

PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT 1985 TO 1989 (AS AMENDED) AND SUBJECT
TO THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

OPTARE PLC

(as adopted by special resolution of the members on 30 June 2010)



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INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT 1985 TO 1989(AS AMENDED) AND SUBJECT
TO THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

OPTARE PLC
("the Company")

(as adopted by resolution of the members on 30 June 2010)

REGULATIONS AND INTERPRETATION

1. Exclusion of all other regulations

1.1 No regulations set out in any statute or in any statutory instrument or other subordinate legislation concerning companies including but not limited to the regulations and articles contained in The Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 and the regulations contained in the Schedule to the Companies (Tables A to F) Regulations 1985 (as amended) shall apply as regulations or articles of association of the Company.

2. Interpretation

2.1 In these Articles, if not inconsistent with the subject or context:

2.1.1 words importing the singular number include the plural, and vice versa;

2.1.2 words importing one gender include any gender;

2.1.3 a reference to a person includes a body corporate and an unincorporated body of persons;

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

2.1.5 save for the words standing in the first column of the table below which shall bear the meanings set opposite to them respectively in the second column thereof, words or expressions contained in these Articles shall bear the same meaning as in the Statutes and words and expressions used in the Regulations have the same

meanings when used in these Articles but excluding any statutory modification thereof not in force at the date of adoption by the Company of these Articles;

"the Act"	the Companies Act 2006 (as amended);
"Articles"	the Articles of Association of the Company as herein contained or as from time to time altered;
"Bank"	means a bank with which the Company has its main current account from time to time;
"Board"	means the directors of the Company or any of them acting as the board of directors of the Company;
"communication" and "electronic communication"	shall have the same meaning as in the Electronic Communications Act 2000;
"Conflict Situation"	means a situation in which a director has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or may possibly conflict, with the interests of the Company, including in relation to the exploitation of any property, information or opportunity and regardless of the whether the Company could take advantage of the property, information or opportunity itself, but excluding a situation which could not reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest (and any such conflict of interest shall include a conflict of interest and duties and a conflict of duties);
"document"	includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;
"electronic form"	has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;
"executed"	includes any mode of execution;
"holder"	in relation to shares, means a member whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares;
"London Stock Exchange"	the London Stock Exchange Plc or its successor;
"office"	the registered office for the time being of the Company;
"paid up"	paid up or credited as paid up;

"Regulations"	the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001;
"relevant system"	a relevant system as defined by regulation 2(1) of the Regulations;
"Seal"	the common seal of the Company or if appropriate any official seal which the Company may have pursuant to Section 50 of the Act ("the Securities Seal");
"Secretary"	the secretary of the Company and (subject to the provisions of the Statutes) any other person appointed by the directors to perform any of the duties of the secretary of the Company, including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary;
"Statutes"	means the Act and every other statute (and any regulations subordinate thereto) for the time being in force concerning companies and affecting the Company;
"United Kingdom"	the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
"in writing"	the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or otherwise;

- 2.1.6 The headings are inserted for convenience only and shall not affect the construction of these Articles.
- 2.1.7 In these Articles the words and phrases "other", "including" and "in particular" do not limit the generality of any preceding words and any words which follow them shall not be construed as being limited in scope to the same class as the preceding words where a wider construction is possible.
- 2.1.8 Subject to the provisions of Article 51, where for any purpose an ordinary resolution of the Company is required a special resolution shall also be effective.
- 2.1.9 References to Articles are references to these Articles and references to paragraphs and sub-paragraphs are, unless otherwise stated, references to paragraphs of the Article or references to sub-paragraphs of the paragraph in which the reference appears.

LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

3. Liability of members

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

VARIATION OF CLASS RIGHTS

4. Sanction to variation

4.1 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, if at any time the capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may be varied or abrogated, whether or not the Company is being wound up, either

4.1.1 in such manner (if any) as may be provided by such rights; or

4.1.2 in the absence of any such provisions with the consent in writing of the holders of three-quarters in nominal value of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of the class, but not otherwise.

To every such separate meeting and section 334 of the Act all the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings of the Company or to the proceedings thereat, shall, so far as applicable and with the necessary modifications, apply, except that the necessary quorum at any such meeting other than an adjourned meeting shall be two persons at least holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the class in question and at an adjourned meeting one person holding shares of the class in question or his proxy and that any holder of shares of the class in question present in person or by proxy may demand a poll.

5. Deemed variation

The rights conferred upon the holders of any class of shares issued with preferred or other special rights shall not (unless otherwise expressly provided by these Articles or by the conditions of issue of such shares) be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking in some or all respects *pari passu* therewith or subsequent thereto.

SHARES

6. Allotment of shares

6.1 Subject to Article 6.2, the shares and any right to subscribe for, or to convert any security into, shares in the Company for the time being (other than shares shown in the memorandum of association of the Company to have been taken by the subscribers thereto or shares allotted in pursuance of an employee's share scheme) may be allotted to such persons, at such times, in such proportions, upon such terms (other than at a discount) and with such rights or restrictions, including but without limit as to differentiation between members of calls, as the directors, subject to the Articles and to the pre-emption rights in Section 561 and to Part 17 of the Act, shall think fit.

6.2 The Company may in accordance with and subject to the Statutes and all other provisions (if any) in force for the time being therefor:

6.2.1 issue shares which are to be redeemed or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder thereof on such terms and conditions and in such manner as the Directors may from time to time determine;

6.2.2 make a payment in respect of the redemption or purchase of any of its own paid-up shares out of the distributable profits of the Company or the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares and as to redemption on such date or dates (to be fixed prior to the issue of such shares) and terms and in such manner as may be determined at any time or times by the directors, provided nevertheless that the amount to be paid on redemption shall be fixed on, and by the terms of, issue of the shares.

7. Purchase of own shares

7.1 Subject to:

7.1.1 the provisions of the Statutes; and

7.1.2 where, at the time of the proposed purchase, there are outstanding and securities convertible into shares of the same class as those proposed to be purchased, subject to any approval by means of a special resolution at a separate class meeting of the holders of any class of such convertible shares,

the Company shall have power to purchase its own shares, including any redeemable shares.

8. Commission and brokerage

In addition to all other powers of paying commissions, the Company may exercise the powers conferred by the Statutes in paying commissions to persons subscribing or procuring subscriptions for shares in the Company, or agreeing so to do, whether absolutely or conditionally; provided that the rate or the amount of the commission paid or agreed to be paid shall be disclosed in the manner required by the Statutes and shall not exceed ten percent of the price at which the shares in respect whereof the commission is paid are issued or an amount equivalent thereto. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, any such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment or fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other. The Company may also, on any issue of shares, pay such brokerage as may be lawful.

9. Trusts not to be recognised

Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any shares upon any trust, and the Company shall not be bound by or compelled in any way to recognise any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any shares, or (except only as provided by these Articles or as required by law) any interest in any fractional part of a share or any other right in respect of any share, except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the registered holder.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

10. Share certificates

- 10.1 Every person whose name is entered as a member in the register of members (except a recognised clearing house or nominee thereof or other person in respect of whom the Company is not by law required to complete and have ready for delivery a certificate) shall be entitled without payment to one certificate for all his shares of each class. Every certificate shall be issued within two months after allotment or the lodgement with the Company of the transfer of the shares, not being a transfer which the Company is for any reason entitled to refuse to register and does not register, unless the conditions of issue of such shares otherwise provide, and shall specify the number and class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount paid up thereon. The Company shall not be bound to register more than four persons as the joint holders of any share or shares and, in the case of a share held jointly by several persons, the Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate therefore, and delivery of a certificate for share to the first named joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all. Where a member transfers part of the shares comprised in his holding he shall be entitled to a certificate for the balance of his holding without charge.
- 10.2 Any share certificate and any certificate for debentures of the Company which has been approved for sealing by the directors or a committee of the directors need not (save to the extent that the terms and conditions for the time being relating to any debentures of the Company otherwise require) be signed or countersigned by any person. Subject as aforesaid, any such certificate may, if the directors so determine, bear signatures affixed by some mechanical system or process or the names of the Company's issuing agents.

11. Replacement of share certificate

If a share certificate be defaced, worn out, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and the payment of any exceptional out of pocket expenses incurred by the Company in investigating evidence as the directors think fit but otherwise free of charge and (in case of defacement or wearing out) on delivery up of the old certificate.

ISSUE OF SHARES

12. Uncertificated shares

- 12.1 In these Articles:
- 12.1.1 Regulations means the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 (SI 2001 no. 3755) including any modification thereof or any regulations in substitution thereof and for the time being in force;
 - 12.1.2 references herein to a share (or to holding of shares) being in uncertificated form or in certificated form are references, respectively, to that share being an uncertificated unit of a security or a certificated unit of a security;
 - 12.1.3 where the context so admits words and expressions used in the Regulations shall bear the same meaning in these Articles.

- 12.2 The directors shall have power to implement such arrangements as they may, in their absolute discretion, think fit in order for any class of shares to be a participating security (subject always to the Regulations and the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned). Where they do so the following (as defined in the Regulations) Article shall commence to have effect immediately prior to the time at which the Operator of the relevant system concerned permits the class of shares concerned to be a participating security.
- 12.3 In relation to any class of shares which is, for the time being, a participating security, and for so long as such class remains a participating security, no provision of these Articles shall apply or have effect to the extent that it is in any respect inconsistent with:
- 12.3.1 the holding of shares of that class in uncertificated form;
 - 12.3.2 the transfer of title to shares of that class by means of a relevant system; or
 - 12.3.3 the Regulations.

13. Relevant Class

- 13.1 Without prejudice to the generality of the preceding Article and notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, where any class of shares is, for the time being, a participating security (such class being referred to hereinafter as the "Relevant Class"):
- 13.1.1 the register relating to the Relevant Class shall be maintained at all times in the United Kingdom;
 - 13.1.2 shares of the Relevant Class may be issued in uncertificated form in accordance with and subject as provided in the Regulations;
 - 13.1.3 unless the directors otherwise determine, shares of the Relevant Class held by the same holder or joint holder in certificated form and uncertificated form shall be treated as separate holdings;
 - 13.1.4 shares of the Relevant Class may be changed from uncertificated to certificated form, and from certificated to uncertificated form, in accordance with and subject as provided in the Regulations;
 - 13.1.5 title to shares of the Relevant Class which are recorded on the register as being held in uncertificated form may be transferred by means of the relevant system concerned and accordingly none of the provisions of these Articles shall apply in respect of such shares to the extent that any provision requires or contemplates the effecting of a transfer by an instrument in writing and the production of a certificate for the share to be transferred;
 - 13.1.6 the Company shall comply with the provisions of Regulations 27 and 28 in relation to the Relevant Class and all provisions in these Articles shall be read as subject to Regulation 28 of the Regulations;

13.1.7 the provisions of these Articles with respect to meetings of or including holders of the Relevant Class, including notices of such meetings, shall have effect subject to the provisions of Regulation 41 of the Regulations; and

13.1.8 no provision of these Articles shall apply so as to require the Company to issue a certificate to any person holding shares of the Relevant Class in uncertificated form.

