less any amount to be retained pursuant to **Article 56.5.7** and the expenses of sale) shall be paid over by the Company to the former holder or holders of the relevant share upon surrender of any certificate or other evidence of title relating to it, without interest. The receipt of the Company shall be a good discharge for the purchase money.
- 56.7.5 The title of any transferee of shares shall not be affected by an irregularity or invalidity of any actions purportedly taken pursuant to this Article.

56.8 **General**

- 56.8.1 The Directors shall be entitled to presume without enquiry, unless any Director has reason to believe otherwise, that a Person is not a Substantial Shareholder or a Relevant Registered Shareholder or a Close Company Person.
- 56.8.2 The Directors shall not be required to give any reasons for any decision or determination (including any decision or determination not to take action in respect of a particular Person) pursuant to this Article and any such determination or decision shall be final and binding on all Persons unless and until it is revoked or changed by the Directors. Any disposal or transfer made or other thing done by or on behalf of the Board or any Director pursuant to this Article shall be binding on all Persons and shall not be open to challenge on any ground whatsoever.
- 56.8.3 Without limiting their liability to the Company, the Directors shall be under no liability to any other Person, and the Company shall be under no liability to any shareholder or any other Person, for identifying or failing to identify any Person as a Substantial Shareholder or a Relevant Registered Shareholder or a Close Company Person.

- 56.8.4 The Directors shall not be obliged to serve any notice required under this Article upon any Person if they do not know either his identity or his address. The absence of service of such a notice in such circumstances or any accidental error in or failure to give any notice to any Person upon whom notice is required to be served under this Article shall not prevent the implementation of or invalidate any procedure under this Article.
- 56.8.5 The provisions of **Articles 170 to 182** shall apply to the service upon any Person of any notice required by this Article. Any notice required by this Article to be served upon a Person who is not a shareholder or upon a Person who is a shareholder but whose address is not within the United Kingdom and who has failed to supply to the Company an address within the United Kingdom or other relevant country pursuant to **Article 170.1.2**, shall be deemed validly served if such notice is sent through the post in a pre-paid cover addressed to that Person or shareholder at the address if any, at which the Directors believe him to be resident or carrying on business or, in the case of a holder of depository receipts or similar securities, to the address, if any, in the register of holders of the relevant securities. Service shall, in such a case, be deemed to be effected on the day of posting and it shall be sufficient proof of service if that notice was properly addressed, stamped and posted.
- 56.8.6 Any notice required or permitted to be given pursuant to this Article may relate to more than one share and shall specify the share or shares to which it relates.
- 56.8.7 The Directors may from time to time require any Person who is or claims to be a Person to whom a Distribution may be paid without deduction of tax under Regulation 7 of the Real Estate Investment Trusts (Assessment and Recovery of Tax) Regulations 2006 (as such regulations may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time) to provide such information, certificates or declarations as the Directors may require to establish whether such Person is so entitled.
- 56.8.8 This Article may be amended by Special Resolution from time to time, including to give powers to the Directors to take such steps as they may require in order to ensure that the Company can satisfy Condition 4 of section 106 of the Finance Act 2006 (as such section may be modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time) which relates to close company status, which powers may include the ability to arrange for the sale of shares on behalf of shareholders.

MEETINGS

57. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS

An annual general meeting shall be held in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 at such time and in such place as the Directors determine.

58. GENERAL MEETINGS

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

59. POWER TO CALL GENERAL MEETINGS

The Directors may call a general meeting whenever they think fit and shall do so if the Companies Act 2006 so requires. If there are not enough directors within the United Kingdom to form a quorum for a meeting of the Directors, any director or any two members of the Company may convene a general meeting in the same manner as nearly as possible as the Directors could have done.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

60. PERIODS OF NOTICE FOR GENERAL MEETINGS AND PERSONS ENTITLED TO NOTICE

60.1 An annual general meeting or (save as provided by the Companies Act 2006) any general meeting at which it is proposed to pass a resolution of which special notice has been given to the Company, shall be called by at least 21 clear days' notice in writing. Any other general meeting shall be called by at least 14 clear days' notice in writing. Notice of every general meeting shall be given in the manner referred to in this **Article 60** to all members entitled under these Articles or the terms of issue of the shares they hold to receive notice and whose names are entered on the Company's Register at the close of business on a day to be decided by the Directors (but in any case not more than 21 days before the date the notice is given), and to the Auditors and to every director. If a general meeting has been called by shorter notice than specified in this **Article 60** it shall be deemed to have been duly called if:

60.1.1 in the case of an annual general meeting, all the members who are entitled to attend and vote agree to shorter notice; or

60.1.2 in the case of a general meeting, a majority in number of the members who are entitled to attend and vote (being a majority together holding not less than such minimum percentage in nominal value of the shares giving that right as the Companies Act 2006 may prescribe at the time such meeting is held)

agree to shorter notice.

60.2 Where required by these Articles, the accidental omission to give notice or to send a form of proxy with a notice to, or the non-receipt of such notice or form of proxy by, any person entitled to it shall not invalidate any resolutions passed or proceedings at any general meeting.

60.3 For the purposes of this **Article 60** a notice of meeting must be given in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, that is in hard copy form, electronic form or by means of a website.

60.4 Electronic Communication

60.4.1 If notice of meeting is sent in electronic form the Company must have complied with all applicable regulatory requirements and the person entitled to receive such notice must have agreed that the notice can be sent to him in that way and not revoked that agreement or, in the case of a company, be deemed to have agreed to receive notice in that way by a provision in the Companies Act 2006; and

60.4.2 the notice must be sent to the address specified by the person entitled to receive such notice or, in the case of notice sent to a company, an address which is deemed to have been specified by any provision of the Companies Act 2006.

60.5 Notice of meeting on a website

Provided that the Company has complied with all applicable regulatory requirements the Company may send or supply a notice of meeting by making it available on a website and where the Company intends to make that notice of meeting available on a website, the Company must:

60.5.1 comply with the provisions of section 311A and 340A of the Companies Act 2006;

60.5.2 comply with the provisions of **Article 172**;

60.5.3 notify persons entitled to receive such notice that the notice of meeting has been published on the website, such notification to state that it concerns a notice of meeting, to specify the place, date and time of the meeting and whether the meeting will be an Annual General Meeting; and

60.5.4 ensure that the notice and the matters required to be made available by section 311A Companies Act 2006 are available on the website throughout the period beginning with the first date on which the notice

of the meeting is given and ending with the conclusion of the meeting and for the following two years.

60.6 A notice which is treated as given to a person by virtue of **Article 60.3** is treated as given at the same time as the notification referred to in **Article 60.5.2**.

61. **CONTENTS OF NOTICE**

61.1 Every notice calling a general meeting of the Company shall:

61.1.1 specify the place, the day and time of the meeting;

61.1.2 state with reasonable prominence that a member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy or proxies to attend and, on a poll, vote instead of him and that a proxy need not be a member of the Company;

61.1.3 in the case of an annual general meeting, specify the meeting as such and where notice of such AGM is given more than 6 weeks before the date of the meeting, the notice must include:

61.1.3.1 a statement of the right under section 338 of the Companies Act 2006 to require the company to give notice of a resolution to be moved at the meeting; and

61.1.3.2 a statement of the right under section 338A of the Companies Act 2006 to require the Company to include a matter in the business to be dealt with at the meeting.

61.1.4 in the case of any general meeting at which directors are retiring and offering themselves for re-election in accordance with **Articles 112** and **114**, specify the names of the directors who are offering themselves for re-election; and

61.1.5 state the general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting and if any resolution is to be proposed as a special resolution, contain a statement to that effect and the text of the resolution; and

61.1.6 include the address of the website on which the information required by section 311A Companies Act 2006 is published;

61.1.7 state the procedures with which members must comply in order to be able to attend and vote at the meeting (including the date by which they must comply);

61.1.8 provide details of any forms to be used to the appointment of a proxy;

- 61.1.9 state the procedures for voting by electronic means; and
- 61.1.10 state that a member has the right to ask questions at the meeting in accordance with section 319A Companies Act 2006.
- 61.2 Every notice calling a meeting of any class of members of the Company shall:
 - 61.2.1 specify the place, the day and time of the meeting;
 - 61.2.2 state with reasonable prominence that a member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy or proxies to attend and, on a poll, vote instead of him and that a proxy need not be a member of the Company; and
 - 61.2.3 state the general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting and if any resolution is to be proposed as a special resolution, contain a statement to that effect and the text of the resolution.
- 61.3 In the case of any general meeting the notice must contain a statement that a member is not entitled to attend and vote unless his name is entered on the Register at a time specified in the notice of meeting but which is not more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting.
- 61.4 In calculating the period mentioned in **Article 61.3** no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

62. **MEANING OF ORDINARY BUSINESS**

- 62.1 Ordinary business shall mean and include only business transacted at an annual general meeting of the following classes, that is to say:
 - 62.1.1 declaring dividends;
 - 62.1.2 receiving and considering the annual accounts of the Company, the reports of the Directors and the Auditors and other documents required by law to be attached or annexed or to be comprised in the accounts and reports;
 - 62.1.3 approving the Directors' Remuneration Report;
 - 62.1.4 appointing the Auditors (except when special notice of the resolution for their appointment is required by the Companies Act 2006) and fixing the remuneration of the Auditors or determining the manner in which such remuneration is to be fixed;

- 62.1.5 appointing or re-appointing directors to fill vacancies arising at the meeting either on retirement by rotation or under **Article 117** or otherwise;
- 62.1.6 the voting of fees to the Directors; and
- 62.1.7 approving the holding of general meetings on less than 21 days notice.

63. QUESTIONS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

- 63.1 At any general meeting the Company must cause to be answered any question relating to the business being dealt with at the meeting put by a member attending the meeting.
- 63.2 The Company does not need to give an answer to any such question if;
 - 63.2.1 to do so would interfere unduly with the preparation for the meeting or would involve the disclosure of confidential information;
 - 63.2.2 if the answer has already been given on a website in the for of an answer to a question; or
 - 63.2.3 it is undesirable in the interests of the Company or the good order of the meeting that the question be answered.

64. CIRCULATION OF RESOLUTIONS ETC. ON REQUISITION OF MEMBERS

- 64.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, the Directors shall on the requisition of members and, where relevant, those entitled under section 153 of the Companies Act 2006, "the requisitionists":
 - 64.1.1 give to the members entitled to receive notice of the next annual general meeting, notice of any resolution which may properly be moved and is intended to be moved at that meeting and of any matter which may properly be included in the business of that meeting; and
 - 64.1.2 circulate to the members entitled to have notice of any general meeting, any statement of not more than one thousand words with respect to the matter referred to in any proposed resolution or the business to be dealt with at that meeting.
- 64.2 Members and requisitionists who requisition the Company to circulate the resolution or statement or any matter to be included in the business of the meeting must meet the expenses of circulation ("the costs") unless either:
 - 64.2.1 in the case of an annual general meeting the request to circulate the resolution or statement or matter to be included in the business of the

meeting is received by the Company before the end of the Company's financial year preceding the meeting; or

64.2.2 the members have resolved that the Company will meet the costs.

64.3 In cases where the members and requisitionists have to meet the costs, the Company will, unless it has otherwise resolved, not be bound to circulate the resolution or statement or matter to be included in the business of the meeting unless there is deposited with it or tendered to it a sum or sums reasonably sufficient to meet the costs. The costs must, in the case of the resolution or matter to be included in the business of the meeting, be deposited or tendered not later than 6 weeks before the date of the annual general meeting to which the request relates or, if later, the time at which the notice of the meeting is given or, in the case of the statement, be deposited or tendered not later than one week before the date of the meeting to which it relates.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

65. QUORUM

No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present. Subject to the provisions of **Article 66**, two members present in person or by proxy (or, being a corporation, present by a representative duly appointed pursuant to **Article 95**) and entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted shall be a quorum.

66. ADJOURNMENT IF QUORUM NOT PRESENT

66.1 If within 15 minutes from the time appointed for the holding of a general meeting (or such longer time as the chairman of the meeting may decide) a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall be adjourned to a day, at least 10 clear days after the meeting and to a time and place decided by the chairman. Notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given in accordance with **Article 68**.

