
A PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

(as amended by Special Resolutions passed on 17 July 2008, 23 July 2009 with effect from 1 October 2009, 22 July 2010 and 26 July 2012)

OF

RIT CAPITAL PARTNERS plc

PRELIMINARY

1 The regulations in Table A in the Schedule to the Companies (Tables A to F) Regulations 1985 (as amended) and in any Table A applicable to the Company under any former enactment or any other articles or regulations which may apply to companies under the Legislation, shall not apply to the Company.

2 In these presents (if not inconsistent with the subject or context) the words and expressions set out in the first column below shall bear the meanings set opposite them respectively:

The Act	The Companies Act 1985, as amended.
Auditors	The Auditors for the time being of the Company or if there shall be joint Auditors of the Company any one or more of such joint Auditors.
Clear Days	A period of notice of the specified length excluding the day of the meeting and the day on which the notice is given.
CREST Regulations	The Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001
Month	Calendar month.
Office	The registered office of the Company for the time being.

Operator	Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited or such other person as may for the time being be approved by H.M Treasury as Operator under the CREST Regulations.
Operator-Instruction	A properly authenticated dematerialised instruction attributable to the Operator.
Paid	Paid or credited as paid.
Relevant system	A computer-based system, and procedures, which enable title to units of a security to be evidenced and transferred without a written instrument pursuant to the CREST Regulations.
Seal	The Common Seal of the Company
Securities Seal	An official seal kept by the Company for sealing securities issued by the Company, or for sealing documents creating or evidencing securities so issued, as permitted by the Companies Acts.
Statutes	The Companies Acts, the CREST Regulations and every other enactment for the time being in force concerning companies and affecting the Company.
Stock Exchange	London Stock Exchange plc.
These presents	These Articles of Association as from time to time altered.
Transfer Office	The place where the Register of Members is situate for the time being.
UK Listing Authority	The Financial Services Authority in its capacity as competent authority under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000
United Kingdom	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Writing	Written or produced by any substitute for writing or partly one and partly another including (but only to the extent that the recipient (if not the Company) has requested or agreed) electronic communication.
Year	Calendar year.

The expression “address” shall include any number or address used for the purposes of sending or receiving notices, documents or information by electronic means and/or by means of a website.

The expression “Companies Acts” shall have the meaning given thereto by Section 2 of the Companies Act 2006 but shall only extend to provisions which are in force at the relevant date.

The expression “Company Communications Provisions” shall have the same meaning as in the Companies Acts.

The expressions “hard copy form”, “electronic form” and “electronic means” shall have the same respective meanings as in the Company Communications Provisions.

The expressions “debenture” and “debenture holder” shall respectively include “debenture stock” and “debenture stockholder”.

The expressions “recognised clearing house” and “recognised investment exchange” shall mean any clearing house or investment exchange (as the case may be) granted recognition under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

The expression “Secretary” shall include any person appointed by the Directors to perform any of the duties of the Secretary and where two or more persons are appointed to act as Joint Secretaries shall include any one of those persons.

The expression “officer” shall include a Director, manager and the Secretary, but shall not include an auditor.

Except where the context otherwise requires, any reference to issued shares of any class (whether of the Company or of any other company) shall not include any shares of that class held as treasury shares.

References to any statute or statutory provision shall be construed as relating to any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force (whether coming into force before or after the adoption of these presents).

References to a share (or to a holding of shares) being in certificated or uncertificated form are references, respectively, to that share being a certificated or an uncertificated unit of a security for the purposes of the CREST Regulations.

Except as provided above any words or expressions defined in the Companies Acts or the CREST Regulations shall (if not inconsistent with the subject or context) bear the same meanings in these Articles.

A Special Resolution shall be effective for any purpose for which an Ordinary Resolution is expressed to be required under any provision of these presents.

LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

3 The liability of each member is limited to the amount (if any) for the time being unpaid on the shares held by that member.