CALLS ON SHARES

14. Calls

The directors may, subject to the provisions of these Articles and to any conditions of allotment, from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any monies unpaid on their shares (whether on account of the nominal amount of the shares or by way of premium) and each member shall (subject to being given at least fourteen days' notice specifying the time or times and place of payment) pay to the Company at the time or times and place so specified the amount called on his shares.

15. Payment

A call may be made payable by instalments. A call may be postponed and a call may be wholly or in part revoked as the directors may determine. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect whereof the call was made.

16. Interest on calls

If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest on the sum from the day appointed for payment thereof to the time of actual payment at the rate fixed by the terms of allotment of the share or in the notice of the call or, if no rate is so fixed, at the base rate from time to time of the Bank or at such lower rate as the directors may agree to accept, but the directors shall be at liberty to waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.

17. Sums treated as calls

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

18. Power to differentiate

Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amount of calls to be paid and in the times of payment.

19. Payment in advance of calls

The directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the money unpaid upon the shares held by him beyond the sums actually called thereupon as a payment in advance of calls, and any such payment in advance of calls shall extinguish, so far as the same shall extend but subject as in these Articles provided, the liability upon the shares in respect of which it is advanced; and upon the money so received, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which it has been received, the Company may pay interest at such rate not exceeding the base rate from time to time of the Bank as the member paying such sum and the directors agree.

FORFEITURE, SURRENDER, LIEN AND UNTRACED MEMBERS

20. Notice if call not paid

If a member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the directors may at any time thereafter, during such time as any part of such call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than seven days from the date of service thereof) on or before which and the place where the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed the shares on which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

21. Forfeiture for non-compliance

If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before payment of all calls and interest due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors to that effect, and such forfeiture shall include all dividends which shall have been declared on the forfeited shares and not actually paid before the forfeiture. The directors may accept a surrender of any shares liable to be forfeited hereunder.

22. Disposal of forfeited shares

Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, a share so forfeited or surrendered may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, either to the person who was before such forfeiture or surrender the holder thereof or entitled thereto, or to any other person, upon such terms and in such manner as the directors shall think fit. At any time before a sale, re-allotment or disposal, the forfeiture or surrender may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit. The directors may, if they think fit, authorise some person to execute an instrument or transfer of a forfeited or surrendered share to any other person as aforesaid.

23. Effect of forfeiture

A member whose shares have been forfeited or surrendered shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited or surrendered shares and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation the certificate for the share forfeited, but shall notwithstanding such forfeiture or surrender remain liable to pay to the Company all monies which at the date of forfeiture or surrender were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares, with interest thereon, unless and to the extent that the directors resolve to waive interest, at the rate at which interest was payable on those monies before the forfeiture or, if no interest was so payable, at the base rate from time to time of the Bank or at such lower rate as the directors may agree to accept from the date of forfeiture or surrender until payment, and the directors may enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or surrender or for any consideration received on their disposal.

24. Lien

The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all monies, whether presently payable or not, called or payable at a fixed time in respect of such share. The Company's lien (if any) on a share shall extend to all dividends or other monies payable thereon or in respect thereof. The directors may resolve that any share shall for some specified period be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Article.

25. Enforcement of lien by sale

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

26. Application of proceeds of sale

The net proceeds of such sale, after payment of the costs thereof, shall be applied in or towards payment or satisfaction of the debt or liability in respect whereof the lien exists, so far as the same is presently payable, and any residue shall (upon surrender to the Company for cancellation of the certificate for the shares sold and subject to a like lien for debts or liabilities not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the time of the sale. For giving effect to any such sale, the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold to, or in accordance with the directions of the purchaser thereof.

27. Untraced members

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

27.1.1 during the period of twelve years prior to the date of the publication of the advertisements referred to in sub-paragraph 27.1.2 (or, if published on different dates, the earlier or earliest thereof) no cheque, order or warrant in respect of such share sent by the Company through the post in a pre-paid envelope addressed to the

member or to the person entitled by transmission to the share, at his address on the register or other last known address given by the member or person to which cheques, orders or warrants in respect of such share are to be sent has been cashed and the Company has received no communications in respect of such share from such member or person, provided that during such period of twelve years the Company has paid at least three cash dividends (whether interim or final) and no such dividend has been claimed by the person entitled to it;

27.1.2 on or after expiry of the said period of twelve years the Company has given notice of its intention to sell such share by advertisements in two newspapers of which one shall be a national newspaper published in the United Kingdom and the other shall be a newspaper circulating in the area of the address on the register or other last known address of the member or the person entitled by transmission to the share or the address for the service of notices notified pursuant to the Statutes;

27.1.3 the said advertisements, if not published on the same day, shall have been published within thirty days of each other; and

27.1.4 during the further period of three months following the date of publication of the said advertisements (or, if published on different dates, the later or latest thereof) and prior to the exercise of the power of sale the Company has not received any communication in respect of such share from the member or person entitled by transmission.

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

27.3 If during the period of twelve years referred to in Article 27.1, or during any period ending on the date when all the requirements of sub-paragraphs 27.1.1 to 27.1.4 have been satisfied, any additional shares have been issued in respect of those held at the beginning of, or previously so issued during, any such period and all the requirements of sub-paragraphs 27.1.2 to 27.1.4 have been satisfied in regard to such additional shares, the Company shall also be entitled to sell the additional shares.

27.4 The Company shall account to the member or other person entitled to such share for the net proceeds of such sale by carrying all monies in respect thereof to a separate account. The Company shall be deemed to be a debtor to, and not a trustee for, such member or other person in respect of such monies. Monies carried to such separate account may either be employed in the business of the Company or invested in such investments as the directors may from time to time think fit. No interest shall be payable to such member or other person

in respect of such monies and the Company shall not be required to account for any money earned on them.

28. Evidence of forfeiture

A statutory declaration in writing that the declarant is a director of the Company or the Secretary and that a share has been duly forfeited, surrendered or sold, whether to satisfy a lien of the Company or otherwise on a date stated in the declaration, shall be conclusive evidence of the fStatutes therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. Such declaration and the receipt of the Company for the consideration (if any) given for the share on the sale, re-allotment or disposal thereof, together with the share certificate delivered to a purchaser or allottee thereof, shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer if the same be required) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is sold, re-allotted or disposed of shall be registered as the holder of the share and shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration (if any) nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, surrender, sale, re-allotment or disposal of the share.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

29. Transfer of title and interest

Title to and interest in shares may be transferred without a written instrument in accordance with statutory regulations from time to time made under the Statutes.

30. Transfer of shares

Transfer of shares may be effected by transfer in writing in any usual or common form or in any other form acceptable to the directors. The instrument of transfer shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor and (except in the case of fully paid shares) by or on behalf of the transferee. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered on the register of members in respect thereof.

31. Right to refuse registration

31.1 The directors may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer, unless:

31.1.1 the instrument of transfer duly stamped is deposited at the office or such other place as the directors may appoint, accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer, provided that, in the case of a transfer by a nominee of a recognised clearing house or of a recognised investment exchange, the lodgement of a share certificate will only be necessary if a certificate has been issued in respect of the share in question;

31.1.2 the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share;

31.1.3 the instrument of transfer is in favour of not more than four transferees; and

31.1.4 the instrument of transfer is in respect of a share in respect of which all sums presently payable to the Company have been paid.

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

32. Notice of refusal

If the directors refuse to register a transfer of any shares, they shall, within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company, send to the transferor and the transferee notice of the refusal.

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33. Fees on registration

No fee will be charged by the Company in respect of the registration of any instrument of transfer, probate, letters of administration, certificate of marriage or death, 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 of members relating to or affecting the title to any shares.

34. Retention

All instruments of transfer which shall be registered may be retained by the Company, but any instrument of transfer which the directors refuse to register shall (except in any case of fraud) be returned to the person depositing the same.

35. Transfer by renunciation

Nothing in these Articles shall preclude the directors from recognising a renunciation of the allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other persons.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

36. On death

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

37. Election of person entitled by transmission

Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member may, upon such evidence as to his title being produced as may from time to time be required by the directors and subject as hereinafter provided, elect either to be registered

himself as a holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee thereof.

38. Transfer notice

If the person so becoming entitled (as referred to in Article 37) shall elect to be registered himself, he shall deliver or send to the Company a notice in writing signed by him stating that he so elects. If he shall elect to have another person registered, he shall testify his election by executing a transfer of the share in favour of that person. All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of these Articles relating to the right to transfer and the registration of transfers of shares shall be applicable to any such notice or transfer as aforesaid as if the death or bankruptcy of the member had not occurred and the notice or transfer were a transfer signed by such member.

39. Rights on transmission

Save as otherwise provided by or in accordance with these Articles, a person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member shall (upon supplying to the Company such evidence as the directors may reasonably require as to his title to the share) be entitled to receive and may give a discharge for all benefits arising or accruing on or in respect of the share, but he shall not be entitled in respect of that share to receive notices of or to attend or vote at general meetings of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company nor, save as aforesaid, to any of the rights or privileges of a member, until he shall have become a member in respect of the share provided always that 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 within sixty days the notice is not complied with such person shall (but only in the case of a share which is fully paid up) be deemed to have elected to be registered as a member in respect thereof and may be registered accordingly.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL

40. Increase of Capital

Subject to these Articles and to the provisions of the Statutes, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any existing share, the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase its capital by such sum to be divided into shares of such amounts and carrying such rights as the resolution may prescribe.

41. New Shares

All new shares shall (unless the Company shall in general meeting otherwise determine) be subject to the provisions of these Articles with reference to payment of calls, forfeiture, surrender, lien, transfer, transmission and otherwise, and unless otherwise provided by or pursuant to these Articles or by the conditions of issue the new shares shall upon issue be ordinary shares.

CHANGE OF NAME

42. Change of name

42.1 The Company may change its name by:

42.1.1 resolution of the Board;

42.1.2 special resolution of the members of the Company; or

42.1.3 otherwise in accordance with the Statutes.

ALTERATION OF CAPITAL

43. Fractions of Shares

If on any consolidation or division of shares any member would become entitled to a fraction of a share, the directors may for the purpose of eliminating such fractions sell the shares representing the fractions for the best price reasonably obtainable to any person including, subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the Company and distribute the proceeds of sale in due proportion among the members who would have been entitled to the fractions of shares, and for the purpose of any such sale the directors may authorise some person to transfer the shares representing the fractions to the purchaser thereof whose name shall thereupon be entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares, and who shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale.

