

CONTENTS

CLAUSE

1.	Interpretation	1
2.	Liability of members	3
3.	Directors' general authority	4
4.	shareholders' reserve power	4
5.	Directors may delegate	4
6.	Committees.....	4
7.	Directors to take decisions collectively	5
8.	Unanimous decisions.....	5
9.	Calling a directors' meeting	5
10.	Participation in directors' meetings	6
11.	Quorum for directors' meetings	6
12.	Chairing of directors' meetings	7
13.	Casting vote.....	7
14.	Transactions or other arrangements with the company	7
15.	Directors' conflicts of interest.....	8
16.	Records of decisions to be kept	9
17.	Directors' discretion to make further rules	10
18.	Methods of appointing directors.....	10
19.	Termination of director's appointment	10
20.	Directors' remuneration.....	11
21.	Directors' expenses	11
22.	Number of directors.....	11
23.	Appointment of directors.....	12
24.	Appointment and removal of alternate directors	12
25.	Rights and responsibilities of alternate directors	12
26.	Termination of alternate directorship	13
27.	Secretary.....	13
28.	All shares to be fully paid up.....	14
29.	Powers to issue different classes of share.....	14
30.	Company not bound by less than absolute interests	14
31.	Uncertificated shares	14
32.	Share certificates	16
33.	Replacement share certificates	16
34.	Share transfers	17
35.	Transmission of shares	18
36.	Exercise of transmitters' rights	18
37.	Transmitters bound by prior notices	18
38.	Power of sale of shares of untraced members	19
39.	Application of proceeds of sale of shares of untraced members.....	20
	Dividends and other distributions.....	20
40.	Procedure for declaring dividends.....	20
41.	Payment of dividends and other distributions	21

42.	No interest on distributions	21
43.	Unclaimed distributions.....	21
44.	Non-cash distributions.....	22
45.	Waiver of distributions	22
	Capitalisation of profits	23
46.	Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums.....	23
47.	Attendance and speaking at general meetings	24
48.	Quorum for general meetings.....	24
49.	Chairing general meetings.....	24
50.	Attendance and speaking by directors and non-shareholders	25
51.	Adjournment.....	25
52.	Voting: general.....	26
53.	Errors and Disputes	26
54.	Poll votes	26
55.	Form of proxy.....	27
56.	Receipt of proxy	28
57.	More than one proxy may be appointed	29
58.	Revocation of proxy	29
59.	Amendments to resolutions	29
60.	Means of communication to be used	30
61.	No right to inspect accounts and other records.....	31
62.	Provision for employees on cessation of business.....	31
63.	Indemnity	31
64.	Insurance	32

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

NORTHACRE LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER 03442280

(Adopted by special resolution passed on [DATE])

INTRODUCTION

1. INTERPRETATION

- 1.1 The relevant model articles (within the meaning of section 20(2) Companies Act 2006 as amended, modified or re-enacted from time to time) are excluded in their entirety.
- 1.2 For so long as there is only one shareholder of the company, references in these Articles to shareholders or which imply the existence of more than one shareholder shall be construed as references to the one shareholder for the time being of the company.
- 1.3 In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires:

“Act” means the Companies Act 2006;

“appointor” has the meaning given in article 24.1;

“Articles” means the company's articles of association for the time being in force;

"bankruptcy" means the making of a bankruptcy order by a court in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, or any individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;

“Board” means the board of Directors for the time being of the company or the Directors present or deemed to be present at a duly convened quorate meeting of the Directors;

“business day” means any day (other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in the United Kingdom) on which clearing banks in the City of London are generally open for business;

“Chairman” has the meaning given in article 12.2;

“Companies Acts” means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006 as amended, modified or re-enacted from time to time), in so far as they apply to the company;

“Companies Act 2006” means the Companies Act 2006 including any statutory modification or re-enactment of that statute for the time being in force, subject always to article 1.4;

“Conflict” has the meaning given in article 15.1;

“eligible director” means a director who would be entitled to vote on the matter at a meeting of directors (but excluding any director whose vote is not to be counted in respect of the particular matter);

“Office” means the registered office from time to time of the company;

“Operator” means Euroclear UK and Ireland Limited or such other person as may for the time being be approved by HM Treasury as Operator under the uncertificated securities rules;

“Register” means the register of members of the company to be maintained under the Act;

“Seal” means the common seal of the company or, where the context allows, any official seal kept by the company under section 50 of the Act.

“shareholder” means a person whose name is entered on the register of members as the holder of a share;

“share” means a share in the company;

“transmittee” means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law;

“uncertificated securities rules” means any provision of the Companies Acts relating to the holding, evidencing of title to, or transfer of uncertificated shares and any legislation, rules or other arrangements made under or by virtue of such provision.

“uncertificated share” means a share of a class which is at the relevant time a participating class, title to which is recorded on the Register as being held in uncertificated form and references in these Articles to a share being held in uncertificated form shall be construed accordingly; and

"writing" means a method of representing or reproducing words, symbols or other information by any method or combination of methods, whether in electronic form, hard copy or in any other legible and non-transitory form and **"written"** shall be construed accordingly.