66.2 If at an adjourned meeting a quorum as defined in **Article 65** is not present within 15 minutes from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the member or members present in person or by proxy or (in the case of a corporation) by a representative and entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted shall be a quorum and shall have power to decide upon all matters which could properly have been disposed of at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

67. **GENERAL POWER OF ADJOURNMENT**

67.1 The chairman may at any time without the consent of the meeting adjourn any meeting (whether or not it has commenced or a quorum is present) to another time or place where it appears to him that:

67.1.1 the members wishing to attend cannot be conveniently accommodated in the place appointed for the meeting; or

67.1.2 the conduct of persons present prevents or is likely to prevent the orderly continuation of business; or

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

67.2 Without prejudice to the provisions of **Article 67.1** the chairman of the meeting may with the consent of any general meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting from time to time (or indefinitely) and from place to place.

67.3 No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting except business that might lawfully have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place and the general nature of which was stated in the notice of meeting from which the adjournment took place. Where a meeting is adjourned indefinitely, the time and place for the adjourned meeting shall be fixed by the Directors.

68. **NOTICE OF ADJOURNED MEETING**

When a meeting is adjourned for thirty days or more or indefinitely, not less than seven days' notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given in like manner as in the case of the original meeting (save that it shall not be necessary to specify the nature of the business to be transacted). In the case of an adjournment pursuant to **Article 66**, the notice shall specify that the quorum applicable to that adjourned meeting is as stated in that Article. Save as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

69. **CHAIRMAN OF MEETING**

The chairman (if any) of the Directors, failing whom the deputy chairman (if any) of the Directors, shall preside as chairman at each general meeting. If there is no such chairman or deputy chairman, or if at any meeting neither are present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or are present but are not willing to act, the directors present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting. If there is no director present or if all

the directors present fail to agree which of their number should take the chair or if each of them declines to take the chair, the members present and entitled to vote shall (whether or not they constitute a quorum) choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

70. **SECURITY PROCEDURES**

70.1 In their absolute discretion and notwithstanding anything in the notice of general meeting the Directors may, in respect of members or their proxies or their corporate representatives who wish to attend any general meeting:

70.1.1 direct that the members or proxies or representatives submit to searches;

70.1.2 direct that the members or proxies or representatives comply with any security arrangements or restrictions imposed by the Directors;

70.1.3 arrange for members or proxies or representatives to attend and participate simultaneously in the meeting at places other than the one specified in the notice of meeting as the place where the meeting will take place ("**Principal Place**");

70.1.4 fix the level of attendance at the Principal Place and any other places provided that if members or proxies or representatives are excluded from the Principal Place they are able to attend the meeting at one of the other places. (For the purpose of these Articles any such meeting will be treated as being held at the Principal Place); and

70.1.5 make arrangements for the issue of tickets or impose a random means of selection or by any other means they think appropriate, to facilitate the organisation and administration of a general meeting. The Directors may vary these arrangements or make new arrangements in their place.

70.2 The rights of members or proxies or representatives to attend a meeting at the Principal Place is subject to any arrangements in force, whether contained in the notice of that meeting and said to apply to that meeting, or notified to the members after the notice of meeting has been provided.

71. **VOTING AND DEMANDS FOR A POLL**

71.1 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 on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded by the chairman of the meeting or by those members entitled under the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 to demand a poll.

71.2 For the purposes of this **Article 71**, a demand by a proxy under **Article 85** shall be deemed to be a demand by the person appointing that proxy.

71.3 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn with the consent of the chairman of the meeting. Any demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated any result of a show of hands made before the demand was made.

71.4 On a poll, votes may be given in person or by proxy (or, being a corporation, present by a duly appointed representative) and a person entitled to more than one vote need not use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

72. **DECLARATION OF THE RESULT OF VOTING**

Unless a poll is demanded, a declaration by the chairman of the meeting that a resolution has been carried, or carried unanimously or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority, which is entered in the minute book will be conclusive evidence of that fact.

73. **CONDUCT OF A POLL**

If a poll is demanded, the chairman of the meeting may:

73.1 decide the manner in which it is taken (including the use of a ballot or voting papers or tickets);

73.2 appoint scrutineers (and if directed to do so by the meeting he must appoint scrutineers); and

73.3 fix the day, time and place of an adjourned meeting at which the result of the poll will be declared.

74. **TIME FOR TAKING A POLL**

A poll demanded by the chairman of a general meeting or on a question of adjournment shall be taken immediately. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either immediately or at such subsequent time (not being more than thirty days from the date of the meeting) and place as the chairman of the meeting may direct. No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately provided that the time and place at which it is to be taken was announced at the meeting at which it was demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the meeting continuing in order to transact any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded.

75. **RESULTS OF A POLL**

75.1 Where a poll is taken at any general meeting of the Company, the Company must publish as soon as reasonably practicable and in any case at the end of 16

days beginning with the day of the meeting or if later the end of the first working day after the day on which the results of the poll are declared on a website which identifies the Company and is maintained by or on behalf of the Company:

75.1.1 the date of the meeting;

75.1.2 the text of the resolution or, as the case may be, a description of the subject matter of the poll;

75.1.3 the number of votes validly cast;

75.1.4 the proportion of the Company's issued share capital (determined at the time at which the right to vote is determined under section 360B(2)) represented by those votes;

75.1.5 the number of votes cast in favour;

75.1.6 the number of votes cast against; and

75.1.7 the number of abstentions (if counted).

75.2 The Company must keep the information available for a period of two years beginning with the date on which it is first made available on the website.

75.3 Members entitled by section 342 of the Companies Act 2006 and those to whom rights are given by section 153 of the Companies Act 2006 may require the Directors to obtain an independent report on any poll taken, or to be taken, at a general meeting of the Company.

76. **AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS**

Amendments can be proposed to any ordinary resolution under consideration if the chairman decides that the amendment is appropriate for consideration by the meeting. If the amendment is in good faith ruled out of order by the chairman, any error in that ruling shall not invalidate the resolution. In the case of a special resolution, no amendments other than amendments to correct an obvious error may be proposed.

VOTING RIGHTS

77. **VOTING RIGHTS OF MEMBERS**

77.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 and any restrictions imposed by these Articles and any rights or restrictions attached to any class of shares in the capital of the Company, on a resolution on a show of hands:

77.1.1 every member present in person shall have one vote;

- 77.1.2 every proxy present who has been duly appointed by one or more members entitled to vote on the resolution has one vote unless the proxy has been appointed by more than one member entitled to vote on the resolution in which case:
- 77.1.2.1 where the proxy has been instructed by one or more of such members to vote for the resolution and by one or more of such members to vote against the resolution the proxy has one vote for and one vote against the resolution;
 - 77.1.2.2 where the proxy has been instructed by one or more of such members as to how he should vote on the resolution and all those instructions are to vote the same way , and one or more other members have given the proxy discretion as to how to vote , he may cast one vote "for" or one vote "against" in accordance with those instructions and may cast a second discretionary vote the other way;
- 77.1.3 each person authorised by a corporation to exercise voting powers on behalf of the corporation is entitled to exercise the same voting powers as the corporation would be entitled to. Where a corporation authorises more than one person, this is subject to **Articles 77.1.3.1 and 77.1.3.2** and;
- 77.1.3.1 if more than one person authorised by the same corporation purport to exercise the power to vote on a show of hands in respect of the same shares or stock in the Company and exercise the power in the same way as each other, the power is treated as exercised in that way;
 - 77.1.3.2 if more than one person authorised by the same corporation purport to exercise the power to vote on a show of hands in respect of the same shares or stock in the Company and do not exercise the power in the same way as each other, the power is treated as not exercised.
- 77.2 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and any restrictions imposed by these Articles and any rights or restrictions attached to any class of shares in the capital of the Company, on a vote on a resolution on a poll every member present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) present by a duly appointed representative shall have one vote for every ordinary share in the capital of the Company held by him or his appointor and if entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all his votes he uses in the same way.

78. **VOTING RIGHTS OF PERSONS UNDER DISABILITY**

If a court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder has made an order appointing a person to act on behalf of a member, that person may vote in person or by proxy, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, on behalf of the member. The right to vote is only exercisable if evidence, satisfactory to the Directors, of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote is deposited at the Transfer Office not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to vote is to be exercised. In calculating the time period in this **Article 78** no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

79. **VOTING RIGHTS OF JOINT HOLDERS**

In the case of joint holders of a share the vote of the person whose name is before the names of the other joint holder(s) on the Register in respect of the share and who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders.

80. **OBJECTIONS TO AND ERRORS IN VOTING**

80.1 Any objections raised as to the qualification of any voter, or any error whereby votes have been counted which ought not to have been counted or which might have been rejected, or whereby any votes have not been counted which ought to have been counted, shall not vitiate the decision of a meeting or adjourned meeting on any resolution or any poll unless:

80.1.1 the objection or error is raised or pointed out at the meeting or adjourned meeting in question; and

80.1.2 the chairman decides that the same may have affected the decision of the meeting or the poll.

80.2 Any such objection or error shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting, unless the objection or error is in connection with a resolution for the election, re-election or removal of the chairman of the meeting whether as chairman or as a director of the Company. The decision of the chairman will be final and conclusive.

81. **PROXY VOTES**

A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend and to speak and vote on the same occasion, provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by the member. A proxy must vote

on accordance with any instructions given by the member by whom the proxy is appointed.

82. **APPOINTMENT OF PROXIES**

82.1 The appointment of a proxy ("**proxy appointment**") must be in writing and can be in any form that the Directors accept. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.

82.2 Subject to **Article 83**, in the case of an individual appointing a proxy, the proxy appointment must be given by the appointor or his attorney who is authorised in writing to do so. In the case of a corporation the proxy appointment must be given under its common seal or otherwise executed by it in accordance with the Statutes or signed on its behalf by an attorney or a duly authorised officer of the corporation. The Directors may, but are not bound to, require evidence of the authority of any such attorney or officer. Signatures need not be witnessed.

82.3 If the Directors in their discretion decide, and provided the Company complies with all applicable regulatory requirements a proxy appointment may be sent in electronic form.

82.4 If more than one proxy is appointed in accordance with **Article 82** in respect of a different share or shares held by a member but the proxy appointment does not specify to which share or shares the appointment or appointments relate or the total number of shares in respect of which appointments are made exceeds the total holding of the member the Directors in their absolute discretion shall decide which of the proxies so appointed shall be entitled to attend and vote and be counted in the quorum at any general meeting of the Company.

83. **DEPOSIT OF PROXY**

83.1 A proxy appointment that is not being sent in electronic form must be deposited at the place specified either in, or by way of note to, the notice convening the meeting or in the proxy appointment, or if no place is specified, at the Transfer Office not less than 48 hours before the time of the meeting or adjourned meeting or, in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, not less than 24 hours before the poll is taken at which the proxy appointment is to be used.

83.2 A proxy appointment which is being sent in electronic form must be received at an address specified by the Company for the purpose of receiving communications in electronic form:

83.2.1 in (or by way of a note to) the notice convening the meeting; or

83.2.2 in any form of proxy appointment sent out by the Company; or

83.2.3 in any invitation contained in an electronic form to appoint a proxy issued by the Company;

in each case not less than 48 hours before the time of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the proxy form proposes to vote or in the case of a poll taken not more than 48 hours after it is demanded, not less than 24 hours before the poll is taken at which the proxy appointment is to be used. In calculating the time periods in **Article 83.1** and **83.2** no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

83.3 In the case of a poll, where the poll is not taken during or immediately following the meeting at which it was demanded, but is taken less than 48 hours after it is demanded, the proxy appointment must (unless already deposited or received in accordance with **Article 83.1** or **83.2**) be delivered to, or received by, either the chairman of such meeting or the Secretary or to any one of the directors.

83.4 If a proxy appointment is not deposited, delivered or received in accordance with this **Article 83** it will be invalid and if two or more apparently valid forms of proxy are deposited in respect of the same share the one which was deposited last in accordance with this **Article 83** (regardless of its date or the date it was executed) will be the only one which is acceptable to the Directors in accordance with **Article 82**.

83.5 Unless a proxy appointment says otherwise, if a proxy appointment relates to more than one meeting or adjournment and is deposited, delivered or received in accordance with this **Article 83**, it does not need to be deposited, delivered to or received at any subsequent meeting and is valid both for any adjourned meeting and any poll demanded at that adjourned meeting.