GENERAL MEETINGS

44. Annual general meetings

The Company shall in each year hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in addition to any other meetings in that year and not more than fifteen months shall elapse between the date of one annual general meeting of the Company and that of the next. Subject as aforesaid and to the provisions of the Statutes, the annual general meeting shall be held at such time and place as the directors may determine.

45. General meetings

45.1 The directors may whenever they think fit, and shall on requisition in accordance with the Statutes, proceed to convene a general meeting.

46. Notice of general meetings

46.1 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, an annual general meeting shall be called by twenty-one days' notice at the least, and all other general meetings shall be called by fourteen days' notice at the least. Every notice shall be in writing (or shall be given by electronic communication to an address being notified for that purpose to the Company) and shall specify the place, the day and the time of meeting, the general nature of such business, and

in the case of an annual general meeting shall specify the meeting as such. Notices shall be given in manner hereinafter mentioned to all the members, other than those who under the provisions of these Articles or the conditions of issue of the shares held by them are not entitled to receive the notice, to the directors (including the alternate directors) and to the auditors for the time being and (where required by the Statutes) former auditors of the Company.

- 46.2 Where the Company has given an electronic address in any notice of meeting, any document or information relating to proceedings at the meeting may be sent by electronic means to that address, subject to any conditions or limitations specified in the relevant notice of meeting.

47. Statement

In every notice calling a meeting of the Company there shall appear with reasonable prominence a statement that a member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend and vote instead of him and that a proxy need not also be a member.

48. Omission of notice

The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

49. Business of meetings

All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at a general meeting, and also all business that is transacted at an annual general meeting, with the exception of the declaration of dividends, the consideration of accounts and of the reports of the directors and of the auditors and other documents annexed to accounts, the appointment or reappointment of directors in the place of those retiring by rotation or otherwise, the reappointment of the auditors (save where special notice thereof is required by the Statutes) and the fixing of the remuneration of the auditors or of the manner in which such remuneration is to be fixed and the giving, varying, revoking or renewing of any authority or power for the purposes of Section 551 of the Act.

50. Resolutions

Where, by any provision contained in the Statutes, special notice is required of a resolution, the resolution shall not be effective unless notice of the intention to move it has been given to the Company not less than twenty-eight days (or such shorter period as the Statutes permit) before the meeting at which it is moved, and the Company shall give to the members notice of any such resolution as required by and in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes.

51. Quorum

No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to business. Save as in these Articles otherwise provided, two members

present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the meeting shall be a quorum for all purposes.

52. Quorum not present

If within thirty minutes from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of or by members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or to such other day, and at such time and place, as the directors may determine, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within thirty minutes from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the meeting shall be dissolved.

53. Chairman

The chairman (if any) of the board of directors, or in his absence the deputy chairman (to be chosen, if there be more than one, by agreement amongst them or, failing agreement, by lot) or in the absence of any deputy chairman the vice-chairman (to be chosen, if there be more than one, as aforesaid) shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the Company, but if at any meeting neither such chairman nor such deputy chairman nor such vice-chairman be present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or if none of them be willing to act as chairman, the directors present shall choose some director present to be chairman, or if no director be present, or if all the directors present decline to take the chair, the members present shall choose some other member present to be chairman.

54. Power to adjourn

The chairman of any meeting at which a quorum is present may, with the consent of such meeting (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting except business which might lawfully have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. However, without prejudice to any other power which the chairman may have under these Articles or at common law, he may, without the need for the consent of the meeting, interrupt or adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place or for an indefinite period if he is of the opinion that it has become necessary to do so in order to secure the comfort, safety and security of those attending and the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting or to give all persons entitled to do so a reasonable opportunity of attending, speaking and voting at the meeting. When a meeting is adjourned for thirty days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting, but it shall not be necessary to specify in such notice the nature of the business to be transacted at the adjourned meeting. Save as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment.

55. Directors may attend and speak

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

56. Accommodation of members and security arrangements

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

56.1.1 direct that the meeting shall be held at a place specified in the notice at which the chairman of the meeting shall preside (the "principal place"); and

56.1.2 make arrangements for simultaneous attendance and participation at other places by members otherwise entitled to attend the general meeting but who cannot be accommodated in the principal place and who are excluded therefrom under the provisions of this Article or who wish to attend at any of such other places, provided that persons attending at the principal place and at any of such other places shall be able to see, and hear and be seen and heard by persons attending at the principal place and at such other places, by any means.

Such arrangements for simultaneous attendance may include arrangements for regulating the level of attendance in any manner aforesaid as between the principal place and any of such other places, provided that they shall operate so that any member who cannot be accommodated in the principal place as aforesaid is able to attend at one of such other places. For the purposes of all other provisions of these Articles any such meeting shall be treated as being held and taking place at the principal place.

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

57. Amendment

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

VOTES OF MEMBERS

58. Votes

58.1 Subject to any special rights or restrictions as to voting attached to any shares by or in accordance with these Articles:

58.1.1 on a show of hands every member who is present in person or (being a corporate member) present by a representative and every proxy duly appointed

by one or more members entitled to vote on the resolution shall have one vote, save that a proxy shall have one vote for and one vote against the resolution if:

58.1.1.1 the proxy has been duly appointed by more than one member entitled to vote on the resolution; and

58.1.1.2 the proxy has been instructed by one or more of those members to vote for the resolution and by one or more other of those members to vote against it;

58.1.2 on a poll every member who is present in person or (being a corporate member), present by a representative, or, in either case, present by one or more duly appointed proxies, shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.

58.2 On a poll:

58.2.1 votes may be given either personally or by proxy; and

58.2.2 a person entitled to more than one vote need not use all his votes, or cast all the votes he casts, in the same way.

59. Joint holders

In the case of joint holders of a share, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register of members in respect of the share.

60. Vote by proxy

A member suffering from mental disorder in respect of whom an order has been made or a direction or authority given by a court of competent jurisdiction may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his receiver, curator bonis or other person authorised in that behalf appointed by such court and such receiver, curator bonis or other person may on a poll vote by proxy, provided that such evidence as the directors may require of the authority of the person claiming to vote shall have been deposited at the place at which proxies for the meeting in question are to be deposited under Article 73 not less than forty eight hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which such person claims to vote and in default the right to vote shall not be exercisable. In calculating the time periods mentioned in this Article 60, no account shall be taken of any part of a day which is not a working day (as defined in s.1173(1) of the Act).

61. Restriction on voting rights

No member shall, unless the directors otherwise determine, be entitled to vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company either personally or by proxy, or to exercise any privilege as a member, unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the Company have been paid.

62. Objection to error in voting

No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered, and every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid for all purposes. Any such objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

63. Votes on a poll

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

POLLS

64. Method of voting

64.1 At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless before or upon the declaration of the result of the show of hands a poll is demanded:

64.1.1 by the chairman of the meeting;

64.1.2 by not less than five members having the right to vote at the meeting;

64.1.3 by a member or members representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting; or

64.1.4 by a member or members holding shares in the Company conferring a right to vote at the meeting, being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right.

Unless a poll be so 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, and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of general meetings of the Company, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

65. Proxy

The instrument appointing a proxy to vote at a meeting shall be deemed also to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll, and for the purposes of the last preceding Article a demand by a person as proxy for a member shall be the same as a demand by the member.

66. Error

If any votes shall be counted which ought not to have been counted, or might have been rejected, or if any votes shall not be counted which ought to have been counted, or might have been allowed, the error shall not vitiate the result of the voting unless it be pointed out at the same meeting, or at any adjournment thereof, and not in that case unless it shall in the opinion of the chairman of the meeting be of sufficient magnitude to vitiate the result of the voting.

67. Procedure on a poll

If a poll is duly demanded, it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman of the meeting may direct (including the use of ballot or voting papers or forms), and the result of a poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded. The chairman of the meeting may, in the event of a poll, appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and may fix some place and time for the purpose of declaring the result of the poll.

68. Poll to be taken forthwith

A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time and place as the chairman of the meeting shall direct not being more than thirty days from the date of the meeting or the adjourned meeting at which the poll was demanded. No notice need be given of a poll not taken forthwith if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded. In any other case at least seven days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

69. Demand for poll

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

70. Withdrawal

A demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn with the consent of the chairman, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.

71. Form of Proxy

Any person (whether a member or not) may be appointed to act as a proxy. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion. When two or more valid but differing instruments of proxy are delivered in respect of the same share for use at the same meeting and in respect of the same matter, the one which is last validly delivered (regardless of its date or the date of its execution) shall be treated as replacing and revoking the other or

others as regards that share. If the Company is unable to determine which instrument was last validly delivered, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.

72. Appointment of proxy

72.1 The appointment of a proxy shall be in writing in the usual common form, or such other form as may be approved by the directors, and shall be signed by the appointor or by his attorney duly authorised in writing, or if the appointor is a corporation, shall be either under its common seal or under the hand of a duly authorised officer or attorney of the corporation. The directors may, but shall not be bound to, require evidence of authority of such officer or attorney. An instrument of proxy need not be witnessed.

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

73. Deposit of proxy

73.1 The appointment of a proxy together with (unless the directors waive such requirement) the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed, or a notarially certified or office copy of such power or authority, shall:

73.1.1 in the case of an instrument in writing be deposited at the office, or at such other place in the United Kingdom as is specified for that purpose in the notice calling the meeting, or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting, not less than forty eight hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or

73.1.2 in the case of an appointment contained in an electronic communication, where an address has been specified for the purpose of receiving electronic communications, in the notice convening the meeting, or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting, or in any invitation contained in an electronic communication to appoint a proxy issued by the Company in relation to the meeting, be received at such address not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote;

and in default the appointment shall not be treated as valid. An appointment of proxy to vote at any meeting and deposited, delivered or received as aforesaid shall be valid to empower the proxy so appointed to vote on any poll taken or demanded at such meeting or at any adjournment of such meeting. In calculating the time periods mentioned in this Article 73, no account shall be taken of any part of a day which is not a working day (as defined in s.1173(1) of the Act).

73.2 No appointment of a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date named in it as the date of its execution, except on a poll demanded at a meeting or an adjourned meeting in cases where the meeting was originally held within twelve months from such date. In this Article and the next, "address" in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address used for the purposes of such communications.

74. Validity

A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporate member or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporate member shall be valid notwithstanding (in the case of a proxy) the previous death or mental disorder of the principal or the revocation of the instrument of proxy or of the authority under which the instrument of proxy was executed or (in the case of a duly authorised representative of a corporate member) the revocation of his appointment, provided that no intimation in writing of such death, mental disorder or revocation shall have been received by the Company at the office or (in the case of an instrument of proxy) such other place or address at which it was required to be deposited or received under Article 73 forty eight hours at least before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote is given or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll.