1.4 Words and expressions defined in the Companies Act 2006 and used in these Articles (either without further definition or by expressly referring to the statutory definition of that word or expression) shall bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006 as in force on the date when these articles become binding on the company. This does not apply (a) where the word or expression used is not defined by express reference to the Companies Act 2006 and the subject or context in which that word or expression is used is inconsistent with the statutory definition, or (b) where that word or expression is otherwise defined in these articles.

1.5 Headings in these Articles are used for convenience only and shall not affect the construction or interpretation of these Articles.

1.6 A reference in these Articles to an "article" is a reference to the relevant article of these Articles unless expressly provided otherwise.

1.7 Unless expressly provided otherwise, a reference to a statute, statutory provision or subordinate legislation is a reference to it as it is in force from time to time, taking account of:

- (a) any subordinate legislation from time to time made under it; and
- (b) any amendment or re-enactment and includes any statute, statutory provision or subordinate legislation which it amends or re-enacts.

1.8 Any phrase introduced by the terms **"including"**, **"include"**, **"in particular"** or any similar expression shall be construed as illustrative and shall not limit the sense of the words preceding those terms.

2. LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

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

DIRECTORS

3. DIRECTORS' GENERAL AUTHORITY

Subject to the Articles, the directors are responsible for the management of the company's business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the company.

4. SHAREHOLDERS' RESERVE POWER

4.1 The shareholders may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.

4.2 No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

5. DIRECTORS MAY DELEGATE

5.1 Subject to the Articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the Articles:

- (a) to such person or committee;
- (b) by such means (including by power of attorney);
- (c) to such an extent;
- (d) in relation to such matters or territories; and
- (e) on such terms and conditions,
as they think fit.

5.2 If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.

5.3 The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.

6. COMMITTEES

6.1 Committees to which the directors delegate any of their powers must follow procedures which are based as far as they are applicable on those provisions of the articles which govern the taking of decisions by directors.

6.2 The directors may make rules of procedure for all or any committees, which prevail over rules derived from the articles if they are not consistent with them.

7. DIRECTORS TO TAKE DECISIONS COLLECTIVELY

7.1 The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with article 8.

7.2 If:

- (a) the company only has one director for the time being, and
- (b) no provision of the articles requires it to have more than one director,

the general rule does not apply, and the director may (for so long as he remains the sole director) take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of the articles relating to directors' decision-making.

8. UNANIMOUS DECISIONS

8.1 A decision of the directors is taken in accordance with this article when all eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter.

8.2 Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, where each eligible director has signed one or more copies of it, or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.

8.3 A decision may not be taken in accordance with this article if the eligible directors would not have formed a quorum at such a meeting.

9. CALLING A DIRECTORS' MEETING

9.1 Any director may call a directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the directors or by authorising the company secretary (if any) to give such notice.

9.2 Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate:

- (a) its proposed date and time;
- (b) where it is to take place; and
- (c) if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.

- 9.3 Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.
- 9.4 Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the company not more than 7 days after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.

10. PARTICIPATION IN DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

- 10.1 Subject to the articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when:
- (a) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles, and
 - (b) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.
- 10.2 In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other.
- 10.3 If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is.

11. QUORUM FOR DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

- 11.1 At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.
- 11.2 Subject to article 11.3, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of directors is any two eligible directors.
- 11.3 For the purposes of any meeting (or part of a meeting) held pursuant to article 15 to authorise a director's conflict, if there is only one eligible director in office other than the conflicted director(s), the quorum for such meeting (or part of a meeting) shall be one eligible director.
- 11.4 If the total number of directors in office for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision:
- (a) to appoint further directors; or
 - (b) to call a general meeting so as to enable the shareholders to appoint further directors.

12. CHAIRING OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

- 12.1 The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings.
- 12.2 The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman.
- 12.3 The directors may terminate the chairman's appointment at any time.
- 12.4 If the chairman is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.

13. CASTING VOTE

If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal at a meeting of directors are equal, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting shall not have a casting vote.

14. TRANSACTIONS OR OTHER ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE COMPANY

Subject to sections 177(5) and 177(6) and sections 182(5) and 182(6) of the Act and provided he has declared the nature and extent of his interest in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts, a director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in an existing or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company:

- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the company or in which the company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested;
- (b) shall be an eligible director for the purposes of any proposed decision of the directors (or committee of directors) in respect of such contract or proposed contract in which he is interested;
- (c) shall be entitled to vote at a meeting of directors (or of a committee of the directors) or participate in any unanimous decision, in respect of such contract or proposed contract in which he is interested;
- (d) may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the company (otherwise than as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a director;
- (e) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to a transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate in which the company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested; and
- (f) shall not, save as he may otherwise agree, be accountable to the company for any benefit which he (or a person connected with him (as defined in section

252 of the Act)) derives from any such contract, transaction or arrangement or from any such office or employment or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such contract, transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit nor shall the receipt of any such remuneration or other benefit constitute a breach of his duty under section 176 of the Act.

14.2 For the purposes of this article, references to proposed decisions and decision-making processes include any directors' meeting or part of a directors' meeting.

14.3 Subject to article 14.4, if a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman whose ruling in relation to any director other than the chairman is to be final and conclusive.

14.4 If any question as to the right to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) should arise in respect of the chairman, the question is to be decided by a decision of the directors at that meeting, for which purpose the chairman is not to be counted as participating in the meeting (or that part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes.