83.6 The deposit, delivery or receipt of a proxy appointment shall not prevent a member who is entitled to attend and vote from attending and voting in person or on a poll at the meeting or any adjourned meeting.

83.7 The provisions of this **Article 83** apply to the deposit, delivery or receipt of any power of attorney or authority under which the proxy appointment is given, or to a duly certified copy of the power of attorney or authority, or, in the case of a power of attorney or authority executed outside the United Kingdom to a notarially authenticated copy, as they do to the proxy appointment.

84. **TIME LIMIT ON VALIDITY OF PROXY**

A proxy appointment will only remain valid for 12 months from the date stated in it as the date of its execution or, if undated, the date of its receipt by the Company. The only exception to this is where an adjourned meeting is held or a

poll demanded at a meeting or adjourned meeting after the 12 months' period has expired if the original meeting was held or demand for a poll was made within that period. If during the 12 month period the authority of a person to act as a proxy is terminated the termination must be notified to the Company in writing.

85. AUTHORITY CONFERRED BY PROXY

A proxy appointment, including one sent in electronic form, gives authority for that proxy to demand or join in demanding a poll and generally to act at the meeting for the member making the appointment.

86. POWER TO APPOINT ATTORNEY

Any member residing out of or absent from the United Kingdom may execute a power of attorney, either before or after leaving the United Kingdom, appointing any person to be his attorney either for the purpose of voting at any meeting or to give a general power extending to all meetings at which the member is entitled to vote. Every such power or a duly certified copy or (if such power was executed outside the United Kingdom) a notarially authenticated copy of such power shall be produced at the Transfer Office and left there for at least 48 hours before being acted upon.

87. VALIDITY OF VOTES CAST BY PROXY OR POWER OF ATTORNEY

A vote given in accordance with the terms of a proxy appointment or power of attorney will be valid notwithstanding:

- 87.1 the prior death or insanity of the person who appointed the proxy or attorney;
- 87.2 the proxy appointment or power of attorney having been revoked;
- 87.3 the authority of the person appointed as proxy or attorney having been revoked;
or
- 87.4 a transfer of the share in respect of which the vote is given.

The above provisions will not apply if notice in writing of the death, insanity, revocation or transfer has in the case of a notice not in electronic form been deposited at the Transfer Office (or in the case of a proxy form at any other place specified for depositing the proxy form), or in the case of a notice in electronic form received at an address specified by the Company for the purpose of receiving such communications in electronic form in either case not less than 48 hours before the date of the meeting, or not less than 24 hours before the date fixed for the taking of the poll at which the proxy is to be used.

- 87.5 The Company shall be under no obligation to check whether a person appointed as a proxy for one or more members has voted in accordance with the instructions of such member or members and the vote or votes of such proxy shall not be invalidated should any such instructions not have been followed.
- 87.6 In calculating the time period for the purposes of this **Article 87**, no account shall be taken of any part of any day that is not a working day.

DISENFRANCHISEMENT

88. CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH SHARES DISENFRANCHISED

88.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, no holder of a share in the Company shall, unless the Directors otherwise determine (any such determination being for such period and subject to such terms and conditions (if any) as the Directors may, in their absolute discretion, decide), be entitled (save as proxy for another member) to be present or vote at a general meeting either personally or by proxy or to exercise any other right in relation to meetings of the Company in respect of either the share he holds or (with effect from allotment) of any additional shares allotted in respect of the share which is the subject of a notice pursuant to this **Article 88** (including without limitation any share allotted under a rights issue or capitalisation issue) (together "**shares**") if:

88.1.1 any call or other sum presently payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares remains unpaid; or

88.1.2 he or any other person who appears to be interested in the shares has been served, under section 793 of this Companies Act 2006 or any other provision of the Statutes concerning the disclosure of interests in voting shares, with a notice which:

88.1.2.1 lawfully requires the provision of information regarding the shares to the Company within the period specified in such notice (being not less than 14 days from the date of service of such notice); and

88.1.2.2 contains a warning of the consequences under this **Article 88** and under the provisions of **Articles 45.1.2** and **148.1.3** of failing to comply with such notice; and

(whether or not he is aware of the identity of the beneficial owner(s) of the share) he or such other person is in default in complying with such notice; or

88.1.3 he has been duly served with a notice which:

88.1.3.1 requires him to provide or to procure that there is provided to the Company within the period specified in the notice (being not less than 14 days from the service of notice), a written statement signed by him or any other person or persons stating that he (if the statement is signed by him) or (as the case may be) the other person or persons who has/have signed the statement is/are the beneficial owner(s) of the shares and providing any additional information regarding the shares required by **Article 91**; and

88.1.3.2 contains a warning of the consequences under this **Article 88** of failing to comply with such notice and

(whether or not he is aware of the identity of the beneficial owner(s) of the share) he is in default in complying with such notice.

88.2 For the purposes of this **Article 88** a person shall be treated as appearing to be interested in a share where:

88.2.1 the member holding the share has informed the Company that he is, or may be, so interested; or

88.2.2 where the person has given the Company a notification pursuant to **Article 88.1.2** which fails to establish the identity of the person or persons interested in such share and (after taking into account the notification and any other relevant information given to them) the Directors know or have reasonable cause to believe that the person in question is or may be interested in such share. References to "**persons interested in shares**" and to "**interests in shares**" respectively shall be construed as they are for the purposes of section 793 of the Companies Act 2006.

88.3 For the purposes of this **Article 88**, a person shall be deemed to be in default in complying with a notice referred to in this Article if he fails or refuses to give all the information required by the notice to the satisfaction of the Directors or if he gives information which he knows to be false or if he recklessly gives information which is false.

89. **DISENFRANCHISEMENT MAY APPLY TO ONLY PART OF A MEMBER'S HOLDING**

Where a person holds more than one share in the Company or more than one share of a particular class, any notice given pursuant to **Article 88** may relate either to all such shares or to such lesser number of them as is described or stated in the notice.

90. **SIGNATURE OF STATEMENTS ON BEHALF OF BODY CORPORATE**

Any statement provided to the Company pursuant to **Article 88** shall, for the purposes of that Article, be deemed to have been signed by a body corporate if signed by a duly authorised officer who is described in the statement as signing it on behalf of that body corporate.

91. **RIGHT TO REQUIRE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

91.1 Any notice served on the holder of a share pursuant to **Article 88.1.3** may require that, where the statement to be provided to the Company reveals that the beneficial owner of that share is a body corporate ("**corporate owner**"), the statement shall also provide the following information:

91.1.1 whether any other body corporate is a holding company (within the meaning of section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006) or a parent company (within the meaning of section 1162 and 1173 of the Companies Act 2006) of the corporate owner and, if so, the name and address of each such holding or parent company; and

91.1.2 whether any body corporate or other person (other than any such holding or parent company) is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one-third or more of the voting power at general meetings of the corporate owner and, if so, the name and address of each such person.

92. **WHEN DISENFRANCHISEMENT CEASES TO APPLY**

92.1 Where the disenfranchisement provisions of **Article 88** apply to a particular share, they shall cease to apply to that share when:

92.1.1 the call or such other sum referred to in **Article 88.1.1** has been paid in respect of that share and received by the Company; or

92.1.2 the information and/or statement requested in respect of that share by the notice(s) referred to in **Articles 88.1.2** and/or **88.1.3** have been provided to the Company to the satisfaction of the Directors; or

92.1.3 the date as on and from which the Directors determine (pursuant to **Article 88**) that such provisions shall cease to apply to that share; or

92.1.4 a period of seven days has expired which commences on the date the Company receives a notice that the share has been sold either through a recognised investment exchange or overseas exchange, or as a result of an acceptance of a takeover offer.

92.2 The disenfranchisement provisions will cease to apply when whichever of the matters referred to in **Articles 92.1.2 to 92.1.4** occurs first.

93. **REGISTRATION OF INFORMATION RECEIVED**

For the purposes of section 808 of the Companies Act 2006 any information received by the Company following the service of a notice on a member pursuant to **Article 88.1.2** is deemed to have been received by the Company as though the member had been required to provide the information under section 793 of the Companies Act 2006.

94. **CANCELLATION OF NOTICES**

Any notice issued under **Articles 88.1.2 or 88.1.3** may be cancelled by the Company at any time.

CORPORATIONS ACTING BY REPRESENTATIVES

95. **REPRESENTATION OF CORPORATE MEMBERS**

95.1 Any corporation that is a member of the Company may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise any person or persons to act as its representative(s) at any meeting of the Company or of any class of members. The representative(s) will be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation as if each such representative had been an individual shareholder. The Company will put in place provisions which facilitate the attendance at any meeting of multiple corporate representatives and which enable all of such representatives' voting intentions to be recorded. The Directors may, but shall not be bound to, require evidence of the authority of any person purporting to act as the representative of any such corporation.

95.2 The Company shall be under no obligation to check whether any person or persons authorised to act as the representative(s) of a corporation that is a member of the Company has voted in accordance with the instructions of such member and the vote or votes of such representative(s) shall not be invalidated should any such instructions not have been followed.

DIRECTORS

96. **NUMBER OF DIRECTORS**

Subject to the provisions of **Article 116** the Company must have not less than two and not more than 10 directors.

97. **DIRECTORS' SHARE QUALIFICATION AND RIGHTS CONCERNING GENERAL MEETING**

A director need not be a shareholder of the Company but a director who is not a shareholder of the Company is entitled to receive notice of and to attend and speak at all general and class meetings of the Company.

98. **FEES OF NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS**

98.1 Fees may be paid out of the funds of the Company to directors who are not managing or executive directors at such rates as the Directors may from time to time determine provided that such fees do not in the aggregate exceed the sum of £150,000 per annum (exclusive of value added tax if applicable) or such other figure as the Company may by ordinary resolution from time to time determine.

98.2 Any fees payable pursuant to this **Article 98** shall be distinct from and shall not include any salary, remuneration for any executive office or other amounts payable to a Director pursuant to any other provisions of these Articles and shall accrue from day to day.

99. **REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES**

The directors (including alternate directors) are entitled to be paid out of Company funds all their travelling, hotel, and other expenses properly incurred by them respectively in and about the business of the Company, including their expenses of travelling to and from Directors' meetings, committee meetings or general meetings.

100. **PAYMENT OF ADDITIONAL REMUNERATION IN SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES**

Any director who devotes special attention to the business of the Company, or otherwise performs services which in the opinion of the Directors are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director, may be paid additional remuneration to be determined by the Directors or any committee appointed by the Directors.

101. **DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS WITH THE COMPANY**

101.1 A director may hold any other office or employment with the Company (other than the office of auditor) in conjunction with his office of director for such period and on any terms as the Directors may determine.

101.2 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, a director or intending director may enter into any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal with the Company relating to the tenure of any other office or employment referred to in **Article 101.1**.

101.3 Any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal entered into pursuant to **Article 101.2** or authorised by the Directors under **Article 103** cannot be avoided and a director is not liable to account to the Company for any benefit realised from any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal by reason of either holding office as a director or because of the fiduciary relationship established by that office if the director has declared his interest in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

102. **RESTRICTIONS ON A DIRECTOR'S POWER TO VOTE WHERE HE HAS AN INTEREST**

102.1 Save as provided in this **Article 102** or by the terms of any authorisation given by the Directors under **Article 103**, a director shall not vote as a director in respect of any contract, transaction or arrangement or proposed contract, transaction or arrangement or any other proposal in which he has any interest which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the Company as defined in Article 102A (other than an interest in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the Company). If he does vote his vote shall not be counted. A director shall not be counted in the quorum present at the meeting in relation to any resolution of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors on which he is debarred from voting.

102.2 For the purposes of **Article 102.1** interests of a person connected with the director are aggregated with the director's interest but interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or connected with the Company are to be disregarded.