75. Supply of proxy cards

The directors may at the expense of the Company send, by post or otherwise, to the members instruments of proxy (with or without provision for their return prepaid) for use at any general meeting or at any meeting of any class of members of the Company either in blank or nominating in the alternative any one or more of the directors or the chairman of the meeting or any other person or persons. If for the purpose of any meeting invitations to appoint as proxy a person, or one of a number of persons, specified in the invitations are issued at the Company's expense they shall be issued to all (and not to some only) of the members entitled to be sent a notice of the meeting and to vote thereat by proxy.

76. Corporate representative

Any corporation which is a member of the Company may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company, or at any meeting of any class of members of the Company, and on presentation of a certified copy of such resolution the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company and such corporation shall, for the purpose of these Articles, be deemed to be present in person at such meeting if a person so authorised is present thereat

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

77. Section 793

Section 793 of the Act ("Section 793") shall be deemed to be incorporated into these Articles and accordingly to apply as between the Company and each member. If a notice is given under Section 793 ("a Section 793 notice") to a person appearing to be interested in any shares a copy shall at the same time be given to the holder of those shares but the accidental omission to do so or the non-receipt by the member shall not prejudice the operation or the following provisions of Articles 78 to 82. The following provisions of Articles 78 to 82 shall be without prejudice to the provisions of Sections 793 and 796 of the Act, and in particular, the Company shall be entitled to apply to the court under Section 794 of the Act whether or not these provisions apply or have been applied.

78. Default

78.1 If a member or any person appearing to be interested in any shares held by a member has been duly served with a Section 793 notice and is in default for the relevant period (as defined in Article 82) from such service in supplying to the Company the information thereby required, the following provisions shall apply:

78.1.1 if a member has a holding of less than 0.25% of any class of shares, then, subject to Article 79 and unless the directors otherwise determine, a member shall not be entitled in respect of those shares held by him (whether or not referred to in the Section 793 notice) to vote at a general meeting either personally or by proxy, or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company; or

78.1.2 if a member has a holding of at least 0.25% of any class of shares, then, subject to Article 79 and unless the directors otherwise determine, the member shall not be entitled in respect of the shares held by him (whether or not referred to in the Section 793 notice):

78.1.2.1 to vote at a general meeting either personally or by proxy, or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company; or

78.1.2.2 to receive any dividend payable in respect of such shares; or

78.1.2.3 to transfer or agree to transfer any of such shares, or any rights therein.

78.2 The restrictions imposed by Article 78.1 in relation to any shares shall continue until a relevant event occurs in relation to those shares and shall lapse when it does so. For this purpose, a "relevant event" is either of the following:

78.2.1 the default is remedied; and

78.2.2 the shares are registered in the name of the purchaser or offeror (or that of his nominee) pursuant to an arm's length transfer (as defined in Article 80).

Any dividends withheld pursuant to Article 78.1.2.2 shall be paid to the member as soon as practicable after the restrictions contained in Article 78.1.2 lapse.

79. Restrictions

The restrictions in Article 78 shall be without prejudice to the right of either the member holding the shares concerned or, if different, the beneficial owner of those shares to effect or agree to sell under an arm's length transfer of those shares.

80. Arms length transfer

80.1 For the purposes of Articles 77 to 82 an "arm's length" transfer in relation to any shares is a transfer pursuant to:

80.1.1 a sale of those shares on a recognised investment exchange (as defined in the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) or on any stock exchange outside the United Kingdom on which the shares are normally traded; or

80.1.2 a sale to an offeror following acceptance of an offer made to all the holders (or all the holders other than the person making the offer and his nominees) of shares of the same class as those shares to acquire all the shares of that class or a specified proportion of them.

81. Interest in shares

81.1 For the purposes of Articles 77 to 82, the Company shall be entitled to treat any person as appearing to be interested in any shares if:

81.1.1 the member holding such shares or any person who is or may be interested in such shares either fails to respond to a Section 793 notice or has given to the Company a notification pursuant to Section 793 notice which in the opinion of the directors fails to establish the identities of those interested in the shares and if (after taking into account the said notification and any other relevant notification pursuant to a Section 793 notice) the Company knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person in question is or may be interested in the shares; or

81.1.2 that person (not being the member) is interested in those shares for the purposes of Section 793.

82. Relevant period

For the purposes of Articles 77 to 82, the "relevant period" shall be in a case falling within Article 78.1.1, 28 days and, in a case falling within Article 78.1.2, 14 days.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

83. Power of Company to appoint directors

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

84. Power of board to appoint directors and directors share qualification

Without prejudice to the power of the Company to appoint any person to be a director pursuant to these Articles, the directors shall have power at any time to appoint any person who is willing to act as a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the existing directors. Any director so appointed shall retire at the annual general meeting of the Company next following such appointment.

85. Number of directors

Subject as hereinafter provided, the directors shall be not less than 2 in number but the Company may by ordinary resolution from time to time vary the minimum number and may also fix and vary from time to time a maximum number of directors.

86. Directors' fees

The maximum aggregate annual fees payable to the directors for their services in holding office of director of the company shall be the sum of £200,000 or such larger sum as the company in general meeting by ordinary resolution shall from time to time determine. The limit imposed by this Article 86 shall not apply in respect of:

- 87.1 the salaries, bonuses or other remuneration payable by the company or any subsidiary of the company pursuant to Articles 87 or 110; and
- 87.2 expenses reimbursed to any director pursuant to Article 87.

87. Additional remuneration

Any director who serves on any committee or who devotes special attention to the business of the Company, or who otherwise performs services which in the opinion of the directors are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director, may be paid such remuneration by way of salary, lump sum, percentage of profits or otherwise as the directors may determine. The directors shall also be entitled to be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with the business of the Company, or in attending and returning from meetings of the directors or of committees of the directors or general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

88. Appointment

Each director (other than an alternate director) may at any time appoint another director or (subject to the approval of a majority of the directors for the time being) any other person to be an alternate director of the Company, and may at any time remove any alternate director so appointed by him from office and, subject to any requisite approval as aforesaid, appoint another person in his place. An alternate director shall (subject to his giving to the Company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be served upon him) be entitled to receive notices of all meetings of the directors and of all meetings of committees of the directors of which his appointor is a member and to attend and vote as a director at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor as a director in the absence of such appointor. An alternate director shall *ipso facto* cease to be an alternate director if his appointor ceases for any reason to be a director; provided that if any director retires, whether by rotation or otherwise, but is re-appointed or is deemed to have been re-appointed by the meeting at which such retirement took effect, any appointment made by him pursuant to this Article which was in force immediately prior to his retirement shall continue to operate after his reappointment as if he had not so retired. All appointments and removals of alternate directors shall be effected by instrument in writing signed by the appointor director and authenticated in such manner as the other directors may accept. The appointor director shall deposit the original signed instrument at the office as soon as reasonably practicable, but failure or delay in doing so shall not prejudice the validity of the appointment.

89. Remuneration

Save as otherwise provided in these Articles, an alternate director shall be deemed for all purposes to be a director 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 director appointing him. An alternate director shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company for his services as an alternate director but his remuneration shall be payable out of the remuneration payable to the director appointing him, and shall consist of such part (if any) of the latter's remuneration as shall be agreed between them.

90. Other office of director

A director, including an alternate director, may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company (other than the office of auditor) in conjunction with his office of director on such terms as to tenure of office, remuneration and otherwise as the directors may determine. Any director may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity (other than that of auditor) for the Company and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for such professional services.

91. Disqualification

No director or intending director, including an alternate director, shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company either with regard to his tenure of any other office or

place of profit, or as vendor, purchaser or otherwise, nor shall any such contract, or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any director is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested, be liable to be avoided, nor shall any director so contracting or being so interested, be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement, by reason of such director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established.

92. Accountability

Any director, including an alternate director, may continue to be or become a director or other officer or member of or otherwise interested in any other company promoted by the Company or any subsidiary thereof or in which the Company or any subsidiary thereof may be interested, as a member or otherwise, or in which the Company or any subsidiary thereof has decided not to take any shareholding or other interest whatsoever, and no such director shall be accountable for any remuneration or other benefits whatsoever received by him or as a director or other officer or member of or from his interest in any such other company. The directors may exercise the voting power conferred by the shares of any other company held or owned by the Company, or exercisable by them as directors of such other company, in such manner in all respects as they think fit but subject to the like restrictions as are contained in Article 93.

INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS

93. Declaration of interest

A director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested or deemed by the Statutes to be interested in a contract, transaction or arrangement or a proposed contract, transaction or arrangement with the Company for the purposes of sections 177 and 182 of the Act and required to make a declaration in accordance with those sections of the Act, shall declare the nature and extent of his interest at a meeting of the directors in accordance with the Statutes.

94. Material interest

94.1 Save as herein provided, in this Article 94, a director (including an alternate director) shall not vote in respect of any contract or arrangement or any other proposal in which he has any material interest otherwise than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities or rights of the Company. A director shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he is debarred from voting.

94.2 If Article 94.3 applies, a director who is interested in an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company and has declared the nature and extent of his interest in accordance with these Articles and the Act is to be counted as participating in a decision at a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, relating to it for quorum and voting purposes.

94.3 Article 94.2 applies when—

- 94.3.1 the company by ordinary resolution disapplies the provision of the articles which would otherwise prevent a director from being counted as participating in, or voting at, a directors' meeting;
- 94.3.2 the interest concerned is not material;
- 94.3.3 the director's conflict of interest arises from a matter set out in Article 95.

95. Restriction on Voting

- 95.1 The prohibition in Article 94.1 shall not apply to any resolution relating to any transaction, arrangement or matter in respect of which the interest of the director in question arises only from one or more of the following matters:
 - 95.1.1 the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity to him in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
 - 95.1.2 the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part by the giving of security or under a guarantee of indemnity;
 - 95.1.3 any proposal concerning an offer for subscription or purchase of shares or debentures or other securities or rights of or by the Company or any of its subsidiaries or of any Company which the Company may promote or in which it may be interested in which offer he is or is to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting thereof;
 - 95.1.4 any proposal concerning any other Company in which he is interested directly or indirectly and whether in any one or more of the capacities of officer, creditor, employee or holder of shares, debentures, securities or rights of that other Company, but where he is not the holder (otherwise than as a nominee for the Company or any of its subsidiaries) of or beneficially interested in one per cent or more of the issued shares of any class 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);
 - 95.1.5 any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a superannuation fund, retirement benefits scheme, share option scheme or share incentive scheme under which he may benefit; or
 - 95.1.6 any proposal concerning the purchase and/or maintenance of any insurance policy under which he may benefit.

96. Authorisation of Directors' conflicts of interest

96.1 If a Conflict Situation arises, the Board may authorise it for the purposes of section 175 of the Act by a resolution of the Board made in accordance with these Articles.

96.2 Any authorisation (or amendment or variation to any authorisation) made for the purposes of this Article 96 shall be effective only if:

96.2.1 any requirement as to the quorum at a meeting at which the Conflict Situation is authorised is met without counting the director or any other director to whom the Conflict Situation relates; and

96.2.2 the Conflict Situation was authorised without any such director voting or would have been authorised if his or their votes had not been counted.