15. **DIRECTORS' CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

15.1 The directors may, in accordance with the requirements set out in this article, authorise any matter or situation proposed to them by any director which would, if not authorised, involve a director (an **Interested Director**) breaching his duty under section 175 of the Act to avoid conflicts of interest (**Conflict**).

15.2 Any authorisation under this article 15 will be effective only if:

- (a) to the extent permitted by the Act, the matter in question shall have been proposed by any director for consideration in the same way that any other matter may be proposed to the directors under the provisions of these Articles or in such other manner as the directors may determine;
- (b) any requirement as to the quorum for consideration of the relevant matter is met without counting the Interested Director or any other interested director; and
- (c) the matter was agreed to without the Interested Director voting or would have been agreed to if the Interested Director's and any other interested director's vote had not been counted.

15.3 Any authorisation of a Conflict under this article 15 may (whether at the time of giving the authorisation or subsequently):

- (a) extend to any actual or potential conflict of interest which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the matter or situation so authorised;
- (b) provide that the Interested Director be excluded from the receipt of documents and information and the participation in discussions (whether at meetings of the directors or otherwise) related to the Conflict;
- (c) provide that the Interested Director shall or shall not be an eligible director in respect of any future decision of the directors in relation to any resolution related to the Conflict;
- (d) impose upon the Interested Director such other terms for the purposes of dealing with the Conflict as the directors think fit;
- (e) provide that, where the Interested Director obtains, or has obtained (through his involvement in the Conflict and otherwise than through his position as a director of the company) information that is confidential to a third party, he will not be obliged to disclose that information to the company, or to use it in relation to the company's affairs where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence; and
- (f) permit the Interested Director to absent himself from the discussion of matters relating to the Conflict at any meeting of the directors and be excused from reviewing papers prepared by, or for, the directors to the extent they relate to such matters.

15.4 Where the directors authorise a Conflict, the Interested Director will be obliged to conduct himself in accordance with any terms and conditions imposed by the directors in relation to the Conflict.

15.5 The directors may revoke or vary such authorisation at any time, but this will not affect anything done by the Interested Director, prior to such revocation or variation, in accordance with the terms of such authorisation.

15.6 A director is not required, by reason of being a director (or because of the fiduciary relationship established by reason of being a director), to account to the company for any remuneration, profit or other benefit which he derives from or in connection with a relationship involving a Conflict which has been authorised by the directors or by the company in general meeting (subject in each case to any terms, limits or conditions attaching to that authorisation) and no contract shall be liable to be avoided on such grounds.

16. RECORDS OF DECISIONS TO BE KEPT

16.1 The directors must ensure that the company keeps a record, in writing, for at least 10 years from the date of the decision recorded, of every unanimous or majority decision taken by the directors.

16.2 Where decisions of the directors are taken by electronic means, such decisions shall be recorded by the directors in permanent form, so that they may be read with the naked eye.

17. DIRECTORS' DISCRETION TO MAKE FURTHER RULES

Subject to the Articles, the directors may make any rule which they think fit about how they take decisions, and about how such rules are to be recorded or communicated to directors.

18. METHODS OF APPOINTING DIRECTORS

18.1 Any person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director:

- (a) by ordinary resolution; or
- (b) by a decision of the directors.

18.2 In any case where, as a result of death, the company has no shareholders and no directors, the personal representatives of the last shareholder to have died have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a person to be a director.

18.3 For the purposes of article 18.2, where 2 or more shareholders die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger shareholder is deemed to have survived an older shareholder.

19. TERMINATION OF DIRECTOR'S APPOINTMENT

19.1 A person ceases to be a director as soon as:

- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;
- (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
- (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;
- (e) he is removed from office in accordance with article 19.2 below; or
- (f) notification is received by the company from the director that the director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.

19.2 The shareholder(s) holding a majority of the voting rights attaching to the issued share capital of the company may from time to time by written notice remove from office any director.

20. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

20.1 Directors may undertake any services for the company that the directors decide.

20.2 Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine:

- (a) for their services to the company as directors, and
- (b) for any other service which they undertake for the company.

20.3 Subject to the Articles, a director's remuneration may:

- (a) take any form, and
- (b) include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that director.

20.4 Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day.

20.5 Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors are not accountable to the company for any remuneration which they receive as directors or other officers or employees of the company's subsidiaries or of any other body corporate in which the company is interested.

21. DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

21.1 The company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors, alternate directors or secretary properly incur in connection with their attendance at:

- (a) meetings of directors or committees of directors;
- (b) general meetings; or
- (c) separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the company, or otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the company.

22. NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the number of directors (other than alternate directors) shall not be subject to any maximum or minimum.

23. APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

In any case where, as a result of death or bankruptcy, the company has no shareholders and no directors, the transmittee(s) of the last shareholder to have died or to have a bankruptcy order made against him (as the case may be) have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a natural person (including a transmittee who is a natural person), who is willing to act and is permitted to do so, to be a director.

24. APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

24.1 Any director (**appointor**) may appoint as an alternate any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the directors, to:

- (a) exercise that director's powers; and
- (b) carry out that director's responsibilities,

in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors, in the absence of the alternate's appointor.

24.2 Any appointment or removal of an alternate must be effected by notice in writing to the company signed by the appointor, or in any other manner approved by the directors.