VARIATION OF RIGHTS

4(A) Whenever the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the special rights attached to any class may, subject to the provisions of the Statutes,

be varied or abrogated either with the consent in writing of the holders of three-quarters in nominal amount of the issued shares of the 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) and may be so varied or abrogated either whilst the Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding-up.

(B) Any meeting for such purpose shall be convened and conducted in all respects as nearly as possible in the same way as a General Meeting of the Company, provided that no member, not being a Director, shall be entitled to notice thereof or to attend thereat unless he be a holder of shares of the class intended to be affected by the resolution, and that no vote shall be given except in respect of a share of that class, and that the quorum at any such meeting shall be members holding or representing by proxy at least one-third of the issued shares of the class (but so that if at any adjourned meeting of such holders a quorum as defined above is not present those of such holders who are present shall be a quorum) and that a poll may be demanded in writing by any member present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the meeting.

(C) The foregoing provisions of this article shall apply to the variation or abrogation of the special rights attached to some only of the shares of any class as if each group of shares of the class differently treated formed a separate class the special rights whereof are to be varied.

5 The special rights attached to any class of shares having preferential rights shall not unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue thereof be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking as regards participation in the profits or assets of the Company in some or all respects *pari passu* therewith but in no respect in priority thereto or by the purchase or redemption by the Company of any of its own shares.

6 Article deleted by Special Resolution passed on 23 July 2009 with effect from 1 October 2009.

7(A) Article deleted by Special Resolution passed on 23 July 2009 with effect from 1 October 2009.

8(A) Article deleted by Special Resolution passed on 23 July 2009 with effect from 1 October 2009.

SHARES

9 Without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of any shares or class of shares for the time being issued, the Company may issue shares with such preferred, deferred or other special rights, or subject to such restrictions, whether as regards dividend, return of capital, voting or otherwise, as the Company may from time to time by Ordinary Resolution determine (or, in the absence of any such determination, as the Directors may determine).

10 Subject to the provisions of these presents and of the Statutes relating to pre-emption rights and otherwise and of any resolution of the Company in General Meeting passed pursuant thereto, all shares shall be at the disposal of the Directors and they may allot (with or without conferring a right of renunciation), grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons, at such times and on such terms as they think proper.

10(A) The Company may issue shares which are 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.

11 Article deleted by Special Resolution passed on 22 July 2010.

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

13 The Directors may at any time after the allotment of any share but before any person has been entered in the Register of Members as the holder recognise a renunciation thereof by the allottee in favour of some other person and may accord to any allottee of a share a right to effect such renunciation and/or allow the rights represented thereby to be one or more participating securities, in each case upon and subject to such terms and conditions as the Directors may think fit to impose.

14 Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share 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 share, or any interest in any fractional part of a share, or (except only as by these presents or by law otherwise provided) any other right in respect of any share, except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the registered holder.

14(A) Whenever as a result of a subdivision or consolidation of shares any members would become entitled to fractions of a share, the Directors may:

- (i) 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);
- (ii) distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members; and
- (iii) authorise any person to execute an instrument to transfer the shares to the purchaser or its nominee.

The transferee of the shares has no obligation to ensure that the purchase money is distributed in accordance with this Article 14(A).

The transferee's title to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the sale proceedings.

Where any member's entitlement to a portion of the proceeds of sale amounts to less than £3, that member's portion may at the directors' discretion be distributed to an organisation which is a charity for the purposes of the law of England and Wales.

CERTIFICATES

15 Every certificate for shares or warrants shall be executed by the Company in such manner as the Directors may decide (which may include use of the Seal or Securities Seal or, in the case of shares on a branch register, an official seal for use in the relevant territory) and shall specify the number and class of shares to which it relates and (in the case of shares) the amount paid up thereon. No certificate shall be issued representing shares of more than one class. Where, in accordance with these presents, a definitive certificate would otherwise fall to be issued in respect of shares held by a Stock Exchange nominee, no certificate shall be issued.