96.3 At the time of the authorisation, or at any time afterwards, the Board may impose any limitations or conditions or grant the authority subject to such terms which (in each case) they consider appropriate and reasonable in all the circumstances, including that:

96.3.1 any information obtained by a director concerned, other than in his capacity as a director or employee of the Company, which is confidential in relation to a third party, need not be disclosed or used for the benefit of the Company where such disclosure or use would constitute a breach of confidence;

96.3.2 no director concerned shall, by reason of his being a director or his doing anything as a director, be accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefit received from a third party as a result of the Conflict Situation;

96.3.3 no director concerned shall be required or entitled to attend those parts of meetings of the Board or meetings of a committee of the Board at which matters to which the Conflict Situation relates are discussed; and

96.3.4 no director concerned shall be entitled to receive any papers or other documents in relation to, or concerning, matters to which the Conflict Situation relates.

subject to any such limitations, conditions or terms, any authorisation given by the Board shall be deemed to be given to the fullest extent permitted by the Statutes,

96.4 Any authorisation made for the purposes of this Article 96 may be revoked or varied at any time in the absolute discretion of the Board.

96.5 A director shall not be in breach of the duties he owes to the Company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the Act or otherwise because of anything done or omitted to be done in accordance with the provisions of these Articles in so far as they relate to conflicts of interest or the terms of any authorisation given by the Board in accordance with this Article.

97. Two directors

Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of appointment) of two or more directors to offices or employments with the Company or any Company in which the Company is interested, such proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each director separately and in such case each of the directors concerned (if not debarred from voting because of the limit on shareholding specified in Article 95.1.4) shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

98. Directors interests

If any question shall arise at any meeting as to the materiality of a director's interest or as to the entitlement of any director to vote and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting, such question shall (subject to the Statutes) be referred to the chairman of the meeting (or, where such question shall arise concerning such chairman, to such other director present at the meeting as the directors present, other than such chairman, shall by majority vote appoint) and his ruling in relation to any other director shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interests of the director concerned have not been fairly disclosed.

99. Interest of connected person

For the purposes of these Articles, the interest of any person who is connected with a director (within the meaning of section 252 of the Act) shall be taken to be the interest of that director.

100. Suspension of provisions

The Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the provisions of Articles 94 to 99 to any extent either generally or in respect of any particular matter, or ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of those Articles.

101. Benefits

The directors may establish, maintain, participate in or contribute to or procure the establishment and maintenance of, participation in or contribution to any pension, annuities, superannuation, benevolent or life assurance fund, scheme or arrangement (whether contributory or otherwise) for the benefit of, and give or procure the giving of donations, gratuities, pensions, allowances, benefits and emoluments to, any persons who are or were at any time in the employment or service of the Company, or any of its predecessors in business, or of any Company which is a subsidiary of the Company or is allied to or associated with the Company, or with any such subsidiary, or who may be or have been directors or officers of the Company, or of any such other Company as aforesaid, and the wives, widows, families and dependants of any such persons, and also establish, subsidise and subscribe to any institutions, associations, societies, clubs, trusts or firms calculated to be for the benefit of or to advance the interests and well-being of the Company or of such other Company as aforesaid, or of any such persons as aforesaid, and make payments for or

towards the insurance of any such persons as aforesaid, and (subject to the provisions of the Statutes) establish and contribute to any scheme for the acquisition of shares in the Company or its holding Company (whether or not an employees' share scheme within the meaning of the Statutes) and (subject as aforesaid) lend money to the Company's employees to enable them to acquire such shares, and subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object, and do any of the matters aforesaid either alone or in conjunction with others. Subject always, if the Statutes shall so require, to particulars with respect to the proposed payment being disclosed to the members of the Company and to the proposal being approved by the Company by ordinary resolution, any director shall be entitled to participate in and retain for his own benefit any such donation, gratuity, pension, allowance, benefit or emolument.

102. Exercise of power

The Company shall exercise the power conferred upon it by section 247 of the Act only with the prior sanction of a special resolution. However the directors are entitled to exercise the power contained in section 247 of the Act by means of a resolution of the directors but this shall be limited to a maximum payment to any individual employee of fifty per cent of the employee's gross annual salary.

103 Directors may hold other offices

103 Subject to the provisions of these Articles and the Statutes, and provided that he has declared to the Directors the nature and extent of any interest of his if so required by these Articles and the Statutes:

103.1.1 a Director is authorised to hold any office or place of profit under the Company in conjunction with the office of Director for such period, and on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise, as the Directors may determine;

103.1.2 a Director or any firm or body corporate in which he is interested is authorised to act in a professional capacity for the Company and he or such firm or body corporate shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director, provided that neither any Director nor any such firm or body corporate may act as the Auditors; and

103.1.3 any Director, including an alternate Director, may continue to be or become a Director or other officer or member of or otherwise interested in any other company, whether or not being a company promoted by the Company or in which the Company may be interested, as a member or otherwise, and no such Director shall be accountable for any remuneration or other benefits received by him as a Director or other officer or member of, or from his interest in, any such other company. The Directors may exercise the voting power conferred by the shares of any other company held or owned by the Company, and any Director may exercise

his voting power as a Director of such other company, in such manner in all respects as the Directors or such Director may think fit (including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing themselves or any of them or himself Directors or other officers of such company, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the Directors or other officers of such company).

103.2 Save where any Director, including an alternate Director, continues or becomes a director or other officer or member of or otherwise interested in another company, being a company not promoted by the Company nor a company in which the Company is interested, or receives remuneration or other benefits as a director or other officer or member of, or from his interest in, any such other company, a Director shall not require any separate authorisation by the Directors pursuant to Article 96 for matters falling within this Article 103 , although the Directors may at any time impose any limitations, conditions or terms in relation to such matters which (in each case) they consider appropriate and reasonable in all the circumstances.

103.3 A Director shall not be in breach of the duties he owes to the Company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the 2006 Act or otherwise because of anything done or omitted to be done or any remuneration or other benefits received or receivable by him in accordance with the provisions of this Article 103 .

GENERAL POWERS OF DIRECTORS

104. Management

The business of the Company shall be managed by the directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by the Statutes or by these Articles required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting, subject nevertheless to any provisions of these Articles, to the provisions of the Statutes, and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by the Company by special resolution but no regulation made by the Company by special resolution shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made. The general powers given to the directors by this Article shall not be limited or restricted by any special authority or power given to the directors by any other Article.

105. Delegation of Authority

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, and may appoint any persons to be members of such local boards, or any managers or agents, and may fix their remuneration, and may delegate to any local board, manager or agent any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the directors (other than the power of making calls), with power to sub-delegate, and may authorise the members of any local board, or any of them, to fill any

vacancies therein, and to act notwithstanding filling vacancies, and any such appointment or delegation may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the directors may think fit, and the directors may remove any person so appointed, and may annul or vary any such delegation, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such annulment or variation shall be affected thereby.

106. Power of Attorney

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

107. Overseas registers

Subject to the provisions of the statutes, the directors may exercise the powers conferred on the Company with regard to the keeping of an overseas branch, local or other register and may make and vary such regulations as they think fit respecting the keeping of any such register.

108. Uncalled capital

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 such uncalled capital, and to sue in the name of the Company or otherwise for the recovery of monies becoming due in respect of calls so made and to give valid receipts for such monies, and the power so delegated shall subsist during the continuance of the mortgage or security, notwithstanding any change of directors, and shall be assignable if expressed so to be.

DIRECTORS HOLDING EXECUTIVE OFFICE

109. Office

The directors may from time to time appoint any one or more of their body to be holder of any executive office for such period and on such terms and with or without such title or titles (including but not limited to chairman, deputy chairman, vice chairman, managing director, chief executive and joint, deputy or assistant managing director or chief executive) as they think fit. A director holding any such office (whether appointed as aforesaid or otherwise) shall, whilst holding such office, be subject to retirement by rotation, and shall (subject to the terms of any contract between him and the Company) be subject to the same provisions as to resignation and removal as the other directors of the Company and if he shall vacate the office of director or (subject as aforesaid) if the directors resolve that his term of office as

holder of such executive office as aforesaid be determined, his appointment as such shall *ipso facto* determine.

110. Remuneration

A director appointed to any executive office as referred to in Article 109 shall receive such remuneration (whether specifically by way of salary, bonus, commission, participation in profits, provision for retirement or insurance benefit, or partly in one way and partly in another, or otherwise) as may be determined by the board of directors who may delegate their authority.

111. Powers

The directors may from time to time:

- a) delegate or entrust to and confer on any director holding executive office (including a chief executive or managing director) such of the powers, authorities and discretions of the directors (with power to sub-delegate) for such time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the directors think fit; and
- b) revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers.

RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

112. Vacation of office

The office of a director shall be vacated in any of the following events, namely:

- 112.1 if (but in the case of a director holding any executive office subject to the terms of any contract between him and the Company) he resigns his office by instrument in writing signed by the resigning director and authenticated in such manner as the other directors or director may accept (provided that the resigning director shall deposit the original signed instrument at the office as soon as reasonably practicable but failure or delay in his doing so shall not prejudice the validity of the resignation);
- 112.2 if he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally;
- 112.3 if, in the opinion of the majority of directors other than the director vacating office and in the written opinion of a suitably qualified medical expert, he becomes of unsound mind;
- 112.4 if he is absent from meetings of the directors for six successive months without leave, and his alternate director (if any) shall not during such period have attended in his stead, and the directors resolve that his office be vacated;

112.5 if he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Statutes or becomes prohibited by law from being a director;

112.6 he is removed from office by notice in writing signed by not less than three quarters of the other directors (without prejudice to any claim for damages which he may have for breach of any contract between him and the Company) and, for this purpose, a set of like notices each signed by, one or more of the directors shall be as effective as a single notice signed by the requisite number of directors;

112.7 he ceases to hold the number of shares required to qualify him for office or does not acquire the same within two months after election or appointment.

113. Resolution as to a vacancy conclusive

A resolution of the directors declaring a director to have vacated office under the terms of Article 112 shall be conclusive as to the fact and grounds of vacation stated in the resolution.

ROTATION OF DIRECTORS

114. Retirement

Each director shall retire by rotation at the annual general meeting held in the third calendar year following the year in which such director was elected or last re-elected. A director retiring by rotation shall be eligible for re-election.

115. Retirement in every year

Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and of these Articles, the directors to retire in every year shall include (so far as necessary to obtain the number required) any director who wishes to retire and not to offer himself for re-election. Any further directors so to retire shall be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment or reappointment. Subject as aforesaid, a retiring director shall be eligible for reappointment.