24.3 The notice must:

- (a) identify the proposed alternate; and
- (b) in the case of a notice of appointment, contain a statement signed by the proposed alternate that the proposed alternate is willing to act as the alternate of the director giving the notice.

25. RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

25.1 An alternate director may act as alternate director to more than one director and has the same rights in relation to any decision of the directors as the alternate's appointor.

25.2 Except as the Articles specify otherwise, alternate directors:

- (a) are deemed for all purposes to be directors;
- (b) are liable for their own acts and omissions;
- (c) are subject to the same restrictions as their appointors; and
- (d) are not deemed to be agents of or for their appointors

and, in particular (without limitation), each alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of directors and of all meetings of committees of directors of which his appointor is a member.

- 25.3 A person who is an alternate director but not a director:
- (a) may be counted as participating for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is present (but only if that person's appointor is not participating);
 - (b) may participate in a unanimous decision of the directors (but only if his appointor is an eligible director in relation to that decision, but does not participate); and
 - (c) shall not be counted as more than one director for the purposes of articles 12.3(a) and (b).
- 25.4 A director who is also an alternate director is entitled, in the absence of his appointor, to a separate vote on behalf of his appointor, in addition to his own vote on any decision of the directors (provided that his appointor is an eligible director in relation to that decision).
- 25.5 An alternate director may be paid expenses and may be indemnified by the company to the same extent as his appointor but shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration from the company for serving as an alternate director except such part of the alternate's appointor's remuneration as the appointor may direct by notice in writing made to the company.

26. TERMINATION OF ALTERNATE DIRECTORSHIP

An alternate director's appointment as an alternate terminates:

- (a) when the alternate's appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the company in writing specifying when it is to terminate;
- (b) on the occurrence, in relation to the alternate, of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the alternate's appointor, would result in the termination of the appointor's appointment as a director;
- (c) on the death of the alternate's appointor; or
- (d) when the alternate's appointor's appointment as a director terminates.

27. SECRETARY

The directors may appoint any person who is willing to act as the secretary for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit and from time to time remove such person and, if the directors so decide, appoint a replacement, in each case by a decision of the directors.

SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

28. ALL SHARES TO BE FULLY PAID UP

- 28.1 No share is to be issued for less than the aggregate of its nominal value and any premium to be paid to the company in consideration for its issue.
- 28.2 This does not apply to shares taken on the formation of the company by the subscribers to the company's memorandum.

29. POWERS TO ISSUE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SHARE

- 29.1 Subject to the Articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any existing share, the company may issue shares with such rights or restrictions as may be determined by ordinary resolution.
- 29.2 The company may issue shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the holder, and the directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares.

30. COMPANY NOT BOUND BY LESS THAN ABSOLUTE INTERESTS

Except as required by law, no person is to be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust, and except as otherwise required by law or the Articles, the company is not in any way to be bound by or recognise any interest in a share other than the holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it.

31. UNCERTIFICATED SHARES

- 31.1 Under and subject to the uncertificated securities rules, the Board may permit title to shares of any class to be evidenced otherwise than by certificate and title to shares of such a class to be transferred by means of a relevant system and may make arrangements for a class of shares (if all shares of that class are in all respects identical) to become a participating class. Title to shares of a particular class may only be evidenced otherwise than by a certificate where that class of shares is at the relevant time a participating class. The Board may also, subject to compliance with the uncertificated securities rules, determine at any time that title to any class of shares may from a date specified by the Board no longer be evidenced otherwise than by a certificate or that title to such a class shall cease to be transferred by means of any particular relevant system.
- 31.2 In relation to a class of shares which is a participating class and for so long as it remains a participating class, no provision of these Articles shall apply or have effect to the extent that it is inconsistent in any respect with:
- (a) the holding of shares of that class in uncertificated form;

- (b) the transfer of title to shares of that class by means of a relevant system; or
- (c) any provision of the uncertificated securities rules;

and, without prejudice to the generality of this Article, no provision of these Articles shall apply or have effect to the extent that it is in any respect inconsistent with the maintenance, keeping or entering up by the Operator, so long as that is permitted or required by the uncertificated securities rules, of an Operator register of securities in respect of that class of shares in uncertificated form.

31.3 Shares of a class which is at the relevant time a participating class may be changed from uncertificated to certificated form, and from certificated to uncertificated form, in accordance with and subject as provided in the uncertificated securities rules.

31.4 If, under these Articles or the Companies Acts, the company is entitled to sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of, forfeit, re-allot, accept the surrender of or otherwise enforce a lien over an uncertificated share, then, subject to these Articles and the Companies Acts, such entitlement shall include the right of the Board to:

- (a) require the holder of the uncertificated share by notice in writing to change that share from uncertificated to certificated form within such period as may be specified in the notice and keep it as a certificated share for as long as the Board requires;
- (b) appoint any person to take such other steps, by instruction given by means of a relevant system or otherwise, in the name of the holder of such share as may be required to effect the transfer of such share and such steps shall be as effective as if they had been taken by the registered holder of that share; and
- (c) take such other action that the Board considers appropriate to achieve the sale, transfer, disposal, forfeiture, re-allotment or surrender of that share or otherwise to enforce a lien in respect of that share.

31.5 Unless the Board determines otherwise, shares which a member holds in uncertificated form shall be treated as separate holdings from any shares which that member holds in certificated form but a class of shares shall not be treated as two classes simply because some shares of that class are held in certificated form and others in uncertificated form.