102.3 Provided that a director has no other material interest save for that referred to in this Article, he shall be entitled to vote as a director and be counted in the quorum in respect of any resolution of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors relating to any of the following matters:

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

102.3.2 the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for which the director himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security; or

102.3.3 the granting of any indemnity or provision of funding pursuant to **Article 189** unless the terms of such arrangement confer upon such director a benefit not generally available to any other director; or

- 102.3.4 an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for subscription or purchase in which offer he is or is to be or may be entitled to participate as a holder of securities or as an underwriter or sub-underwriter; or
- 102.3.5 any matters involving or relating to any other company in which he or any person connected with him has a direct or indirect interest (whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise), provided that he and any persons connected with him are not to his knowledge the holder (otherwise than as a nominee for the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings) of or beneficially interested in one per cent. or more of any class of the equity share capital of such company (or of any third company through which his interest is derived) or of the voting rights available to members of the relevant company (any such interest being deemed for the purpose of this Article to be a material interest in all circumstances); or
- 102.3.6 an arrangement for the benefit of the employees of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings which does not award him any privilege or benefit not generally awarded to the employees to whom the arrangement relates; or
- 102.3.7 the purchase and/or maintenance of any insurance policy for the benefit of directors or for the benefit of persons including directors.
- 102.4 A director shall not vote as a director or be counted in the quorum on any resolution concerning his own appointment as the holder of any office or employment with the Company or any company in which the Company is interested including fixing or varying the terms, or the termination of, his appointment.
- 102.5 Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of appointment) of two or more directors to offices or employment with the Company or any company in which the Company is interested, such proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each director separately and in such cases each of the directors concerned (if not debarred from voting under the proviso to **Article 102.3.4**) shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.
- 102.6 If any question arises at any meeting as to the materiality of a director's interest or the entitlement of any director to vote and the director does not voluntarily agree to abstain from voting, the question shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to any director (other than himself) will be

final and conclusive unless the nature or extent of the director's interests has not been fairly disclosed. If a question arises in respect of the chairman, it shall be determined by the Directors (other than the chairman). The Directors' resolution will be final and conclusive unless the nature or extent of the chairman's interest has not been fairly disclosed.

103. DIRECTORS' AUTHORISATION OF SITUATIONS IN WHICH A DIRECTOR HAS AN INTEREST

103.1 If a situation in which a director or a person who is proposed to be appointed as a director has or may have a direct or indirect interest which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the Company ("a conflict of interest") the directors may, subject to the provisions of this **Article 103**, at any time authorise:

103.1.1 the conflict of interest; and

103.1.2 in the case of a proposed appointment of a person as a director, that proposed appointment;

103.2 Any director subject to a conflict of interest or any other director with a similar interest shall not vote and shall not be counted in the quorum in respect of the authorisation given under this **Article 103** and if he or any other interested director does vote, those votes shall not be counted;

103.3 The directors may in their absolute discretion impose such terms or conditions on the grant of the authorisation as they think fit, and these may be imposed or varied subsequently and may include (without limitation):

103.3.1 whether the relevant director may vote (or be counted in the quorum at a meeting) in relation to any resolution relating to the relevant conflict of interest;

103.3.2 the exclusion of the relevant director from all information and discussion by the Company of the relevant conflict of interest; and

103.3.3 the imposition of a specific duty of confidentiality for any confidential information of the Company relating to the relevant conflict of interest;

103.4 Any authorisation of a conflict of interest given pursuant to this **Article 103** may provide that where the relevant director obtains (other than through his position as a director of the Company) information that is confidential to a third party, he will not be obliged to disclose it to the Company or to use it in relation to the Company's affairs in circumstances where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence;

103.5 A director will not be in breach of his duty under sections 172, 174 and 175 of the Companies Act 2006 or the authorisation given by this **Article 103** if he:

- 103.5.1 absents himself from meetings of the directors or from discussion of any matter at a meeting relating to a relevant conflict of interest; and/or
- 103.5.2 makes arrangements for papers to be received and read by a professional adviser on his behalf which may relate to the relevant conflict of interest; and/or
- 103.5.3 behaves in any other way authorised by any guidance which may be issued by the directors in respect of the relevant conflict of interest from time to time; and
- 103.6 For the purposes of this **Article 103**, 'conflict of interest' includes a conflict of interest and a conflict of duty and a conflict of duties.

104. **SHARES HELD BY THE COMPANY**

The Directors may exercise the voting powers conferred by shares in any company held or owned by the Company or exercisable by them as directors of any other company as they think fit. This includes exercising voting powers in favour of a resolution appointing any or all of them directors of, or holders of any office or employment in, that other company, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the directors of, or holders of any such office or employment in, such company.

105. **DECLARATION OF DIRECTOR'S INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS**

A director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly and whether for himself or through a person connected with him, interested in a contract, transaction or arrangement or proposed contract, transaction or arrangement with the Company and where relevant as a consequence of any situation arising from a conflict of interest within the meaning of **Article 103**, shall declare the nature of his interest in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

MANAGING AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

106. **APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS TO EXECUTIVE OFFICE**

The Directors or any committee appointed by the Directors may for any period and on such terms as they think fit appoint any director to any executive office or employment (other than the office of auditor) in the Company (including, but without limitation, that of chief executive or managing director). They may also authorise any person appointed to be a director to continue in any executive office or employment held by him before he was appointed as director, but no service contract or contract for services shall be granted by the Company to any director or proposed director except in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

107. **REMUNERATION ETC. OF DIRECTORS APPOINTED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICE**

The remuneration and other terms and conditions of appointment of a director appointed to any executive office or employment under the Company shall from time to time (without prejudice to the provisions of any agreement between him and the Company) be fixed by the Directors or by any committee appointed by the Directors. The remuneration may (without limitation) be by way of fixed salary, lump sum, commission on the dividends or profits of the Company (or of any other company in which the Company is interested) or other participation in any such profits or by any combination of them.

108. **APPLICATION OF RETIREMENT BY ROTATION PROVISIONS TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

The chief executive for the time being of the Company (whether described as chief executive, managing director or by any other title) is subject to the same provisions as to retirement by rotation, resignation and removal as the other directors. If for any reason he ceases to hold the office of director, he will immediately cease to be chief executive but this will not prejudice any claim he may have for compensation or damages for breach of any agreement he may have with the Company.

109. **APPLICATION OF RETIREMENT BY ROTATION PROVISIONS TO ALL OTHER EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS**

A director holding any other executive office or employment in the Company shall not be exempt from retirement by rotation. His executive office or employment shall not come to an end by reason only of him ceasing to be a director, but (regardless of any claim he may have for compensation or damages for breach of any agreement he may have with the Company and subject to the provisions of any such agreement) may be ended at any time after he ceases to be a director by resolution of the Directors.

110. **DELEGATION TO DIRECTORS HOLDING EXECUTIVE OFFICE**

The Directors may, on such terms and conditions as they think fit, give a director appointed to any executive office or employment any of the powers exercisable under these Articles by the Directors, other than the power to make calls, forfeit shares, borrow money or issue debentures. They may give such powers collaterally with, or to the exclusion of, and in substitution for all or any of the powers of the Directors in that regard, and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers.

APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

111. VACATION OF OFFICE OF A DIRECTOR

111.1 A director will automatically cease to hold office as a director if:

- 111.1.1 he is prohibited by law from being or acting as a director or if he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006; or
- 111.1.2 he resigns in writing and his resignation is left at the Registered Office or delivered to a meeting of the Directors or to the Secretary or if he offers in writing to resign and the Directors resolve to accept his resignation; or
- 111.1.3 he becomes bankrupt or applies for an interim order pursuant to section 253 of the Insolvency Act 1986 or enters into any voluntary arrangement within the definition contained in that section or has an interim receiver appointed under section 286 of that Act of all or any part of his property; or
- 111.1.4 he is admitted to hospital as a result of an application for admission for treatment under the Mental Health Act 1983 or, in Scotland, an application for admission under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960; or
- 111.1.5 a court claiming jurisdiction in matters concerning mental disorder makes an order for his detention or for the appointment of a guardian or for the appointment of a receiver, curator bonis or other person (by whatever name called) to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs; or
- 111.1.6 he is absent from meetings of the Directors for six successive months without permission from the Directors and his alternate director (if any) has not during such period attended in his place and the Directors have resolved that his office be vacated; or
- 111.1.7 he is removed from office in accordance with **Article 117**; or
- 111.1.8 he is removed from office by notice in writing served upon him and signed by all of the other directors; or
- 111.1.9 he holds any executive office or employment under the Company and that office or employment with the Company is terminated for any reason or expires and the Directors resolve that his office be vacated.

111.1.10 his conduct (whether or not concerning the affairs of the Company) is the subject of an investigation by an inspector appointed by the Secretary of State or by the Serious Fraud Office and the Directors resolve that it is undesirable in the interests of the Company that he remains a director; or

111.1.11 he is convicted of an indictable offence and the Directors resolve that it is undesirable in the interests of the Company that he remains a director.

112. **NUMBER OF DIRECTORS SUBJECT TO RETIREMENT BY ROTATION**

112.1 At each annual general meeting the following Directors will retire from office and be eligible for re-election:

112.1.1 any director who was not elected or re-elected at either of the two preceding annual general meetings; and

112.1.2 such number of other directors as would, when added to the number of directors retiring in accordance with **Article 112.1.1** represent one third of the current directors, after excluding any director who is required to retire by **Article 113**.

112.2 If one third is not a whole number then the number of directors to retire is the number nearest to, but not exceeding, one third.

112.3 If in any year the number of directors subject to retirement by rotation is two, one of those directors shall retire and if in any year there is only one director subject to retirement by rotation that director shall retire.

113. **SELECTION OF DIRECTORS TO RETIRE BY ROTATION**

The directors to retire for the purposes of **Article 112.1.2** shall include (so far as necessary to obtain the number required) any director who wishes to retire and not offer himself for re-election. Any further directors to retire for the purposes of **Article 112.1.2** shall be those of the other directors who are subject to retirement by rotation pursuant to the provisions of that Article for the purposes of the meeting in question and who have at the date of the meeting been longest in office since their last re-election or appointment. In the case of persons who became or were last re-elected directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.

114. **RE-ELECTION OR REPLACEMENT OF RETIRING DIRECTORS**

At the meeting at which a director retires the members may pass an ordinary resolution to fill the office being vacated by electing the retiring director or some

other person eligible for appointment to that office. In default the retiring director shall be deemed to have been elected or re-elected (as the case may be) unless:

- 114.1 at the meeting it is expressly resolved not to fill the vacated office or a resolution for the election or re-election of such director is put to the meeting and lost; or
- 114.2 such director has given notice in writing to the Company that he is unwilling to be elected or re-elected; or
- 114.3 the default is due to the moving of a resolution in contravention of **Article 115**; or
- 114.4 such director has attained any retiring age applicable to him as a director.

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

115. RESOLUTIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

- 115.1 A single resolution for the appointment of two or more persons as directors is void unless a resolution that it shall be moved has first been agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it.
- 115.2 At any general meeting no person other than a director retiring at the meeting shall, unless recommended by the Directors for election, be eligible for appointment as a director unless not less than 28 nor more than 35 days before the date of the meeting:
 - 115.2.1 a notice in writing, signed by a member (other than the person to be proposed) who is qualified to attend and vote at that meeting, containing his intention to propose the person for election; and
 - 115.2.2 a notice in writing signed by the person proposed as a director of his willingness to be elected;

have both been left at the Registered Office or sent to the Secretary.

115A RESOLUTIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

- 115A.1 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 115, any resolution for appointment or reappointment or election or re-election of any independent director (being a director whom the Company has determined to be independent under the UK Corporate Governance Code) by shareholders must be approved in general meeting by:

115A.1.1 the shareholders of the Company; and

115A.1.2 the shareholders of the Company who are independent of any controlling shareholder of the Company (as such term is defined in the Listing Rules) and any person acting in concert with (as such term is defined in the Listing Rules) such controlling shareholder.

115A.2 If the appointment or reappointment or election or re-election of an independent director is not approved by both the shareholders and the independent shareholders of the Company in accordance with Article 115A.1, but the company wishes to propose that person for appointment or reappointment or election or re-election as an independent director, the Company shall propose a further resolution to appoint or reappoint or elect or re-elect the proposed independent director which: (a) must not be voted on within a period of 90 days from the date of the original vote; (b) must be voted on within a period of 30 days from the end of such 90 day period; and (3) must be approved by the shareholders of the Company.

115A.3 Any director who is proposed for appointment or reappointment or election or re-election in accordance with Article 115A.2 may remain in office until the resolution required under Article 115A.2 has been voted on.