16 In the case of a share or warrant held jointly by several persons in certificated form the Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate therefor and delivery of a certificate to one of joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all.

17 Any person (except a person to whom the Company is not required by law to issue a certificate) whose name is entered in the Register of Members in respect of any shares in certificated form of any one class upon the issue or transfer thereof shall (subject as aforesaid) be entitled without payment to a certificate therefor (in the case of issue) within one month (or such longer period as the terms of issue shall provide) after allotment or (in the case of a transfer of fully-paid shares) within five business days after lodgement of a transfer or (in the case of a transfer of partly-paid shares) within two months after lodgement of a transfer (or in the case of the surrender of a share warrant for cancellation) within two months of the surrender of the warrant.

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

19(A) Any two or more certificates representing shares of any one class held by any member may at his request be cancelled and a single new certificate for such shares issued in lieu without charge.

(B) If any member shall surrender for cancellation a share certificate representing shares held by him and request the Company to issue in lieu two or more share certificates representing such shares in such proportions as he may specify, the Directors may, if they think fit, comply with such request.

(C) If a share certificate shall be damaged or defaced, or is alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, a new certificate representing the same shares may be issued to the holder upon request subject to delivery up of the old certificate or (if alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed) compliance with such conditions as to evidence and indemnity and the payment of exceptional out-of-pocket expenses of the Company in connection with the request as the Directors think fit.

(D) In the case of shares held jointly by several persons any such request may be made by any one of the joint holders.

CALLS ON SHARES

20 The Directors may from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether on account of the nominal amount of the shares or, when permitted, by way of premium) but subject always to the terms of issue of such shares. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorising the call was passed and may be made payable by instalments.

21 Each member shall (subject to receiving at least 14 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. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof. A call may be wholly or partly revoked or postponed as the Directors may determine.

22 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 so appointed to the time of actual payment at such rate (not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum) as the Directors determine but the Directors shall be at liberty in any case or cases to waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.

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

24 The Directors may on the issue of shares differentiate between the holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.

25 The Directors may if they think fit receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the moneys (whether on account of the nominal amount of the shares or by way of premium) uncalled and unpaid upon the shares held by him and such payment in advance of calls shall extinguish *pro tanto* the liability upon the shares in respect of which it is made and upon the money so received (until and to the extent that the same would but for such advance become payable) the Company may pay interest at such rate (not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum) as the member paying such sum and the Directors may agree.

FORFEITURE AND LIEN

26 If a member fails to pay in full any call or instalment of a call on the due date for payment thereof, the Directors may at any time thereafter 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 thereon and any expenses incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment.

27 The notice shall name a further day (not being less than seven days from the date of service of the notice) on or before which and the place where the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall state that in the event of non-payment in accordance therewith the shares on which the call has been made will be liable to be forfeited.

28 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 and expenses due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends declared in respect of the forfeited share and not actually paid before forfeiture. The Directors may accept a surrender of any share liable to be forfeited hereunder.

29 A share so forfeited or surrendered shall become the property of the Company and 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 and at any time before a sale, re-allotment or disposition the forfeiture or surrender may be cancelled on such terms as the Directors think fit. The Directors may, if necessary, authorise some person to transfer a forfeited or surrendered share to any such other person as aforesaid.

30 A member whose shares have been forfeited or surrendered shall cease to be a member in respect of the shares but shall notwithstanding the forfeiture or surrender remain liable to pay to the Company all moneys which at the date of forfeiture or surrender were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares with interest thereon at 15 per cent. per annum (or such lower rate as the Directors may determine) from the date of forfeiture or surrender until payment and the Directors may at their absolute discretion enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or surrender or waive payment in whole or in part.