31.6 Unless the Board determines otherwise or the uncertificated securities rules require otherwise, any shares issued or created out of or in respect of any uncertificated shares shall be uncertificated shares and any shares issued or created out of or in respect of any certificated shares shall be certificated shares.

31.7 The company shall be entitled to assume that the entries on any record of securities maintained by it in accordance with the uncertificated securities rules and regularly reconciled with the relevant Operator register of securities are a complete and accurate reproduction of the particulars entered in the Operator register of securities and shall

accordingly not be liable in respect of any act or thing done or omitted to be done by or on behalf of the company in reliance on such assumption. Any provision of these Articles which requires or envisages that action will be taken in reliance on information contained in the Register shall be construed to permit that action to be taken in reliance on information contained in any relevant record of securities (as so maintained and reconciled).

32. SHARE CERTIFICATES

32.1 Every person (except a person to whom the company is not by law required to issue a certificate) whose name is entered in the Register as a holder of any certificated shares shall be entitled, without charge, to receive within the time limits prescribed by the Companies Acts (unless the terms of issue prescribe otherwise) one certificate for all of the shares of that class registered in his name.

32.2 The company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate in respect of shares held jointly by two or more persons. Delivery of a certificate to the person first named in the Register shall be sufficient delivery to all joint holders.

32.3 Where a member has transferred part only of the shares comprised in a certificate, he shall be entitled without charge to a certificate for the balance of such shares to the extent that the balance is to be held in certificated form. Where a member receives more shares of any class, he shall be entitled without charge to a certificate for the extra shares of that class to the extent that the balance is to be held in certificated form.

32.4 A share certificate may be issued under Seal (by affixing the Seal to or printing the Seal or a representation of it on the certificate) or signed by at least two Directors or by at least one Director and the Secretary or by at least one Director in the presence of a witness who attests his signature. Such certificate shall specify the number and class of the shares in respect of which it is issued and the amount or respective amounts paid up on it. The Board may by resolution decide, either generally or in any particular case or cases, that any signatures on any share certificates need not be autographic but may be applied to the certificates by some mechanical or other means or may be printed on them or that the certificates need not be signed by any person.

32.5 Every share certificate sent in accordance with these Articles will be sent at the risk of the member or other person entitled to the certificate. The company will not be responsible for any share certificate lost or delayed in the course of delivery.

33. REPLACEMENT SHARE CERTIFICATES

33.1 If a certificate issued in respect of a shareholder's shares is:

- (a) damaged or defaced, or

- (b) said to be lost, stolen or destroyed, that shareholder is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same shares.

33.2 A shareholder exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate:

- (a) may at the same time exercise the right to be issued with a single certificate or separate certificates;
- (b) must return the certificate which is to be replaced to the company if it is damaged or defaced; and
- (c) must comply with such conditions as to evidence and indemnity as the directors decide.

34. SHARE TRANSFERS

34.1 Subject to these Articles:

- (a) each member may transfer all or any of his shares which are in certificated form by instrument of transfer in writing in any usual form or in any form approved by the Board. Such instrument shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and (in the case of a transfer of a share which is not fully paid up) by or on behalf of the transferee. All instruments of transfer, when registered, may be retained by the company.
- (b) each member may transfer all or any of his shares which are in uncertificated form by means of a relevant system in such manner provided for, and subject as provided in, the uncertificated securities rules. No provision of these Articles shall apply in respect of an uncertificated share to the extent that it requires or contemplates the effecting of a transfer by an instrument in writing or the production of a certificate for the share to be transferred.

34.2 No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.

34.3 The company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.

34.4 The transferor remains the holder of a share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as holder of it.

34.5 Except as required by the Companies Act 2006 or otherwise by law, the directors shall not refuse to register the transfer of a share and shall register any transfer of a share as soon as practicable and in any event within two months after the date on which the following are lodged at the office or such other place as the directors may appoint:

- (a) the duly stamped (or exempt) transfer; and

- (b) the certificate(s) for the shares to which the transfer relates or an indemnity in lieu of the certificate(s) in a form reasonably satisfactory to the directors.

35. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

35.1 If title to a share passes to a transmittee, the company may only recognise the transmittee as having any title to that share.

35.2 A transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require:

- (a) may, subject to the Articles, choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person, and
- (b) subject to the Articles, and pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had.

35.3 But transmittees do not have the right to attend or vote at a general meeting, or agree to a proposed written resolution, in respect of shares to which they are entitled, by reason of the holder's death or bankruptcy or otherwise, unless they become the holders of those shares.

36. EXERCISE OF TRANSMITTEES' RIGHTS

36.1 Transmittees who wish to become the holders of shares to which they have become entitled must notify the company in writing of that wish.

36.2 If the transmittee wishes to have a share transferred to another person, the transmittee must execute an instrument of transfer in respect of it.

36.3 Any transfer made or executed under this article is to be treated as if it were made or executed by the person from whom the transmittee has derived rights in respect of the share, and as if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred.

37. TRANSMITTEES BOUND BY PRIOR NOTICES

37.1 If a notice is given to a shareholder in respect of shares and a transmittee is entitled to those shares, the transmittee is bound by the notice if it was given to the shareholder before the transmittee's name, or the name of any person(s) named as the transferee(s) in an instrument of transfer executed under article 36.2, has been entered in the register of members.