115A.4 Articles 115A.1 to 115A.3 (inclusive) shall only have effect during such times as (a) the Company's shares are admitted to the premium segment of the Official List of the Financial Conduct Authority; and (b) the Company has a controlling shareholder."

116. **POWER TO ALTER LIMITS ON THE NUMBER OF DIRECTORS**

The Company may by ordinary resolution from time to time increase or reduce any limits on the number of directors specified in **Article 96** and may also determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to go out of office and may make any appointments required for making any such increase.

117. **REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS BY SPECIAL OR ORDINARY RESOLUTION**

117.1 The Company may by special resolution or, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, by ordinary resolution of which special notice has been given, remove any director from office.

117.2 The right to remove a director may be exercised notwithstanding any provision of these Articles or any agreement between the Company and the director, but will not affect any claim the director may have for damages for breach of such agreement.

117.3 The Company may appoint a substitute in place of the director removed from office. The substitute shall, for the purposes of **Article 112**, be treated as if he

became a director on the same day as the director in whose place he is appointed was last elected or re-elected. If the Company does not appoint another person, the vacancy may be filled in accordance with **Article 118**.

118. **DIRECTORS' POWER TO APPOINT ADDITIONAL DIRECTORS OR TO FILL CASUAL VACANCIES**

118.1 The Directors may appoint any person to be a director either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director but the total number of directors shall not at any time exceed the maximum number (if any) fixed by or in accordance with **Article 96**. Any director appointed by the Directors shall retire from office at the next annual general meeting and shall then be eligible for election by the members. He shall not be taken into account in determining the number of directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting but shall be deemed to have retired at the meeting for the purposes of **Article 114**.

118.2 Without prejudice to **Article 118.1** or **Article 123** but subject to the provisions of **Article 115**, the Company may by ordinary resolution appoint any person to be a director of the Company either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

119. **POWER TO APPOINT ALTERNATE DIRECTORS AND THEIR STATUS**

119.1 Any director may at any time appoint any other director or any other person approved by the Directors to be his alternate director and may at any time terminate such appointment. Any such appointment or termination shall be in writing and shall be effective when it is delivered to the Registered Office or to a meeting of the Directors.

119.2 Any person's appointment as an alternate director ceases if and when the director appointing him vacates his office as director (otherwise than by retirement and re-election at the same meeting). It also ceases upon the happening of any event that, if he were a director, would cause him to vacate such office.

119.3 An alternate director is:

119.3.1 subject to providing to the Company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be served on him, entitled to receive notice of all meetings of the Directors and, if the Directors decide, of all meetings of any committee of which the director appointing him is a member;

119.3.2 entitled to attend and vote as a director at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present;

119.3.3 generally at any such meeting entitled to perform all functions of the director appointing him as a director; and

119.3.4 at any such meeting entitled to one vote for each director for whom he acts as alternate director (in addition to his own vote if he is himself a director) but can be counted only once for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.

For the purposes of the proceedings at any such meeting the provisions of these Articles shall apply as if the alternate director were a director. If the director appointing him is either absent from the United Kingdom or temporarily unable to act through ill health or disability, an alternate director's signature to any resolution in writing of the Directors or of a committee appointed by the Directors shall be as effective as the signature of the director appointing him.

Except as provided for in this **Article 119** an alternate director shall not have power to act as a director nor shall he be deemed to be a director for the purpose of these Articles.

119.4 An alternate director is entitled to hold any office or place of profit or to contract and be interested in and benefit from contracts or arrangements and to be repaid expenses and to be indemnified to the same extent as if he were a director. He shall not be entitled to receive from the Company as alternate director any remuneration except only such part (if any) of the remuneration otherwise payable to the director appointing him as the director may by notice in writing to the Company from time to time direct. An alternate director shall not be required to hold any shares in the Company by way of qualification.

119.5 Every person acting as an alternate director is an officer of the Company, and shall alone be responsible to the Company for his own acts and defaults, and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of or for the appointor.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

120. DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

120.1 The Directors may meet to despatch business and adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. A meeting may be called by any director and must be called by the Secretary if a director requests a meeting.

120.2 Meetings are called by serving a notice on all the directors. It is not necessary to serve notice on a director who is absent from the United Kingdom but an alternate director acting in his place must, subject to the provisions of **Article 119.3**, be served with notice. A director may prospectively or retrospectively waive his right to receive notice of any meeting.

- 120.3 Notice is deemed to be served if it is given to the director personally or by word of mouth or sent in writing to the director's last known address or any other address given to the Company for this purpose.
- 120.4 Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority vote. If votes are equal the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
- 120.5 All or any of the Directors or members of any committee appointed by the Directors can participate in a Directors or committee meeting by means of conference telephone, video teleconference or similar equipment whereby all persons participating can hear each other. Any person participating in a meeting in this way will be deemed to be present in person and, subject to the provisions of these Articles and the Companies Act 2006, will be entitled to vote and be counted in a quorum. A meeting taking place by conference telephone, video teleconference or similar will be deemed to take place either where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting is.

121. **QUORUM FOR A BOARD MEETING**

The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Directors may be fixed by the Directors and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two of whom one may be an alternate director provided that he is not also a director. A duly convened meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers and discretions for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Directors.

122. **RESOLUTIONS IN WRITING**

122.1 A resolution of the Directors may be in writing provided that:

122.1.1 it is signed or approved by all the Directors (or by all the members of a committee appointed by the Directors) who are in each case entitled to vote on the resolution and present in the United Kingdom;

122.1.2 the approval is in writing; and

122.1.3 the number of Directors (or of the committee) referred to in **Article 122.1.1** is sufficient to form a quorum.

122.2 A written resolution of the Directors will be as effective as a resolution passed at a duly convened Directors' or committee meeting.

122.3 A written resolution of the Directors can consist of several copies of a document, each copy signed or approved by one or more of the Directors or committee members.

122.4 If a Director is not present in the United Kingdom but has appointed an alternate Director, who is in the United Kingdom, the alternate Director must sign or approve the resolution.

123. **POWERS OF DIRECTORS TO ACT NOTWITHSTANDING REDUCTION BELOW MINIMUM NUMBER**

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

124. **APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN**

The Directors may elect a chairman of their meetings and one or more deputy chairmen and determine the period for which each is to hold office. If no chairman or deputy chairman has been elected, or if at any meeting neither the chairman nor a deputy chairman is present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

125. **APPOINTMENT OF AND DELEGATION OF POWERS TO COMMITTEES**

The Directors may appoint committees consisting of such directors as they think fit, and may delegate any of their powers to any such committee (with power to sub-delegate), and may from time to time revoke any such delegation and discharge any such committee wholly or in part. The Directors may co-opt onto any such committee persons who are not directors of the Company and may give such persons voting rights on that committee. The number of co-opted members shall be less than one-half of the total membership of the committee and a resolution of any committee shall not be effective unless a majority of the members of the committee present at the meeting are directors of the Company. Any committee appointed by the Directors shall, in the exercise of delegated powers, conform to any regulations imposed upon it by the Directors.

126. **PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEES**

The meetings and proceedings of any committee consisting of two or more directors shall be governed by the provisions of these Articles regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Directors, so far as these Articles apply and are not superseded by or inconsistent with any regulations made by the Directors under **Article 125**.

127. **VALIDITY OF ACTS OF DIRECTORS**

All acts done by the Directors or by a committee appointed by the Directors or by any person held out by the Company to be a director will be valid even though:

- 127.1 there was some defect in their appointment or continuance in office;
- 127.2 any of them were disqualified from acting as a director;
- 127.3 any of them have vacated office; or
- 127.4 any of them were not entitled to vote.

In any of the above circumstances and in favour only of persons dealing in good faith with the Company, all acts will be as valid as if there were no such defects or irregularities of the kind referred to in this Article.

128. **BORROWING POWERS OF THE BOARD**

- 128.1 The Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to give guarantees, mortgage, hypothecate, pledge or charge all or part of its undertaking, property or assets (present or future) and uncalled capital and issue debentures and other securities, and to give security whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party provided always that the aggregate principal outstanding at the time of drawdown in respect of moneys borrowed by the Company (exclusive of moneys borrowed by one Group company from another) shall not exceed an amount equal to 75 per cent of the Total Assets at that time.
- 128.2 For the purposes of this Article, "**Total Assets**" shall mean the aggregate value of the assets of the Group before deduction of any liabilities.
- 128.3 No person dealing with the Company or any of its subsidiaries shall by reason of the provisions of **Article 128.1** be concerned to see or inquire whether the limit referred to in **Article 128.1** is observed. No debt incurred or security given in excess of such limit shall be invalid or ineffectual unless the lender or the recipient of the security had express notice at the time the debt was incurred or the security was given that the limit imposed had been or would be exceeded by the incurring of the debt or giving of the security.

GENERAL POWERS OF DIRECTORS

129. **MANAGEMENT OF THE BUSINESS**

The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors. They may exercise all the powers of the Company and do on behalf of the Company all acts

which could be exercised and done by the Company, and which are not by the Statutes or by these Articles required to be exercised or done by the Company in general meeting. The Directors, in managing the Company, are subject to the provisions of the Statutes and of these Articles and to regulations prescribed by the Company by ordinary resolution provided that the regulations are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Statutes and these Articles. No regulation so made by the Company will invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made. The general powers given by this Article are not limited or restricted by any special authority or power given to the Directors by any other Article.

130. POWER TO ESTABLISH LOCAL BOARDS ETC.

The Directors may establish any local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company, either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. They may appoint any persons to be members of such local boards, or any managers or agents, and may fix their remuneration, and may delegate to any local board, manager or agent any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the Directors (other than their power to make calls, forfeit shares, borrow money or issue debentures) with power to sub-delegate, and may authorise the members of any local boards, or any of them, to fill any vacancies on the boards, and to act notwithstanding vacancies. Any such appointment or delegation may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Directors may think fit. The Directors may remove any person so appointed, and may annul or vary any such delegation, but no person dealing in good faith will be affected if they have no notice of the annulment or variation. The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company under sections 49 and 129 of the Companies Act 2006 and the obligations and conditions imposed by both section 49 and section 129 shall be duly observed.

131. APPOINTMENT OF ATTORNEYS

The Directors may by power of attorney or otherwise appoint any company, firm, person or group of persons, to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Directors under or pursuant to these Articles) and for such period and subject to such conditions as the Directors may think fit. A power of attorney may contain such provisions the Directors may decide on for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with the attorney and may also authorise any such attorney to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him. The Directors may remove any person appointed under this Article and may revoke or vary the delegation but no person who deals in good faith and without notice of the revocation or variation shall be affected by it.

132. **SIGNATURE OF CHEQUES, BILLS 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 Directors shall from time to time by resolution determine.

133. **ESTABLISHMENT OF PENSION OR BENEFIT SCHEMES, CLUBS, FUNDS ETC.**

133.1 The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to provide as follows for employees of the Company, and of its subsidiaries and companies with which it is associated (together "**associated companies**"):

133.1.1 to establish, concur or join in establishing with associated companies, schemes or funds for providing pensions, annuities, sickness or compassionate allowance, life assurance benefits, donations, gratuities or other benefits for employees and to make contributions out of the Company's money to such schemes or funds;

133.1.2 to pay, agree to pay or make grants (revocable or irrevocable and whether subject or not to any terms or conditions) of pensions or other retirement, superannuation, death or disability benefits to employees including pensions or benefits in addition to those to which the employees are or may become entitled under any scheme or fund referred to in **Article 133.1.1**. Any pension or benefit may be granted to an employee either before or in anticipation of or on or at any time after his actual retirement as the Directors in their absolute discretion consider to be desirable;

133.1.3 to procure the establishment and subsidy of or subscription to and support of any institutions, associations, clubs, funds or trusts calculated to be for the benefit of employees or otherwise to advance the interests and well-being of the Company, its members, or associated companies; and

133.1.4 to procure the making of payments for or towards the insurance of any employees.

133.2 For the purposes of this **Article 133** "**employees**" include any director who holds or held office or employment with the Company, ex-employees of the Company and their wives, husbands, widows, relatives, families or dependants or any class or classes of such persons.

133.3 The Directors may also sanction the exercise of any power conferred upon the Company by section 247 of the Companies Act 2006.