116. Vacated office

The Company at the meeting at which a director retires in manner aforesaid may fill the vacated office by appointing a person thereto, and in default the retiring director, if willing to act, shall be deemed to have been re-appointed, unless at such meeting it is expressly resolved not to fill the vacancy, or a resolution for the reappointment of such director shall have been put to the meeting and lost.

117. Appointment

No person other than a director retiring at the meeting shall, unless recommended by the directors for appointment, be eligible for appointment to the office of director at any general meeting unless, not less than seven nor more than twenty eight days before the day appointed for the meeting, there shall have been given to the Company notice in writing by some member duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given

of his intention to propose such person for appointment stating the particulars which would, if he were so appointed, be required to be included in the Company's register of directors, and also notice in writing signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be appointed.

118. Motion

At a general meeting a motion for the appointment of two or more persons as directors by a single resolution shall not be made unless a resolution that it shall be so made has been first agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it, and for the purposes of this Article a motion for approving a person's appointment or for nominating a person for appointment shall be treated as a motion for his appointment.

119. Number of directors

The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase or reduce the number of directors, and may also determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to retire from office.

120. Power to appoint

The directors shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director, but so that the total number of directors shall not at any time exceed the maximum number (if any) fixed by or in accordance with these Articles. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and of these Articles, any director so appointed shall hold office only until the conclusion of the next following annual general meeting, and shall be eligible for reappointment at that meeting. Any director who retires under this Article shall not be taken into account in determining the directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting and if not re-appointed at such annual general meeting, he shall vacate office at the conclusion thereof.

121. Appoint or remove

The Company may at any time, and from time to time, by ordinary resolution appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director and, without prejudice to the provisions of the Statutes, may by ordinary resolution remove a director (including a director holding executive office) before the expiration of his period of office (but such removal shall be without prejudice to any claim such director may have for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company).

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

122. Meetings

122.1 Subject to the provisions of these Articles, the directors may meet together for the dispatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote. A director who is also an alternate director shall be entitled in the absence of his appointor to a separate vote on behalf

of the director he is representing in addition to his own vote. A director may, and the Secretary on the requisition of a director shall, at any time summon a meeting of the directors. Notices in respect of such meetings may be sent by facsimile or by electronic communication sent to an address notified to the Company for that purpose or by word of mouth. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting of directors to any director for the time being absent from the United Kingdom unless he has requested to the directors in writing that notices of meetings of the directors shall during his absence be given to him at any address in the United Kingdom notified by him to the directors for this purpose. A director may waive the requirement that notices of meetings of the directors must be given to him either prospectively or retrospectively.

122.2 A meeting of the directors may be validly held notwithstanding that all of the directors are not present at the same place provided that:

122.2.1 the directors at the time of the meeting are in direct communication with each other whether by way of telephone, audio link or other form of telecommunications (and such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting then is); and

122.2.2 all of the directors entitled to notice of a meeting of the directors agree to the holding of the meeting in the manner described herein.

123. Authorisation to vote

A director who is unable to attend any meeting of the directors and has not appointed an alternate director may authorise any other director to vote for him at the meeting, and in that event the director so authorised shall have a vote for each director by whom he is so authorised in addition to his own vote. Any such authority must be by instrument signed by the authorising director and authenticated in such manner as the other directors may accept. The authorising director shall deposit the original signed instrument at the office as soon as reasonably practicable but failure or delay in his doing so shall not prejudice the validity of the authorisation.

124. Quorum

The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors, and unless otherwise determined shall be two. For the purposes of this Article a person who holds office only as an alternate director shall, if his appointor is not present, be counted in a quorum, but so that not less than two individuals shall constitute the quorum. Any director or alternate director who attends a meeting of directors by telephone or other conference facility shall be deemed to be personally present at such meeting for all purposes of these Articles and shall be counted in the quorum accordingly. A meeting of the directors for the time being at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all powers and discretions for the time being exercisable by the directors.

125. Minimum number of directors

The continuing directors or a sole continuing director may act notwithstanding any vacancies 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, or below the number fixed by or pursuant to these Articles as the quorum of directors, the continuing directors or director may act for the purpose of filling vacancies in their body or of summoning general meetings of the Company, but not for any other purpose. If there be no directors or director able or willing to act, then any two members may summon a general meeting for the purpose of appointing directors.

126. Chairman

The directors may, from their number, from time to time elect and remove a chairman and, if thought fit, one or more deputy chairmen or vice-chairmen and determine the period for which they are to hold office. The chairman, or in his absence the deputy chairman (to be chosen, if there be more than one, by agreement amongst themselves or, failing agreement, by lot), or in the absence of any deputy chairman the vice chairman (to be chosen, if there be more than one, as aforesaid), shall preside at all meetings of the directors, but if no such chairman, deputy chairman or vice chairman be elected, or if at any meeting neither the chairman nor deputy chairman or vice chairman be willing to preside or none of the aforesaid be present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

127. Resolutions

A resolution in writing, signed by all the directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors, and who would have been entitled to vote on the resolution at a director's meeting or of a committee thereof, shall be as effective as a resolution passed at a meeting of the directors or (as the case may be) a committee of directors duly convened and held, and may consist of several documents in the like form each signed by one or more of the directors and so that any such resolution or document signed by an alternate director shall be deemed to have been signed by the director who appointed such alternate director and, if it is signed by a director who has appointed an alternate director, it need not be signed by the alternate director in that capacity.

128. Committees

The directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of or including at least one member of their body as they think fit, provided that at least a majority of the members of any such committee shall be directors of the Company and no resolution of a committee may be effective unless a majority of those present either in person or by proxy when the resolution was passed are directors or alternate directors. Any committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the directors. The meetings and proceedings of any such 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 the same are applicable and are not superseded by any regulations imposed by the directors under this Article.

129. Validity

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

BORROWING POWERS

130. Powers

130.1 Subject as hereinafter provided the directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property, assets and uncalled capital, and (subject to the Statutes) to issue debentures and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

130.2 The directors shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiary companies (if any) so as to secure (as regards subsidiary companies so far as by such exercise they can secure) that the aggregate of the amounts borrowed by the Company and all (if any) of its subsidiaries (in this Article called "the Group") and remaining outstanding at any time (excluding intra-Group borrowings) shall not without the previous sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company exceed an amount equal to the greater of either:

130.2.1 four times the aggregate of:

130.2.1.1 the nominal amount of the share capital of the Company issued and paid up, as shown in the audited balance sheet of the Company last laid before the Company in general meeting; and

130.2.1.2 the amounts shown as standing to the credit of capital and revenue reserves, including share premium account, capital redemption reserve and profit and loss account (but deducting therefrom the amount, if any, standing to the debit of profit and loss account) in either a consolidation of the audited balance sheets of all the companies in the Group last laid before the members thereof respectively in general meeting or (at the directors' discretion) in the audited consolidated balance sheet of the Group last laid before the Company in general meeting; but

130.2.1.3 adjusted in respect of any variations in the issued and paid up share capital, share premium account or capital redemption reserve effected or any distributions made (otherwise than within the Group) since the date of such balance sheets except insofar as provided therein; and

130.2.1.4 excluding therefrom any amounts set aside for taxation and, to the extent included, any amounts attributable to outside shareholdings in subsidiaries; and

130.2.1.5 excluding all amounts attributable to intangible items save goodwill arising on consolidation, notwithstanding the fact that these may previously have been written off against reserves.

provided always that no such sanction shall be required to the borrowing of any monies intended to be applied and actually applied within six months of the repayment (with or without premium) of any monies previously borrowed and then outstanding, notwithstanding that the same may result in the said limit being exceeded during such period.

130.2.2 For the purpose of this Article:

130.2.2.1 share capital allotted shall be treated as issued and any share capital already called up or payable at any future date within the following twelve months shall be treated as already paid up and if the Company proposes to issue any shares for cash and the issue of such shares has been underwritten then such shares shall be deemed to have been issued and the subscription monies (including any premium) payable in respect thereof within the following twelve months shall be deemed to have been paid up;

130.2.2.2 any company which it is proposed shall become a subsidiary contemporaneously with any relevant transaction shall be treated as if it had already become a subsidiary;

130.2.2.3 the following shall (unless otherwise taken into account) be deemed to be included in monies borrowed:

- (a) debentures issued in whole or in part for a consideration other than cash;
- (b) amounts outstanding under acceptance credits (other than in respect of the purchase of goods in the ordinary course of trading);
- (c) the nominal amount of any share capital issued and the principal amount of any monies borrowed, the redemption or repayment of which is guaranteed by the Company or by any subsidiary except insofar as such share capital is for the time being held by or such monies are for the time being owing to, and the beneficial interest therein is vested in, the Company or any subsidiary; and
- (d) any fixed premium payable on final redemption or repayment of any debentures or other borrowed monies or share capital shall

be taken into account as an addition to the principal or nominal amount thereof.

- 130.3 No person dealing with the Company or any of its subsidiaries shall by reason of the foregoing provision be concerned to see or enquire whether the said limit is observed and 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 at the time when the debt was incurred or the security given express notice that the said limit had been or would thereby be exceeded.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER DIRECTORS

131. Appointment

Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the directors may from time to time, and at any time, pursuant to this Article appoint any other persons to any post with such descriptive title including that of director (whether as executive, group, divisional, departmental, deputy, assistance, local, advisory director or otherwise) as the directors may determine and may define, limit, vary and restrict the powers, authorities and discretions of persons so appointed and may fix and determine their remuneration and duties and, subject to any contract between him and the Company, may remove from such post any person so appointed. A person so appointed shall not be a director of the Company for any of the purposes of these Articles or of the Statutes and accordingly shall not be a member of the board of directors or any committee thereof, nor shall he be entitled to be present at any meeting of the directors or of any such committee, except at the request of the directors or of such committee, and if present at such request he shall not be entitled to vote thereat.

MINUTES AND BOOKS

132. Minutes

- 132.1 The directors shall cause minutes to be made:

132.1.1 of all appointments of officers made by the directors;

132.1.2 of the names of the directors present at each meeting of directors and of any committee of directors;

132.1.3 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 of directors.

Any such minutes if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings took place, or by the chairman of the next following meeting, shall be evidence of the proceedings. Such minutes shall be retained by the Company in safe keeping for a period of not less than 10 years following the date of the meeting in question.

133. Records

Subject as required by law, any register, index, minute book or accounting records required by these Articles or by law 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, and for facilitating the discovery of, falsification.

SECRETARY

134. Appointment

Subject to the Statutes, the Secretary shall be appointed by the directors on such terms and for such period as they may think fit and the directors may also appoint one or more assistant or deputy secretaries. Any Secretary or assistant or deputy secretary so appointed may at any time be removed from office by the directors without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.