38. POWER OF SALE OF SHARES OF UNTRACED MEMBERS

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

- (a) during the period of 12 years before the date of publication of the advertisements referred to in Article 38.1 (b) below (or, if published on different dates, the earlier or earliest of such dates) 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 12 years the company has paid at least three cash dividends (whether interim or final) and no such dividend has been claimed by the person entitled to it;
- (b) on or after expiry of the said period of 12 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 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;
- (c) the said advertisements, if not published on the same day, shall have been published within 30 days of each other; and
- (d) during the further period of three months following the date of publication of the said advertisements (or, if published on different days, the later or latest of the dates) 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.

38.2 To give effect to any sale of shares under this Article, the Board may authorise some person to transfer the shares in question and may enter the name of the transferee in respect of the transferred shares in the Register even if no share certificate has been lodged for such shares and may issue a new certificate to the transferee. An instrument of transfer executed by that person shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the holder of, or the person entitled by transmission to, the shares. The buyer 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 in reference to the sale. If the shares are in uncertificated form, in accordance with the uncertificated securities rules, the Board may issue a written notification to the Operator requiring the conversion of the share to certificated form.

- 38.3 If during the period of 12 years referred to in Article 38.1, or during any period ending on the date when all the requirements of Articles 38.1(a) to 38.1(d) 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 Articles 38.1(b) to 38.1(d) have been satisfied in regard to such additional shares, the company shall also be entitled to sell the additional shares.

39. APPLICATION OF PROCEEDS OF SALE OF SHARES OF UNTRACED MEMBERS

The company shall account to the member or other person entitled to the share for the net proceeds of a sale under Article 38 by carrying all monies relating to such sale 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 Board may think fit. No interest shall be payable to such member or other person in respect of such monies and the company does not have to account for any money earned on them.

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

40. PROCEDURE FOR DECLARING DIVIDENDS

- 40.1 The company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends.
- 40.2 A dividend must not be declared unless the directors have made a recommendation as to its amount. Such a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the directors.
- 40.3 No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with shareholders' respective rights.
- 40.4 Unless the shareholders' resolution to declare or directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each shareholder's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.
- 40.5 If the company's share capital is divided into different classes, no interim dividend may be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear.
- 40.6 The directors may pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment.

- 40.7 If the directors act in good faith, they do not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on shares with deferred or non-preferred rights.

41. PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

- 41.1 Where a dividend or other sum which is a distribution is payable in respect of a share, it must be paid by one or more of the following means:

- (a) transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the distribution recipient in writing;
- (b) sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient by post to the distribution recipient at the distribution recipient's registered address (if the distribution recipient is a holder of the share), or (in any other case) to an address specified by the distribution recipient in writing;
- (c) sending a cheque made payable to such person by post to such person at such address as the distribution recipient has specified in writing; or
- (d) any other means of payment as the directors agree with the distribution recipient in writing.

- 41.2 In the Articles, "the distribution recipient" means, in respect of a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable:

- (a) the holder of the share; or
- (b) if the share has two or more joint holders, whichever of them is named first in the register of members; or
- (c) if the holder is no longer entitled to the share by reason of death or bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, the transmittee.

42. NO INTEREST ON DISTRIBUTIONS

- 42.1 The company may not pay interest on any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share unless otherwise provided by:

- (a) the terms on which the share was issued, or
- (b) the provisions of another agreement between the holder of that share and the company.

43. UNCLAIMED DISTRIBUTIONS

- 43.1 All dividends or other sums which are:

- (a) payable in respect of shares, and
- (b) unclaimed for 12 months after having been declared or become payable,

may be invested or otherwise made use of by the directors for the benefit of the company until claimed.

43.2 The payment of any such dividend or other sum into a separate account does not make the company a trustee in respect of it.

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

43.4 If:

(a) twelve years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment, and

(b) the distribution recipient has not claimed it,

the distribution recipient is no longer entitled to that dividend or other sum and it ceases to remain owing by the company.

44. NON-CASH DISTRIBUTIONS

44.1 Subject to the terms of issue of the share in question, the company may, by ordinary resolution on the recommendation of the directors, decide to pay all or part of a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by transferring non-cash assets of equivalent value (including, without limitation, shares or other securities in any company).

44.2 For the purposes of paying a non-cash distribution, the directors may make whatever arrangements they think fit, including, where any difficulty arises regarding the distribution:

(a) fixing the value of any assets;

(b) paying cash to any distribution recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of recipients; and

(c) vesting any assets in trustees.

45. WAIVER OF DISTRIBUTIONS

45.1 Distribution recipients may waive their entitlement to a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by giving the company notice in writing to that effect, but if:

- (a) the share has more than one holder, or
- (b) more than one person is entitled to the share, whether by reason of the death or bankruptcy of one or more joint holders, or otherwise,

the notice is not effective unless it is expressed to be given, and signed, by all the holders or persons otherwise entitled to the share.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

46. AUTHORITY TO CAPITALISE AND APPROPRIATION OF CAPITALISED SUMS

46.1 Subject to the articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution:

- (a) decide to capitalise any profits of the company (whether or not they are available for distribution) which are not required for paying a preferential dividend, or any sum standing to the credit of the company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve; and
- (b) appropriate any sum which they so decide to capitalise (a "capitalised sum") to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend (the "persons entitled") and in the same proportions.