133.4 The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object.

SECRETARY

134. APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY

Subject to section 12 of the Companies Act 2006, the Secretary shall be appointed by the Directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit and any Secretary so appointed may be removed by them. If thought fit, two or more persons may be appointed as joint secretaries.

135. APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT OR DEPUTY SECRETARY

The Directors may appoint any person to be an assistant or deputy Secretary of the Company. Anything authorised or required by these Articles or by law to be done by or to the Secretary may be done by or to any such assistant or deputy Secretary. Any assistant or deputy Secretary so appointed may be removed by the Directors.

136. RESTRICTIONS WHERE DIRECTOR AND SECRETARY ARE ONE AND THE SAME

Where the Companies Act 2006 or these Articles require or authorise something to be done by or to a director and the Secretary, it must not be done by or to one person acting both as director and as, or in place of, the Secretary.

THE SEAL

137. FORMALITIES CONCERNING USE OF THE SEAL

The Directors must provide for the safe custody of the Seal. The seal must only be used by the authority of the Directors or of a committee appointed and authorised by the Directors. Every instrument to which the Seal is affixed must be signed by one director and the Secretary or some other person appointed by the Directors for the purpose or by two directors. As regards any certificates for shares or debentures or other securities of the Company the Directors may by resolution determine that the signatures referred to in this Article shall be dispensed with or fixed by some mechanical or other method or system of applying facsimile signatures.

AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

138. PERSONS WITH POWER TO AUTHENTICATE DOCUMENTS

- 138.1 Any director or the Secretary or any person appointed by the Directors for the purpose has the power to authenticate and certify copies of or extracts from:
- 138.1.1 any documents affecting the constitution of the Company;
 - 138.1.2 any resolutions passed by the Company or the Directors or any committee appointed by the Directors; and
 - 138.1.3 any books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company.
- 138.2 The person who has custody of any books, records, documents and accounts which are held other than at the Registered Office shall be deemed to be the person appointed by the Directors for the purposes of this **Article 138** to authenticate or certify such documents.
- 138.3 A copy of a resolution or extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Company or the Directors or any committee appointed by the Directors, which is certified in accordance with this **Article 138**, shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company on the faith of the certified copy resolution or extract from the minutes, that the resolution has been duly passed or that the extract is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.

RESERVES

139. POWER TO CARRY PROFITS TO RESERVE

Subject to the Companies Act 2006, the Directors may from time to time set aside out of the profits of the Company and carry to reserve such sums as they think proper. At the discretion of the Directors, the reserve shall be applied for any purpose to which the profits of the Company may properly be applied and pending such application may either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested. The Directors may divide the reserve into such special funds as they think fit and may consolidate into one fund any special funds or any parts of any special funds into which the reserve may have been divided. The Directors may also carry forward any profits without placing them to reserve.

DIVIDENDS

140. POWER TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS

The Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends. No dividend will be payable except out of the profits of the Company available for distribution in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, or in excess of the amount recommended by the Directors.

141. APPORTIONMENT OF DIVIDENDS

141.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, and except as otherwise provided by these Articles or by the rights or privileges attached to any shares carrying a preferential or special right to dividends, Company profits will be used to pay dividends on shares in proportion to the amount paid up on each share and will be apportioned and paid pro rata based on the amount paid up in any part of the period when the dividend is paid.

141.2 No dividends will be paid except out of profits that the Company has determined should be distributed.

141.3 The provisions of **Article 141.1** will not apply to payments made on each share in advance of calls.

141.4 Notwithstanding **Article 141.1** if the terms of issue of a share provide that it will rank for dividend as from or after a particular date, or be entitled to dividends declared after a particular date, that share will rank for or be entitled to the dividend on that basis.

142. DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN ANY CURRENCY

Unless the terms of issue of a share provide otherwise, dividends may be paid or declared in any currency. The Directors may agree with a member:

142.1 that dividends declared or which become due on his shares in one currency will be paid or satisfied in another currency;

142.2 the basis of conversion to be applied;

142.3 how and when the amount to be paid in the other currency will be calculated and paid; and

142.4 whether the Company or any other person will bear the costs of conversion.

143. POWER TO PAY INTERIM AND FIXED DIVIDENDS

If, in the opinion of the Directors the profits of the Company justify such payments, the Directors may:

143.1 pay the fixed dividends on any class of shares carrying a fixed dividend expressed to be payable on fixed dates on the half-yearly or other dates prescribed for payment; and

143.2 pay interim dividends of such amounts and on such dates as they think fit. If the Directors act in good faith, they shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer in consequence of the payment of any interim dividend on any shares having non-preferred or deferred rights.

144. **SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT**

Subject to the provisions of and save as provided by the Companies Act 2006, if the Company issues shares at a premium, whether for cash or otherwise, the Directors must transfer a sum equal to the aggregate amount or value of the premiums to an account to be called the share premium account and any amount for the time being standing to the credit of such account shall not be applied in the payment of dividends.

145. **DIVIDENDS NOT TO BEAR INTEREST**

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

146. **DEDUCTION OF DEBTS DUE TO COMPANY**

The Directors may deduct from any dividend or other moneys payable to any member on or in respect of a share any money payable by him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to shares in the Company.

147. **RETENTION OF DIVIDENDS AND BONUSES PAYABLE ON SHARES OVER WHICH THE COMPANY HAS A LIEN**

The Directors 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 engagements in respect of which the lien exists.

148. **RETENTION OF DIVIDENDS AND BONUSES WHERE A SECTION 793 NOTICE HAS NOT BEEN COMPLIED WITH**

148.1 Subject to the provisions of **Article 149** the Directors may also retain any dividend or other moneys otherwise payable on or in respect of shares if:

148.1.1 a notice has been duly served in respect of the shares pursuant to section 793 of the Companies Act 2006 or any other provision of the

Companies Act 2006 concerning the disclosure of interests in voting shares; and

148.1.2 the share or shares which were the subject of that notice represented in aggregate at least 0.25 per cent. of that class of shares (calculated exclusive of any treasury shares of that class); and

148.1.3 the person or persons on whom the notice was served failed to comply with the requirements of that notice within the period for compliance specified in the notice (being not less than 14 days from the date of service of the notice) and remains in default in complying with such notice.

149. **WHEN RIGHT OF RETENTION UNDER ARTICLE 150 CEASES**

149.1 If any right of retention has arisen under the provisions of **Article 148**, it shall cease to apply to those shares if:

149.1.1 the person or persons on whom the notice referred to in **Article 148** was served ceases to be in default in complying with such notice; or

149.1.2 the Directors decide (in their absolute discretion) that the right of retention has ceased to apply to those shares; or

149.1.3 a period of seven days has expired which commences on the date the Company receives a notice that the share has been sold either through a recognised investment exchange or overseas exchange, or as a result of an acceptance of a takeover offer.

149.2 If and for as long as a person is in default in complying with a notice referred to in **Article 148**, the consequences of default set out in that Article will also apply (with effect from allotment) to any additional share allotted to that person after service of the notice in right of the shares that were the subject of the notice (including shares allotted on a rights issue or capitalisation issue) as if such additional share had also been the subject of the notice.

149.3 For the purposes of **Article 148** and the provisions of this **Article 149**, a person shall be deemed to be in default in complying with a notice referred to in those Articles if he fails or refuses to give all the information required by the notice to the satisfaction of the Directors or if he gives information which he knows to be false or if he recklessly gives information which is false.

150. **UNCLAIMED AND RETAINED DIVIDENDS**

All unclaimed and retained dividends may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Directors as they shall think fit for the benefit of the Company until such dividends are claimed or cease to be liable to retention under these Articles and

if the Directors do so the Company will not be constituted a trustee of any such retained dividends. Any dividend remaining unclaimed or retained in accordance with these Articles for twelve years from the date the dividend becomes due for payment will, after that date, be forfeited and will revert to the Company.

151. PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN SPECIE

With the sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company all or any part of a dividend can be paid by the distribution of specific assets, and the Directors must give effect to such ordinary resolution. If any difficulty arises on such a distribution the Directors can settle it as they think fit and in particular they can:

- 151.1 issue fractional certificates;
- 151.2 fix the value of all or part of the assets for distribution purposes;
- 151.3 determine that cash payments are made to members based on the value of the assets in order to adjust the rights of members; and
- 151.4 vest any assets in trustees.

152. RECEIPTS BY JOINT HOLDERS

If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share, or are entitled jointly to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, any one of them may give an effective receipt for any dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of the share, and payment of dividends in accordance with **Article 153** may be made to any one of them. The provisions of this **Article 152** are, in the case of persons entitled jointly to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, subject to **Article 52**.

153. METHOD OF PAYMENT OF CASH DIVIDENDS

- 153.1 Any dividend or other moneys payable in cash on or in respect of a share may be paid by cheque, warrant, similar financial instrument or by such bank or other funds transfer system as the Directors consider appropriate or in the case of shares held in uncertificated form by means of a relevant system.
- 153.2 A cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument must be sent by post to a member at his registered address, or to any other person or persons entitled to the share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder and/or to any other address which the member or person authorises in writing. The cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument must be made payable to, or to the order of, the person to whom it is sent, or to any person nominated in writing by the holder, joint holders, or the person or persons entitled to it.

154. **PAYMENT AS GOOD DISCHARGE**

Payment of a cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument by the banker upon whom it is drawn or debiting of the Company's account in respect of a bank or funds transfer or, in the case of shares in uncertificated form, the making of payment in accordance with the facilities and requirements of a relevant system shall be a good discharge to the Company.

155. **CHEQUES ETC TO BE AT SOLE RISK**

Every cheque, warrant, bank or funds transfer or payment made by any other method will be sent at the sole risk of the person entitled.

156. **RIGHT TO STOP SENDING DIVIDEND WARRANTS BY POST**

156.1 Notwithstanding **Article 153** or any authorisation given to the Company, the Company may stop sending dividend cheques or warrants by post in relation to a share if:

156.1.1 dividend cheques or warrants have been sent by post and returned undelivered or left uncashed during the periods for which the same are valid on two consecutive occasions; or

156.1.2 a dividend cheque or warrant has been sent by post to the registered address of the member or other person entitled to the dividend on that share and returned undelivered or left uncashed during the period for which the same are valid and reasonable enquiries have failed to establish any new address for such member or person.

156.2 The Company must recommence sending cheques or warrants (or using another method of payment) in respect of dividends if the member or other person entitled to the dividend claims the arrears of dividend and does not instruct the Company to pay future dividends in some other way.

157. **POWER TO SPECIFY RECORD DATES**

Any resolution which declares or resolves to pay a dividend on shares of any class, whether a resolution of the Company in general meeting or a resolution of the Directors, may specify that the dividend is payable to the persons registered as the holders of the shares at the close of business on a particular date. That date can be prior to the date on which the resolution is passed. In that case the dividend will be payable in accordance with the respective registered shareholdings notwithstanding any subsequent transfer or transmission of the shares. The provisions of this Article do not prejudice the rights to dividends or other benefits as between the transferors and transferees of any such shares.

The provisions of this Article will also apply to capitalisations that are effected under **Article 159**.

SHARES IN LIEU OF DIVIDEND

158. POWER TO OFFER SHARES IN LIEU OF CASH DIVIDENDS

158.1 With the sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company, the Directors may offer holders of ordinary shares the right to elect to receive additional ordinary shares ("**new ordinary shares**") which are fully paid up, instead of all or part of a cash dividend.

158.2 The ordinary resolution may specify:

158.2.1 the terms and conditions on which the offer is made;

158.2.2 the method by which the shareholders elect to receive the new ordinary shares; and

158.2.3 that the right to elect to receive the new ordinary shares is in respect of a particular dividend and/or the whole or part of all or any dividends declared or paid in a specified period which must not end later than the end of the fifth annual general meeting following the date on which the ordinary resolution is passed.

158.3 The Directors must provide the ordinary shareholders with a form of election approved by the Directors and notify them in writing:

158.3.1 of their right to elect to receive the new ordinary shares;

158.3.2 of the procedure to be followed in order to exercise the right; and

158.3.3 of the place at which and the latest date and time by which completed forms of election have to be lodged in order to be effective.