135. Office

Anything by the Statutes required or authorised to be done by or to the Secretary may, if the office is vacant or such Secretary is absent or there is for any other reason no such Secretary capable of acting, be done by or to any assistant or deputy secretary or, if there is no assistant or deputy secretary, or if such assistant or deputy secretary is absent or for any other reason not capable of acting by or to any officer of the Company authorised generally or specially in that behalf by the directors provided that any provision of the Statutes or of these Articles required or authorising a thing to be done by or to a director and the Secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as director and as, or in place of, the Secretary.

THE SEAL

136. Safe custody

The directors shall provide for the safe custody of the Seal and the Securities Seal and neither shall be used except by the authority of a resolution of the directors or of a committee of the directors authorised in that behalf by the directors.

137. Application

The directors may from time to time make such regulations as they see fit (subject to the provisions of these Articles in relation to share certificates and debenture certificates) determining the persons and the number of such persons who shall sign every instrument to which the Seal or the Securities Seal is affixed, and until otherwise so determined (and subject as aforesaid) every such instrument shall be signed by one director and shall be countersigned by the Secretary or by a second director.

138. Issue

138.1 Every certificate or share warrant shall be issued either:

138.1.1 by affixing the Securities Seal to it, by mechanical, electronic or other means;

138.1.2 by printing a representation of the Securities Seal on it, by mechanical, electronic or other means, including laser printing, or

138.1.3 in such other manner as the board, having regard to the statutes and the regulations of the London Stock Exchange, may authorise.

140. Seal

If the Company has a seal it shall only be used by the authority of the Board or of a committee of the Board authorised by the Board. The Board may determine who shall sign any instrument to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests his signature. For the purposes of this Article, an authorised person is any director, the secretary or any other person authorised by the Board for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

140. Authentication

Any director or the Secretary or any person appointed by the directors for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any documents affecting the constitution of the Company and any resolutions passed by the Company or the directors or any committee of the directors, and any books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company, and to certify copies thereof or extracts therefrom as true copies or extracts. A document purporting to be a copy of a resolution, or a copy of or an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Company or of the directors or any committee of the directors, which is certified as aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company upon the faith thereof that such resolution has been duly passed or, as the case may be, that such copy or extract is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.

DIVIDENDS

141. Declaration of dividends

The profits of the Company available for distribution and resolved to be distributed shall be applied in the payment of dividends to the members in accordance with their respective rights and priorities. The Company in general meeting may declare dividends accordingly.

142. Dividends payable

No dividends shall be payable otherwise than in accordance with the Statutes and out of the profits of the Company available for that purpose and no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

143. Payment of dividends

Subject to the rights of persons, if any, entitled to shares with special rights as to dividends, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid-up on the shares in respect whereof the dividend is paid, but no amount paid up on a share in advance of calls shall be treated for the purposes of this Article as paid up on the share. All dividends shall be apportioned and paid pro rata according to the amount paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid, except that if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall carry any particular rights as to dividend, such share shall rank for dividend accordingly.

144. Interim dividends

The directors may if they think fit from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to the directors to be justified by the profits of the Company and are permitted by the Statutes. If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes, the directors may (subject to the provisions of the Statutes) pay such interim dividends in respect of those shares in the capital of the Company which confer on the holders thereof deferred or non preferred rights as well as in respect of those shares which confer on the holders thereof preferential rights with regard to dividend but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non preferred rights if, at any time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear. The directors may also pay half yearly, or at other suitable intervals to be settled by them, any dividend which may be payable at a fixed rate if they are of the opinion that the profits justify the payment and if and to the extent that such payment is permitted by the Statutes. Provided the directors act bona fide they shall not incur any responsibility to the holders of shares conferring a preference for any damage that they may suffer by reason of the payment of any interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non preferred rights.

145. Profits and losses

Subject to the provisions of the Statutes or as otherwise required by law, where any asset, business or property is bought by the Company as from a past date, whether such date be before or after the incorporation of the Company, the profits and losses thereof as from such date may at the discretion of the directors in whole or in part be carried to revenue account and treated for all purposes as profits or losses of the Company. Subject as aforesaid, if any shares or securities are purchased cum dividend or interest, such dividend or interest may at the discretion of the directors be treated as revenue and it shall not be obligatory to capitalise the same or any part thereof.

146. Calls or debts deducted from dividends

The directors may deduct from any dividend or other monies payable to any member on or in respect of a share all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to shares of the Company. The Company may cease to send any cheque or warrant through the post for any dividend payable on any shares in the Company which is normally paid in that manner on those shares if in respect of at least two consecutive dividends payable on those shares the cheques or warrants have been returned

undelivered or remain uncashed but, subject to the provisions of these Articles, shall recommence sending cheques or warrants in respect of dividends payable on those shares if the holder or person entitled by transmission claims the arrears of dividend and does not instruct the Company to pay future dividends in some other way.

147. Retention of dividends

The directors may retain the dividends payable upon shares in respect of which any person is, under the provisions as to the transmission of shares hereinbefore contained, entitled to become a member, or which any person is under those provisions entitled to transfer, until such person shall become a member in respect of such shares or shall transfer the same.

148. Unclaimed dividends

All unclaimed dividends may be invested or otherwise made use of by the directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed and the payment of any such dividend into a separate account or the investment of such dividend shall not constitute the Company a trustee in respect thereof. No dividend or other monies payable in respect of a share shall bear interest as against the Company unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share. Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for a period of twelve years from the date of declaration thereof shall at the expiration of that period be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the Company and shall thenceforth belong to the Company absolutely.

149. Payment of dividends

Any dividend or other monies payable on or in respect of a share may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post to the registered address of the member or person entitled thereto and in the case of joint holders to the first named of such joint holders, or to such person and such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every such cheque or warrant shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent or to such other person as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct, and payment of the cheque or warrant shall be a good discharge to the Company. Every such cheque or warrant shall be sent at the risk of the person entitled to the money represented thereby.

150. Receipts for dividends

If several persons are registered as joint holder of any share, any one of them may give effectual receipts for any dividend or other monies payable on or in respect of the share.

151. Scrip dividends

151.1 The directors may subject as hereinafter provided declare that each Ordinary Shareholder may elect to forego his right to participate in such dividend (or such part thereof as the directors may determine) and to receive instead an allotment of Ordinary Shares to the extent and within the limits and on the terms and conditions set out below. The directors shall announce any such decision as aforesaid in conjunction with any announcement of the relevant dividend and shall send to the Ordinary Shareholders affected thereby notices of

election as soon as practicable after the number of shares applicable to the election pursuant to paragraph 151.2 hereof shall be known.

- 151.2 If the directors decide as aforesaid each holder of Ordinary Shares may (by notice in writing to the Company given in such form and within such period as the directors may from time to time determine) elect to forego (save to the extent provided in paragraph 152.3 of this Article) the dividend which otherwise would have been paid on all or so many of his Ordinary Shares as he shall specify in notice of election and to receive in lieu such number of Ordinary Shares to be allotted to him credited as fully paid as is equal to the number resulting from resolving the following fraction (but ignoring any fraction of an additional Ordinary Shares):

$$\frac{A \times B}{C}$$

where:

A equals the number of Ordinary Shares in respect of which such election has been made;

B equals the amount of the dividend per share foregone (expressed in terms of pence and fractions of a penny); and

C equals the average (expressed in terms of pence and fractions of a penny) of the middle market quotations of the Ordinary Shares as shown in the Daily Official List published by the London Stock Exchange for the five business days immediately following the day on which the directors decision to recommend or pay the relevant dividend is announced (or for such other days as the Company may from time to time in General Meeting determine) such prices being adjusted (except where they are on an "ex dividend" basis) by deducting the amount of the cash dividend.

- 151.3 The directors shall not in any event (unless otherwise decided by the Company in general meeting) enable Shareholders to forego under the provisions of this Article the full amount of the first dividend payable on the Ordinary Shares in any calendar year.
- 151.4 Following the receipt of a notice or notices of election the directors shall appropriate out of the undistributed profits or reserves of the Company an amount equal to the aggregate nominal value of the number of Ordinary Shares required to be allotted to the holders of Ordinary Shares who have given notice of election as aforesaid and shall apply such amount in paying up in full such number of Ordinary Shares.
- 151.5 The Ordinary Shares so allotted credited as fully paid shall not be entitled to participate in the dividend then being declared or paid but shall in all other respects rank *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary Shares of the Company.
- 151.6 The directors shall not make any such decision as aforesaid unless the Company has sufficient unissued Ordinary Shares and undistributed profits or reserves to give effect to any elections which could be made as a consequence of such decision.

- 151.7 The directors shall not make any such decision as aforesaid unless the Company shall by ordinary resolution approve the exercise by the directors of their powers so to do in respect of the dividend in question or in respect of any dividends declare or paid in respect of each specified financial year or period of the Company which dividends include the dividend in question.
- 151.8 The directors may do all acts and things considered necessary or expedient to give effect to any such capitalisation, with full power to the directors to make such provisions as they think fit for the case of shares becoming distributable in fractions (including provisions whereby, in whole or in part, fractional entitlements are disregarded or rounded up or the benefit of fractional entitlements accrue to the Company rather than to the members concerned). The directors may authorise any person to enter, on behalf of all the members interested, into an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and matters incidental thereto and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.
- 151.9 This Article shall have effect without prejudice to the provisions of Article 155 and any other provisions of these Articles and such provisions shall also have effect without prejudice to the provisions of this Article.

152. General meeting to declare dividend

A general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the directors, direct payment of such dividend wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets, and in particular of paid up shares, debentures or other securities or rights of any other Company, and the directors shall give effect to such resolution and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution the directors may settle the same as they think expedient, and in particular may issue fractional certificates, and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets, or any part thereof, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of members, and may vest any specific assets in trustees upon trusts for the persons entitled to the dividend as may seem expedient to the directors, and generally may make such arrangements for the allotment, acceptance and sale of such specific assets or fractional certificates or any part thereof and otherwise as they think fit.

153. Reserves

The directors may before recommending any dividend, whether preferential or otherwise, carry to reserve out of the profits of the Company, (including any premiums received upon the issue of debentures or other securities or rights of the Company) such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the directors, be applicable for any purpose to which the profits of the Company may properly be applied and pending such applications may at the like discretion either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments (including, but subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the shares of the Company or its holding company, if any) as the directors may from time to time think fit. The directors may also without placing the same to reserve carry forward any profits which they may think it prudent not to divide.