46.2 Capitalised sums must be applied:

- (a) on behalf of the persons entitled, and
- (b) in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them.

46.3 Any capitalised sum may be applied in paying up new shares of a nominal amount equal to the capitalised sum which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.

46.4 A capitalised sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied in paying up new debentures of the company which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.

46.5 Subject to the Articles the directors may:

- (a) apply capitalised sums in accordance with articles 46.3 and 46.4 partly in one way and partly in another;
- (b) make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this article (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments); and
- (c) authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this article.

DECISION MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS

47. ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

- 47.1 A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting.
- 47.2 A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when:
- (a) that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting, and
 - (b) that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting.
- 47.3 The directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it.
- 47.4 In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more members attending it are in the same place as each other.
- 47.5 Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them.

48. QUORUM FOR GENERAL MEETINGS

No business other than the appointment of the chairman of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum.

49. CHAIRING GENERAL MEETINGS

- 49.1 If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.
- 49.2 If the directors have not appointed a chairman, or if the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start:
- (a) the directors present; or
 - (b) (if no directors are present), the meeting,

must appoint a director or shareholder to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.

49.3 The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as “the chairman of the meeting”.

50. ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING BY DIRECTORS AND NON-SHAREHOLDERS

50.1 Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are shareholders.

50.2 The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not:

- (a) shareholders of the company, or
- (b) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of shareholders in relation to general meetings,

to attend and speak at a general meeting.

51. ADJOURNMENT

51.1 If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the chairman of the meeting must adjourn it.

51.2 The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if:

- (a) the meeting consents to an adjournment, or
- (b) it appears to the chairman of the meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.

51.3 The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.

51.4 When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting must:

- (a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors, and
- (b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.

- 51.5 If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the company must give at least 7 clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given):
- (a) to the same persons to whom notice of the company's general meetings is required to be given, and
 - (b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.

51.6 No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place.

52. VOTING: GENERAL

A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is duly demanded in accordance with the articles.

53. ERRORS AND DISPUTES

53.1 No objection may be raised to the qualification of any person voting at a general meeting except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting is valid.

53.2 Any such objection must be referred to the chairman of the meeting, whose decision is final.

54. POLL VOTES

54.1 A poll on a resolution may be demanded:

- (a) in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote, or
- (b) at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared.

54.2 A poll may be demanded at any general meeting by any qualifying person (as defined in section 318 of the Act) present and entitled to vote at the meeting.

54.3 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if:

- (a) the poll has not yet been taken, and
- (b) the chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.

A demand so withdrawn shall not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made

54.4 Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

55. FORM OF PROXY

55.1 An instrument appointing a proxy shall:

- (a) be in writing in any common form (or in such other form as the Board may approve), signed by the appointer or his attorney duly authorised in writing or, if the appointer is a corporation, executed under its common seal or signed by some officer or attorney or other person duly authorised in that behalf;
- (b) be deemed (subject to any contrary direction contained in the same) to confer authority to demand (or join in demanding) a poll and to vote on any resolution (or amendment of a resolution) put to the meeting for which it is given, as the proxy thinks fit;
- (c) unless the contrary is stated in it, be as valid for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates; and
- (d) where it is stated to apply to more than one meeting, be valid for all such meetings as well as for any adjournment of such meetings.

55.2 Without limiting these Articles, the Board may in relation to uncertificated shares:

- (a) approve the appointment of a proxy by means of an electronic communication in the form of an **uncertificated proxy instruction** (a properly authenticated dematerialised instruction and/or other instruction or notification, which is sent by means of the relevant system and received by such participant in that system acting on behalf of the company as the Board may prescribe, in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe (subject always to the facilities and requirements of the relevant system));
- (b) approve supplements to, or amendments or revocations of, any such uncertificated proxy instruction by the same means; and
- (c) prescribe the method of determining the time at which any such uncertificated proxy instruction is to be treated as received by the company or such participant and may treat any such uncertificated proxy instruction which purports to be or is expressed to be sent on behalf of the holder of a share as sufficient evidence of the authority of the person sending that instruction to send it on behalf of that holder.

The term "properly authenticated dematerialised instruction" shall have the meaning given in the uncertificated securities rules.

56. RECEIPT OF PROXY

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

- (a) in the case of an instrument made in hard copy, be deposited at the Office or at such other place or places within the United Kingdom as in specified or
 - (i) in the notice convening the meeting or in any notice of any adjourned meeting; or
 - (ii) in any instrument of proxy sent out by the company in relation to the meeting

not less than 48 hours (or such shorter time as the Board may determine) before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote;

- (b) in the case of an instrument made by electronic means, where an address has been specified for the purpose of receiving electronic communications:
 - (i) in the notice convening the meeting; or
 - (ii) in any instrument of proxy sent out by the company in relation to the meeting; or
 - (iii) in any invitation contained in an electronic communication to appoint a proxy issued by the company in relation to the meeting,

be received at such address not less than 48 hours (or such shorter time as the Board may determine) before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote;

- (c) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be deposited or received as set out in these Articles after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours (or such shorter time as the Board may determine) before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or
- (d) in the case of a poll not taken immediately but taken within 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman of the meeting or to any director.