158.4 The holders of ordinary shares who elect to receive the new ordinary shares will be entitled to such whole number of new ordinary shares as is, as nearly as possible, equal in value to the amount of the cash dividend they would otherwise have received. The value of each new ordinary share will be calculated on the basis of its market value.

For the purposes of this **Article 158 "market value"** means the middle market quotation for ordinary shares as derived from the Daily Official List of the London Stock Exchange plc on the last practicable business day before the notice is sent to shareholders.

Following an election in accordance with this **Article 158**, the dividend, or part of a dividend, will not be payable on the ordinary shares for which the holder has elected to receive new ordinary shares. Instead, the Directors shall capitalise a sum equal to the aggregate nominal value of the new ordinary shares to be allotted. The sum to be capitalised can be taken from the Company's undivided profits not required for paying preferential dividends (whether or not they are available for distribution) or from any sum in the Company's share premium account or capital reserves (including capital redemption reserves). The capitalised sum shall be used to pay up the new ordinary shares in full and the new ordinary shares will then be allotted and distributed to the holders on the basis set out in **Article 158**. The provisions of this **Article 158** will be subject to any right the Directors may have under these Articles to retain any dividends or any other moneys payable on or in respect of any particular share or shares.

- 158.5 The Directors' right to capitalise under **Article 158.4** applies notwithstanding any other rights to capitalise any sums given to them by these Articles.
- 158.6 The Directors may at their discretion make any rights of election offered pursuant to this Article subject to such exclusions or arrangements as they may consider necessary or expedient to deal with any legal or other difficulties which would or may otherwise arise under the laws of, or the requirements of any recognised investment exchange, recognised regulatory body or any stock exchange in, any territory.
- 158.7 The new ordinary shares will, at the time they are issued, rank equally in all respects with the existing issued fully paid ordinary shares except that they will not be entitled to share in the dividend in relation to which the relevant election was made.
- 158.8 The Directors may provide as they think fit for any fractions of new ordinary shares, including provisions to retain and accumulate them on behalf of any holder of ordinary shares and to use the retained fractions either for the allotment of fully paid ordinary shares by way of capitalisation to the holder or for a cash subscription of fully paid ordinary shares on behalf of the holder.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS AND RESERVES

159. POWER TO CAPITALISE PROFITS AND RESERVES

- 159.1 With the sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company, the Directors may:
- 159.1.1 resolve to capitalise any undistributed profits (whether available for distribution or not) of the Company which are not required for paying any preferential dividend or any sum in the Company's share premium account or capital reserves ("**capitalised sum**");

- 159.1.2 appropriate the capitalised sum to the members who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend and in proportion to the amount of dividend to which they would have been entitled;
 - 159.1.3 apply the capitalised sum either to pay amounts unpaid on members' partly paid shares or to pay up in full any unissued shares or debentures and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to the members in proportion to their existing holdings or partly in one way and partly in the other;
 - 159.1.4 resolve that any shares allotted in respect of any partly paid ordinary shares shall, so long as the shares remain partly paid, rank for dividends only to the extent that the partly paid ordinary shares rank for dividend;
 - 159.1.5 make provision by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise for shares or debentures which become distributable under this **Article 159** in fractions;
 - 159.1.6 authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the Company on behalf of the members which provides for the allotment to the members of fully paid shares or debentures in accordance with **Article 159.1.3**. The Directors' authorisation is binding on all members; and
 - 159.1.7 generally do anything which is required to give effect to such ordinary resolution of the Company.
- 159.2 The share premium account, the capital redemption reserves and any reserves not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this **Article 159** only, be applied to pay up unissued shares which are to be allotted to members as fully paid.

MINUTES AND BOOKS

160. REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING MINUTES

The Directors shall cause minutes to be made in books to be provided for the purpose:

- 160.1 of all appointments of officers made by the Directors;
- 160.2 of the names of the directors present at each meeting of the Directors and of any committee appointed by the Directors; and
- 160.3 of all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company and of any class of members of the Company and of the Directors and of committees appointed by the Directors.

Any such minutes purportedly signed either by the chairman of the meeting at which the appointments were made, or Directors were present, or resolutions were passed or proceedings held (as the case may be), or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting of the Company or the Directors or committee (as the case may be), shall be sufficient evidence (without any further proof) of what is stated in the minutes.

161. REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING REGISTERS

The Directors shall ensure that the Company complies with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 with regard to:

- 161.1 the registration of charges;
- 161.2 the keeping of a register of members, a register of directors and secretaries, a register of directors' residential addresses, a register of charges, a register of director's interests and a register for recording information relating to interests in the share capital of the Company;
- 161.3 the production and furnishing of copies of or extracts from the registers referred to in **Article 161.2**; and
- 161.4 keeping and making available for inspection copies and memoranda of directors' service contracts.

162. FORM OF REGISTERS

Any register, index, minute book, book of account or other book required by these Articles or the Companies Act 2006 to be kept by or on behalf of the Company may be kept either by making entries in bound books or by recording them in any other manner. In any case in which bound books are not used, the Directors shall take adequate precautions for guarding against falsification and for facilitating its discovery.

ACCOUNTS

163. COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTES

The Directors shall ensure that the Company complies with the provisions of the Statutes with regard to the keeping of accounting records.

164. RIGHTS TO INSPECT BOOKS

The accounting records will be kept at the Registered Office, or at any other place within Great Britain that the Directors decide on. The accounting records will always be open to the inspection of the Directors. No member (other than a

director) shall have any right to inspect any account or book or document of the Company unless the right is conferred by statute or authorised by the Directors.

165. **PRESENTATION OF ACCOUNTS ETC. TO MEMBERS**

The Directors shall from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes cause to be prepared and to be laid before a general meeting of the Company such profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and reports which by law must be attached to them (together, for the purposes of this **Article 165** and **Article 166**, "accounts") as may be necessary.

166. **RIGHTS TO RECEIVE COPIES OF ACCOUNTS**

166.1 A copy of the accounts must be sent to every member and debenture holder of the Company and to every other person who is entitled to receive notices of meetings under the requirements of the Statutes or these Articles.

166.2 The copies of the accounts must be sent not less than 21 clear days before the date of the relevant accounts meeting (as defined in section 437 Companies Act 2006).

166.3 The copies of the accounts do not need to be sent to:

166.3.1 more than one of joint holders;

166.3.2 holders who are sent a summary financial statement in accordance with section 456 of the Companies Act 2006; or

166.3.3 a person for whom the Company does not have an address;

but any of the above are entitled to receive free copies of the accounts if they apply to the Registered Office.

166.4 If any of the Company's shares, debentures or other securities are listed, quoted or dealt in any recognised investment exchange, sufficient copies of the accounts must be sent to the appropriate officer of the relevant recognised investment exchange, as may for the time being be required under its regulations or practice.

AUDITORS

167. **COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTES**

The provisions of the Statutes as to the appointment, powers, rights, remuneration and duties of the Auditors shall be complied with.

168. **VALIDITY OF ACTS OF AUDITORS**

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, all acts done by any person acting as an auditor shall, as regards all persons dealing in good faith with the Company, be valid even though there may have been some defect in his appointment or he was at the time of his appointment not qualified for appointment.

169. **AUDITORS' ENTITLEMENT CONCERNING GENERAL MEETINGS**

The Auditors shall be entitled to attend any general meeting and to receive 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 and the provisions of **Article 60** relating to the sending of notices in electronic form or by means of a website apply to notices of meeting sent under this **Article 169**.

NOTICES AND DOCUMENTS

170. **SERVICE OF NOTICES AND DOCUMENTS**

170.1 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, and provided that the Company has complied with all applicable regulatory requirements any notice or document may be served on, or delivered to, any member by the Company:

170.1.1 personally; or

170.1.2 by post addressed to the member at his registered address, or (if he has no registered address within the United Kingdom) to the address, if any, within the United Kingdom supplied by him to the Company as his address for the service of notices or documents; or

170.1.3 in electronic form; or

170.1.4 by making them available on a website.

If a notice or other document is sent by post, it shall be deemed to be served or delivered 24 hours after posting as first class post or 48 hours after posting as second-class post. In proving service or delivery it shall be sufficient to prove that the cover containing the notice or document was properly addressed, stamped and posted.

170.2 Any notice or document sent in electronic form shall be deemed to be served or delivered on the day of transmission. Proof that a notice or other document sent in electronic form was sent in accordance with guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators shall be conclusive evidence that notice was given.

- 170.3 Any notice or document served or delivered by making it available on a website, shall be deemed to be served or delivered when it is first made available on the website or when the member received or was deemed to have received notice of the fact that the document or notice was available on the website.

DOCUMENTS SENT IN ELECTRONIC FORM

171. DOCUMENTS SENT BY THE COMPANY

- 171.1 Subject to any requirement of the Companies Act 2006 and provided that the Company has complied with all applicable regulatory requirements, the Company may send any documents or notices to its members in electronic form and such documents or notices will be validly sent provided that:

171.1.1 the member has agreed (generally or specifically) (or in the case of a company is deemed to have agreed by a provision in the Statutes) that documents or notices can be sent in electronic form;

171.1.2 the documents are documents to which the agreement applies; and

171.1.3 copies of the documents are sent in electronic form to the address notified by the member to the Company for that purpose.

172. DOCUMENTS COMMUNICATED BY WEBSITE

- 172.1 Subject to any requirement of the Companies Act 2006 and provided that the Company has complied with all applicable regulatory requirements, the Company may send documents or notices to its members by means of a website and any such documents or notices will be validly sent provided that:

172.1.1 the member has expressly agreed (generally or specifically) that documents or notices may be sent by means of a website to him or he has been asked (individually) to agree that documents and notices can be sent by means of a website and the Company has received no response to that request within 28 days from the date on which the request was sent; and

172.1.2 the documents are documents to which the agreement applies; and

172.1.3 the member is notified of the presence of the documents on the website, the address of the website, the place on the website where the documents may be accessed and how they may be accessed.

- 172.2 Documents must be available on the website for a period of not less than 28 days from the date of notification unless the Statutes make provision for any other time period.

172.3 If the documents are published on the website for a part only of the period of time referred to in **Article 171.1.1**, they will be treated as being published throughout the period if the failure to publish throughout that period is wholly attributable to circumstances which it would not be reasonable to have expected the Company to prevent or avoid.

173. **RIGHT TO HARD COPIES**

Where the Company sends documents to members otherwise than in hard copy form, any member can require the Company to send him a hard copy version and the Company must do so free of charge and within 21 days of the date of the member's request.

174. **DOCUMENTS SENT TO THE COMPANY**

174.1 Where the Companies Act 2006 permit documents to be sent to the Company, only such documents as are specified by the Company may be sent to the Company in electronic form to the address specified by the Company for that purpose.

174.2 If the document in electronic form is sent by hand or by post, it must be sent to the Company's Registered Office.

174.3 A document sent to the Company in electronic form is sufficiently authenticated if the identity of the sender is confirmed in the way the Company has specified.

175. **DOCUMENTS TO JOINT HOLDERS**

In the case of joint holders of a share all documents shall be sent to the joint holder (if any) described in the Register as having an address for service in the United Kingdom and who is named first in the Register. Notice so sent shall be treated as sufficient notice to all the joint holders. Where the Statutes or these articles require agreement of a member to electronic means of communication or website communication, each joint holder must separately give their agreement.

176. **DEATH OR BANKRUPTCY OF A MEMBER**

176.1 Subject to the provisions of **Article 52** and **177** a person entitled to a share as a result of the death or bankruptcy of a member is entitled to service or delivery of any notice or document to which the member would have been entitled provided that he has supplied to the Company:

176.1.1 evidence, reasonably required by the Directors, to show his title to the shares; and

176.1.2 an address for service within the United Kingdom.

176.2 Service or delivery in accordance with **Article 176.1** will be deemed to be sufficient service on or delivery to any person who is interested in the shares whether jointly with or claiming through or under the person entitled under **Article 176.1**.

176.3 Except as provided for in **Articles 176.1** and **176.2** any notice or document delivered or sent by post or in electronic form to or left at the registered address of any member named on the Register shall be deemed to have been duly served or delivered despite the member's death or bankruptcy and whether or not the Company had notice of his death or bankruptcy.