154. Capitalisation

- 154.1 The Company in general meeting may upon the recommendation of the directors resolve that it is desirable to capitalise any undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the profit and loss account or otherwise and available for distribution (not being required for the payment of fixed dividends on any shares entitled to fixed preferential dividends with or without further participation in profits) and accordingly that the directors be authorised and directed to appropriate the profits resolved to be capitalised to the members who would have been entitled thereto if distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions on condition that the same be not paid in cash but be applied either in or towards paying up any amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares held by such members respectively or paying up in full unissued shares or debentures of the Company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid up to and amongst such members in the proportion aforesaid, or partly in the one way and partly in the other, and the directors shall give effect to such resolution.
- 154.2 The Company in general meeting may, subject to the provisions of the Statutes and upon the recommendation of the directors, resolve that it is desirable to capitalise any part of the amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve account of the Company (including its share premium account and capital redemption reserve) of its profit and loss account and whether or not available for distribution by applying such sum in paying up in full unissued shares to be allotted as fully paid to those members of the Company who would have been entitled to that sum if it were distributed by way of dividend (and in the same proportions), and the directors shall give effect to such resolution.

155. Authority

Whenever such a resolution as aforesaid shall have been passed, the directors shall make all appropriations and applications of the profits or sum resolved to be capitalised thereby, and (subject to the provisions of the Statutes) all allotments and issues of fully paid shares or debentures, if any, and generally shall do all acts and things required to give effect thereto with full power to the directors to make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise as they think fit for the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions, or to make provision whereby the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than to the members concerned, and also to authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members entitled to the benefit of such appropriations and applications into an agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid up, of any further shares to which they may be entitled upon such capitalisation, and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all such members.

156. Record Dates

Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles but without prejudice to the rights attached to any shares and subject always to the Statutes, the Company or the directors may by resolution specify any date (the "record date") as the date at the close of business (or such other time as the directors may determine) on which persons registered as the holders of shares or other securities shall be entitled to receipt of any dividend, distribution, interest, allotment, issue, notice, information, document or circular and such record date may be on or

at any time before the date on which the same is paid, made, given or served or (in the case of any dividend, distribution, interest, allotment or issue) at any time after the same is recommended, resolved, declared or announced, but without prejudice to the rights *inter se* in respect of the same of transferors and transferees of any such shares or other securities. No change in the register of such holders after the record date shall invalidate the same.

ACCOUNTS

157. Accounting records

The directors shall cause accounting records to be kept and preserved in accordance with the Statutes. The accounting records shall be kept at the registered office, or (subject to the provisions of the Statutes) at such other place as the directors think fit, and shall always be open to inspection by the officers of the Company. No member (other than an officer of the Company) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Company except as conferred by Statutes or authorised by the directors or by the Company in general meeting.

158. Preparation of accounts

The directors shall from time to time, in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes, cause to be prepared and to be laid before the Company in general meeting such profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and reports as are specified in the Statutes.

159. Accounts to members

A copy of every balance sheet and profit and loss account (including every document required by law to be annexed thereto) which is to be laid before the Company in general meeting and of the directors' and auditors' reports shall not less than twenty one days before the date of the meeting be sent to every member and to every holder of debentures of the Company; provided that:

159.1 this Article shall not require copies of such documents to be sent to any person to whom, by virtue of section 423(2) of the Act, the Company is not required to send the same, nor to any person of whose address the Company is not aware nor to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures; and

159.2 instead of these documents there may be sent a copy of such summary financial statement as may be permitted, in such form as may be specified and subject to such conditions as may be required, by law to be sent to the members of, and holders of debentures of, the Company.

160. Electronic means

If and to the extent permitted by the Statutes, the summary financial statement as referred to in Article 159 may be delivered by means of electronic mail.

AUDITORS

161. Appointment

Auditors shall be appointed and their duties, rights and remuneration regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, all acts done by any person acting as an auditor shall, as regards all persons dealing in good faith with the Company, be valid, notwithstanding that there was some defect in his appointment or that he was at the time of his appointment not qualified for appointment.

162. Correctness

In respect of each financial year of the Company the accounts of the Company shall be examined and the correctness of the balance sheet, profit and loss account and group accounts (if any) ascertained by an auditor or auditors.

163. Auditors to attend meetings

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

164. Change of auditors

The Company shall comply with the provisions of the Statutes relating to the sending of copies of special notices of certain resolutions concerning changes of auditors and to the giving notice of, and circulating to members, representations made by auditors retiring or proposed to be removed.

NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS

165. Communications

165.1 Nothing in this Article 165 affects any requirement imposed, or contrary provision made by or under any enactment.

165.2 Any documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of the Statutes to be sent or supplied by or to the Company must be sent or supplied in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

165.3 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Company may make any documents or information authorised or required by any provision of the Statutes to be sent or supplied by the Company to any member available on a website.

165.5 Any document or information which are authorised or required by any provision of these Articles to be sent or supplied by or to the Company (and which are not authorised or required to be sent or supplied in accordance with the Statutes) may (unless these Articles require them to be sent or supplied in another way)

nevertheless, be sent or supplied in accordance with the company communications provisions (as defined in the Act) (including, for the avoidance of doubt, in relation to documents or information to be sent or supplied by the Company to the members only, by making such documents and information available on a website).

165.6 The provisions of Section 1147 of the Act (with the exception of Sections 1147(5) and 1143 (3) of the Act, which shall not apply) shall apply to any documents or information sent or supplied by the Company.

165.7 Where any document or information is sent or supplied by electronic means and the Company is able to show that it was properly addressed it is deemed to have been delivered on the same day that it is sent.

165.8 A notice or document not sent by post but left at a registered address or address for service in the United Kingdom is deemed to be given on the day it is left.

165.9 A member present in person or by proxy at a meeting or of the holders of a class of shares is deemed to have received due notice of the meeting and, where required, of the purposes for which it was called.

166. When registered address not in the United Kingdom

Any member whose registered address shall not be in the United Kingdom but has notified the Company of an address within the United Kingdom at which notices or other documents may be served on him shall be entitled to have notices served upon him at such address but otherwise no member, other than a member whose registered address is within the United Kingdom, shall be entitled to receive a notice or other document from the Company.

167. Notice to joint holders

All notices or other documents directed to be given to the members shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of such persons is named first in the Register in respect of the joint holding. Any notice or discount so given shall be sufficiently given to all the holders of such share.

168. Notice in case of death, bankruptcy or mental disorder

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

169. Evidence of service

Proof that a notice, document or information in electronic form was sent in accordance with the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators' Guidance (in issue at the time the relevant notice, document or information was sent) shall be conclusive evidence that the notice, document or information was sent.

170. Notice binding on transferees

Every person who, by operation of law, transfers or by any other means becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share (other than a notice given by the Company under section 793 of the Act) which, before his name is entered in the register, has been duly given to a person from whom he derives his title.

171. Notice by advertisement and suspension of postal services

171.1 Any notice to be given by the Company to the members or any of them, and not otherwise provided for by these Articles, shall be sufficiently given if given by advertisement in at least one national newspaper published in the United Kingdom and, where the Company keeps an overseas branch register, in at least one daily newspaper published in the territory in which such register is maintained. Any notice given by advertisement shall be deemed to have been served at noon on the day on which the advertisement first appears.

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

172. Service of notices on the Company

Subject to the Statutes, Article 166.5 and 166.6 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the service by members of notices and documents on the Company, save that any notice, certificate (but not a share certificate) or document sent by electronic communication to the Company shall be deemed to have been served or delivered at the time it is received by the Company.

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

173. Destruction

173.1 The Company may destroy:

173.1.1 any instrument of transfer, after six years from the date on which it is registered;

173.1.2 any dividend mandate or any variation or cancellation thereof or any notification of change of name or address, after two years from the date on which it is recorded;

173.1.3 any share certificate, after one year from the date on which it is cancelled;

173.1.4 any proxy form which has been used for a poll, after one year from the date of use;

173.1.5 any proxy form which has not been used for a poll, after one month from the general meeting to which it relates and at which the poll was demanded; and

173.1.6 any other document on the basis of which any entry in the register is made, after six years from the date on which an entry was first made in the register in respect of it,

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

174. Correct entries

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

174.1.1 this Article 174 shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties to it) to which the document might be relevant;

174.1.2 nothing in this Article 174 shall be construed as imposing on the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document otherwise than as provided for in this Article 174 which would not attach to the Company in the absence of this Article 174; and

174.1.3 references in this Article 174 to the destruction of any document include references to the disposal of it in any manner.

WINDING UP

175. Authority to divide assets

If the Company shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is altogether voluntary, under supervision or by the court) the liquidator may, with the authority of a special resolution and any other sanction required by the Statutes, divide among the members in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company, and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of one kind or shall consist of properties of different kinds, and may for such

purposes set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property, and may determine how such divisions shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. The liquidator may, with the like authority, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of members as the liquidator, with the like authority, shall think fit, and the liquidation of the Company may be closed and the Company dissolved, but so that no member shall be compelled to accept any shares in respect of which there is a liability.

INDEMNITY

176. Right to indemnity

176.1 So far as the law allows, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which he may otherwise be entitled, any person who is or was at any time a director, alternate director, officer or employee of the Company shall be entitled to be indemnified and, if the directors so determine, any other Relevant Person shall be entitled to be indemnified, out of the assets of the Company against any Relevant Liability.

176.2 For the purposes of these Articles:

176.2.1 "Relevant Person" means any person who is or was at any time a director, alternate director, officer or employee of:

- (i) the Company, or any body corporate which is or was at any time a holding company of the Company;
- (ii) any body corporate in which the Company, or any body corporate which is or was at any time a holding company of the Company, has any kind of direct or indirect interest;
- (ii) any body corporate in which any of the predecessors of the Company, or of any body corporate which is or was at any time a holding company of the Company, has any kind of direct or indirect interest;
- (iv) any body corporate with which the Company is or was at any time allied, or associated;
- (v) any body corporate which is or was at any time a subsidiary undertaking of any body corporate referred to in this sub-paragraph 176.2.1;
- (vi) any body corporate which is the trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Act); or

176.2.2 "Relevant Liability" means any cost, charge, loss, damage, expense or liability which any person may suffer or incur:

- (i) as a result of anything he does, or does not do, in carrying out or trying to carry out his duties, or using or trying to use his powers in relation to the Company, or in relation to any of the other bodies corporate which are

referred to in sub-paragraph 176.2.1 or, in the case of any current or past trustee of any pension fund, in relation to that pension fund; or

- (ii) in any other way in connection with his duties, powers or posts in relation to the Company or in relation to any of the other bodies corporate which are referred to in sub-paragraph 176.2.1 or, in the case of any current or past trustee of any pension fund, in relation to that pension fund;

including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) any liability incurred in connection with defending any proceedings (whether civil or criminal) which relate to any of the matters referred to in sub-paragraphs 176.2.2 (i) or 176.2.2 (ii).

177. Power to insure

So far as the law allows, the directors may take out, maintain, renew, establish, participate in, and/or contribute to the cost of, insurance for, or for the benefit of any Relevant Person or any person who is or was at any time a trustee of any pension fund in which any employee or former employee of the Company or any of the other bodies corporate which are referred to in sub-paragraph 176.2.1 are interested, including insurance against any Relevant Liability and, so far as the law allows, may indemnify or exempt any such person from or against any such Relevant Liability.