An instrument of proxy not deposited or delivered or received in a manner so permitted shall be invalid.

56.2 The proceedings at a general meeting shall not be invalidated where an appointment of a proxy in respect of that meeting is sent in electronic form as provided in these Articles but because of a technical problem it cannot be read by the recipient.

56.3 The Board may at its discretion determine that in calculating the periods mentioned in this Article no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

57. MORE THAN ONE PROXY MAY BE APPOINTED

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

58. REVOCATION OF PROXY

A vote given or poll demanded by a proxy shall be valid in the event of the death or mental disorder of the principal or the revocation of the instrument of proxy, or of the authority under which the instrument of proxy was executed, or the transfer of the share for which the instrument of proxy is given, unless notice in writing of such death, mental disorder, revocation or transfer shall have been received by the company at the Office, or at such other place as has been appointed for the deposit of instruments of proxy, no later than the last time at which an appointment of a proxy should have been received in order for it to be valid for use at the meeting or on the holding of the poll at which the vote was given or the poll taken.

59. AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS

59.1 An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if:

- (a) notice of the proposed amendment is given to the company in writing by a person entitled to vote at the general meeting at which it is to be proposed not less than 48 hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the chairman of the meeting may determine), and
- (b) the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.

59.2 A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if:

- (a) the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed, and
- (b) the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.

- 59.3 If the chairman of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chairman's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

60. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION TO BE USED

- 60.1 Subject to the Articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the company under the articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the company.
- 60.2 Subject to the articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.
- 60.3 Without limiting articles 60.4, a director may agree with the company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.
- 60.4 Subject to article 60.5, any notice, document or other information shall be deemed served on or delivered to the intended recipient:
- (a) if properly addressed and sent by prepaid United Kingdom first class post to an address in the United Kingdom, 24 hours after it was posted (or five business days after posting either to an address outside the United Kingdom or from outside the United Kingdom to an address within the United Kingdom, if (in each case) sent by reputable international overnight courier addressed to the intended recipient, provided that delivery in at least five business days was guaranteed at the time of sending and the sending party receives a confirmation of delivery from the courier service provider);
 - (b) if properly addressed and delivered by hand, when it was given or left at the appropriate address;
 - (c) if properly addressed and sent or supplied by electronic means, one hour after the document or information was sent or supplied; and
 - (d) if sent or supplied by means of a website, when the material is first made available on the website or (if later) when the recipient receives (or is deemed to have received) notice of the fact that the material is available on the website.

For the purposes of this article, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

60.5 Where a member (or, in the case of a joint holders, the person first named in the Register) has a registered address outside the United Kingdom but has notified the company of an address within the United Kingdom at which notices, documents or other information may be given to him or has given to the company an address for the purposes of communications by electronic means at which notices, documents or other information may be served, sent or supplied to him, he shall be entitled to have notices served, sent or supplied to him at such address or, where applicable, the company may make them available on a website and notify the holder of that address. Otherwise no such member shall be entitled to receive any notice, document or other information from the Company.

60.6 In proving that any notice, document or other information was properly addressed, it shall suffice to show that the notice, document or other information was addressed to an address permitted for the purpose by the Act.

61. NO RIGHT TO INSPECT ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECORDS

Except as provided by law or authorised by the directors or an ordinary resolution of the company, no person is entitled to inspect any of the company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a shareholder.

62. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES ON CESSATION OF BUSINESS

The directors may decide to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the company or any of its subsidiaries (other than a director or former director or shadow director) in connection with the cessation or transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or that subsidiary.

63. INDEMNITY

63.1 Subject to article 63.2, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a relevant officer is otherwise entitled:

- (a) each relevant officer shall be indemnified out of the company's assets against all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by him as a relevant officer:
 - (i) in the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of his duties, or in relation to them; and
 - (ii) in relation to the company's (or any associated company's) activities as trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Act),

including (in each case) any liability incurred by him in defending any civil or criminal proceedings, in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or the proceedings are otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on his part or in connection with any application in which the court grants him, in his capacity as a relevant officer, relief from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company's (or any associated company's) affairs; and

- (b) the company may provide any relevant officer with funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him in connection with any proceedings or application referred to in article 63.1(a) and otherwise may take any action to enable any such relevant officer to avoid incurring such expenditure.

63.2 This article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law.

63.3 In this article:

- (a) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate; and
- (b) a "relevant officer" means any director or other officer or former director or other officer of the company or an associated company (including any company which is a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined by section 235(6) of the Act), but excluding in each case any person engaged by the company (or associated company) as auditor (whether or not he is also a director or other officer), to the extent he acts in his capacity as auditor).

64. INSURANCE

64.1 The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the company, for the benefit of any relevant officer in respect of any relevant loss.

64.2 In this article:

- (a) a "relevant officer" means any director or other officer or former director or other officer of the company or an associated company (including any company which is a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined by section 235(6) of the Act), but excluding in each case any person engaged by the company (or associated company) as auditor (whether or not he is also a director or other officer), to the extent he acts in his capacity as auditor);
- (b) a "relevant loss" means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant officer in connection with that relevant officer's duties or powers in relation to the company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the company or associated company; and

- (c) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.