177. **MEMBERS WITH ADDRESSES OUTSIDE THE UK**

A member who has no registered address within the United Kingdom and has not supplied to the Company an address within the United Kingdom for service of notices or an address to which notices may be sent in electronic form shall not be entitled to receive notices or documents from the Company.

178. **ATTENDANCE AT MEETING TO SIGNIFY RECEIPT OF NOTICE**

Any member present, either personally or by proxy, at any meeting of the Company or class of members of the Company is deemed to have received notice of such meeting and, if required, of the purposes for which the meeting was called.

179. **SUSPENSION OF POSTAL SERVICES**

If at any time postal services in the United Kingdom are suspended or curtailed for whatever reason and the Company is unable effectively to convene a general meeting, a general meeting may be convened by a notice advertised in at least one national daily newspaper. The notice in the national newspaper shall be deemed to have been duly served on all members at noon on the day when the advertisement appears. In any such case the Company must send confirmatory copies of the notice in writing at least seven days before the meeting, if it becomes practicable to do so.

180. **NOTICE BY ADVERTISEMENT**

Any notice which must be given to members and which is not expressly provided for by these Articles or the Statutes shall be sufficiently given if given by advertisement. The notice shall be advertised once in at least one national daily newspaper and shall be deemed to have been duly served on all members at noon on the day when the advertisement appears.

181. **RECORD DATES FOR SERVICE**

Any notice or other document may be served or delivered by the Company by reference to the Register as it stands at any time not more than 21 days before the date of service or delivery. No change in the Register after that time will invalidate that service or delivery. If any notice or other document is served on or delivered to any person in respect of a share in accordance with these Articles, a person deriving any title or interest in that share shall not be entitled to any further service or delivery of that notice or document. That person will be bound by every notice (unless otherwise provided by these Articles) in respect of such shares which before his name and address are entered in the Register has been duly given to the person from whom he derives his title.

182. **SIGNATURE OF NOTICE**

The signature to any notice to be given by the Company may be written or printed.

UNTRACED SHAREHOLDERS

183. **MEMBERS WITH NO VALID REGISTERED ADDRESS NEED NOT BE SENT NOTICES ETC.**

183.1 Without prejudice to the provisions of **Article 156**, if any member's registered address or the registered address of a person given information rights by virtue of section 146 of the Companies Act 2006, or (if he has no registered address within the United Kingdom) the address, if any, supplied by him to the Company as his address for service in the United Kingdom ("**address for service**") appears to the Directors to be incorrect or out of date:

183.1.1 the Directors may resolve to treat the member or the person given information rights referred to in **Article 183.1** as if he had no registered address or address for service if notices or other documents sent to his registered address or address for service (as the case may be) have been returned undelivered on at least two consecutive occasions or if following one such occasion reasonable enquiries have failed to establish his new address for service; and

183.1.2 subject to the passing of the Directors' resolution, the Company will not be obliged to send the member or the person given information rights referred to in **Article 183.1** notices of meetings or copies of the documents referred to in **Article 166** until he has supplied a new registered address or address for service.

183.2 The provisions of this **Article 183** also apply to any address, number or location supplied by a member or the person given information rights referred to in **Article 183.1** for the purposes of documents or notices sent in electronic form.

184. **POWER OF COMPANY TO SELL SHARES OF UNTRACED MEMBERS**

184.1 Subject to the Statutes, the Company may sell at the best price reasonably obtainable any share provided that:

184.1.1 for a period of twelve years no cheque or warrant sent by the Company through the post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member or to a person entitled by transmission to the share to either his address on the Register or his last known address, has been cashed, and no communication has been received by the Company from the member or the person entitled by transmission; and

184.1.2 no less than three dividend warrants have been sent by post to the address referred to in **Article 184.1.1** in the twelve year period referred to in that Article; and

184.1.3 the Company has at the end of the twelve year period given notice of its intention to sell the share by advertising in both a national daily newspaper and in a newspaper circulating in the area in which the address referred to in **Article 184.1.1** is located; and

184.1.4 the Company has not during the further period of three months after the date of the advertisement and prior to the exercise of the power of sale received any communication from the member or person entitled by transmission.

184.2 If, during any twelve year period referred to in **Article 184.1**, further shares have been allotted in right of those held at the beginning of the period or of any previously allotted during such period and all the requirements of **Articles 184.1.1 to 184.1.3** inclusive have been satisfied in regard to the further shares, the Company may also sell those further shares.

184.3 If any share referred to in **Article 184.1.3** is sold, the Directors may appoint some person to execute or otherwise effect a transfer of the share or shares in the name and on behalf of the registered holder or the person (if any) entitled by transmission to the share or shares. The Directors may enter the purchaser's name in the Register as holder. The purchaser will not be obliged to see how the purchase money is applied and his title to the shares will not be affected if the transfer was irregular or invalid in any way. After the purchaser's name is entered in the Register the validity of the sale cannot be impeached by any person, and the remedy of any person aggrieved by the sale will be in damages only and only against the Company. The Company must account to the member

or other person entitled to the share for the net proceeds of sale and will be deemed to be his debtor and not a trustee for him in respect of the sale. Any moneys not accounted for must be transferred to a separate account and will be a permanent debt of the Company, but may either be employed in the business of the Company or invested in such investments (other than shares of the Company or its holding company if any) as the Directors may from time to time think fit.

WINDING UP

185. DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS BY LIQUIDATOR

Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and to any special rights for the time being attached to any class of shares, on a return of assets on liquidation or otherwise the surplus assets of the Company remaining after payment of its liabilities shall be distributed in proportion to the amounts paid up or deemed to be paid up on the shares of the Company then in issue.

186. POWERS OF LIQUIDATOR

If the Company is wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision or by the court) the liquidator may, with the authority of a special resolution, divide among the members in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company. Whether or not the assets consist of property of one kind or of different kinds the liquidator can set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property and can determine how such division is carried out as between the members or different classes of members. If any such division shall be other than in accordance with the existing rights of the members, every member shall have the same right of dissent and other ancillary rights as if the resolution were a special resolution passed in accordance with section 110 of the Insolvency Act 1986. The liquidator may also, with the authority of a special resolution, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of members as the liquidator thinks fit. The liquidation of the Company may then be closed and the Company dissolved, but no contributory shall be compelled to accept any shares or other property in respect of which there is a liability.

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

187. CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH COMPANY MAY DESTROY CERTAIN DOCUMENTS

187.1 Subject to the Statutes, the Company may destroy:

187.1.1 all forms of transfer which have been registered, at any time after six years from the date of registration;

- 187.1.2 all dividend mandates and any variations or cancellations of the mandates and all notifications of change of address, at any time after two years from the date they are recorded;
 - 187.1.3 all share certificates which have been cancelled, at any time after one year from the date of cancellation;
 - 187.1.4 all paid dividend warrants and cheques, at any time after one year from the date of actual payment;
 - 187.1.5 all proxy appointments which have been used for the purpose of a poll, at any time after one year from the date of such use. In the case of proxy appointments which are used for the purpose of a poll at an adjourned meeting as well as at the original meeting, the period of one year shall commence on the date they are last used;
 - 187.1.6 all proxy appointments which have not been used for the purpose of a poll, at any time after one month from the end of the meeting (or any adjournment) to which the proxy appointments relates; and
 - 187.1.7 any other document on the basis of which any entry in the Register has been made, at any time after six years from the date on which an entry in the Register was first made in respect of it.
- 187.2 If the Company destroys a document in accordance with **Article 187.1**, it will be conclusively presumed in favour of the Company that:
- 187.2.1 every entry in the Register which is purported to have been made on the basis of a destroyed document was properly made;
 - 187.2.2 every destroyed instrument of transfer was a properly registered, valid and effective instrument;
 - 187.2.3 every destroyed share certificate was valid and effective and properly cancelled;
 - 187.2.4 every other document referred to in **Article 187.1** was a valid and effective document and in accordance with its recorded particulars in the books or records of the Company; and
 - 187.2.5 every destroyed paid dividend warrant and cheque was duly paid.
- 187.3 The provisions of this **Article 187** shall apply only to documents destroyed in good faith and if the Company has not been given express notice of any claim to which the document might be relevant.

187.4 Nothing contained in this **Article 187** shall impose any liability on the Company if documents are destroyed before the times set out in **Article 187.1** or in any case where the conditions of **Article 187.3** are not fulfilled.

187.5 References in this **Article 187** to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner.

SECRECY

188. MEMBERS NOT ENTITLED TO INFORMATION WHICH THE DIRECTORS CONSIDER WOULD BE INAPPROPRIATE TO COMMUNICATE TO THE PUBLIC

If the Directors think it would not be expedient in the interests of the Company to communicate information to the public, no member or general meeting or other meeting of members is entitled to require discovery of or any information relating to the Company's trading or the trading of any of its subsidiaries or any matter that is or may be in the nature of a trade secret or secret process, or that may relate to the conduct of the business of the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

INDEMNITY

189. INDEMNITY TO DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

189.1 Subject to the provisions of, and so far as may be permitted by, the Statutes but without prejudice to any indemnity to which the person concerned may be otherwise entitled, the Company may indemnify every Director, alternate director, former director, Secretary or other officer of the Company (other than any person (whether an officer or not) engaged by the Company as auditor) against all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by him in the execution and discharge of his duties or the exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation to or in connection with his duties, powers or office, including any liability which may attach to him in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to anything done or omitted to be done or alleged to have been done or omitted to be done by him provided that such liability shall not apply in respect of any liability incurred by such director or former director:

189.1.1 to any member of the Group; or

189.1.2 to pay a fine imposed in criminal proceedings; or

189.1.3 to pay a sum payable to a regulatory authority by way of a penalty in respect of non-compliance with any requirement of a regulatory nature (howsoever arising); or

- 189.1.4 in defending any criminal proceedings in which he is convicted; or
- 189.1.5 in defending any civil proceedings brought by any member of the Group in which judgment is given against him; or
- 189.1.6 in connection with any application under any of the following provisions in which the court refuses to grant him relief, namely
- (d) section 661(3) or (4) of the Companies Act 2006 (acquisition of shares by an innocent nominee); or
 - (e) section 1157 of the Companies Act 2006 (general power to grant relief in case of honest and reasonable conduct).
- 189.2 For the purposes of **Article 189.1.4, 189.1.5 or 189.1.6** the reference to any such conviction, judgement or refusal of relief is a reference to one that has become final. A conviction, judgment or refusal of relief becomes final:
- 189.2.1 if not appealed against, at the end of the period for bringing an appeal; or
- 189.2.2 if appealed against, at the time when the appeal (or any further appeal) is disposed of (ie if it is determined and the period for bringing a further appeal has ended or if it is abandoned or otherwise ceases to have effect).
- 189.3 The Directors may purchase and maintain at the cost of the Company insurance cover for or for the benefit of every Director, alternate director, former director, Secretary or other officer of the Company or of any associated company against any liability which may attach to him in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him in relation to the Company (or such associated company), including anything done or omitted to be done or alleged to have been done or omitted to be done by him as a Director, alternate director, Secretary or other officer of the Company or any associated company.
- 189.4 Subject to the provisions of, and so far as may be permitted by, the Companies Act 2006, the Company shall be entitled to fund the expenditure of every Director, alternate director, former director, Secretary or other officer of the Company incurred or to be incurred:
- 189.4.1 in defending any criminal or civil proceedings; or
- 189.4.2 in connection with any application under section 1157 of the Companies Act 2006 or section 661(3) or (4) of the Companies Act 2006

provided that any director or alternate director will be obliged to repay such amounts no later than:

189.4.3 in the event of the director being convicted in the proceedings, the date when the conviction becomes final; or

189.4.4 in the event of judgment being given against him in proceedings, the date when the judgment becomes final; or

189.4.5 in the event of the court refusing to grant him relief on the application, the date when the refusal of relief becomes final.

189.5 For the purposes of **Article 189.4.3, 189.4.4 or 189.4.5** the reference to any such conviction, judgement or refusal of relief is a reference to one that has become final. A conviction, judgement or refusal of relief becomes final:

189.5.1 if not appealed against, at the end of the period for bringing an appeal; or

189.5.2 if appealed against, at the time when the appeal (or any further appeal) is disposed of (ie if it is determined and the period for bringing a further appeal has ended or if it is abandoned or otherwise ceases to have effect).