31 The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of such share and the Company shall also have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) standing registered in the name of a single member for all the debts and liabilities of such member or his estate to the Company whether the same shall have been incurred before or after notice to the Company of any equitable or other interest of any person other than such member and whether the period for the payment or discharge of the same shall have actually arrived or not and notwithstanding that the same are joint debts or liabilities of such member or his estate and any other person, whether a member of the Company or not. The Directors may waive any lien which has arisen and may resolve that any share shall for some limited period be exempt wholly or partially from the provisions of this Article.

32 The Company may sell in such manner as the Directors think fit any share on which the Company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable nor until the expiration of 14 days after a notice in writing stating and demanding payment of the sum presently payable and giving notice of intention to

sell in default shall have been given to the holder for the time being of the share or the person entitled thereto by reason of his death or bankruptcy.

33 The net proceeds of such sale after payment of the costs of such sale shall be applied in or towards payment or satisfaction of the debts or liabilities in respect whereof the lien exists so far as the same are then payable and any residue shall (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 the purpose of giving effect to any such sale the Directors may authorise some person to transfer the shares sold to the purchaser.

34 A statutory declaration in writing that the declarant is a Director or the Secretary of the Company and that a share has been duly forfeited or surrendered or sold to satisfy a lien of the Company on a date stated in the declaration shall (subject to the relevant share transfer being made, if required) be conclusive evidence of the facts 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 a transfer if the same be required) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is sold, re-allotted or disposed of shall be registered as the holder of the share and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money (if any) nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the forfeiture, surrender, sale, re-allotment or disposal of the share.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

35(A) All transfers of shares which are in certificated form may be effected by transfer in writing in any usual or common form or in any other form acceptable to the Directors and may be under hand only. 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 remain the holder of the shares concerned until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register of Members in respect thereof.

35(B) All transfers of shares which are in uncertificated form shall, unless the CREST Regulations otherwise provide, be effected by means of a relevant system.

36 Article deleted by Special Resolution passed on 23 July 2009 with effect from 1 October 2009.

37 The Directors may in their absolute discretion refuse to register any transfer of shares in certificated form (not being fully paid shares) provided that, where any such shares are admitted to the official list maintained by the UK Listing Authority, such discretion may not be exercised in such a way as to prevent dealings in the shares of that class from taking place on an open and proper basis.

The Directors may also refuse to register a transfer of shares (whether fully paid or not) in favour of more than four persons jointly. If the Directors refuse to register a transfer they shall as soon as is practicable and in any event within two months after the date on which the

transfer was lodged with the Company send to the transferee notice of the refusal giving reasons for the refusal.

38 The Directors may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share and is lodged at the Transfer Office accompanied by the relevant share certificate(s) and such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer (and, if the instrument of transfer is executed by some other person on his behalf, the authority of that person so to do). In the case of a transfer of shares in certificated form by a recognised clearing house or a nominee of a recognised clearing house or of a recognised investment exchange the lodgement of share certificates will only be necessary if and to the extent that certificates have been issued in respect of the shares in question.

39 Article deleted by Special Resolution dated 9 July 1998.

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

41 All instruments of transfer which are registered may be retained by the Company.

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

43 Subject to compliance with the rules (as defined in the CREST Regulations) applicable to shares of the Company in uncertificated form, the Company shall be entitled to destroy all instruments of transfer which have been registered at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of registration thereof and all dividend mandates and notifications of change of address at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of recording thereof and all share certificates which have been cancelled at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of the cancellation thereof and it shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that every entry in the Register of Members purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or other document so destroyed was duly and properly made and every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered and every share certificate so destroyed was a valid and effective certificate duly and properly cancelled and every other document hereinbefore mentioned so destroyed was a valid and effective document in accordance with the recorded particulars thereof in the books or records of the Company, provided always that:

- (a) the provisions aforesaid shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties thereto) to which the document might be relevant;
- (b) nothing herein contained shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document earlier than as aforesaid or any other liability which would not attach to the Company in the absence of this Article;

- (c) any document referred to above may, subject to the Statutes, be destroyed before the end of the relevant period so long as a copy of such document (whether made electronically, by microfilm, by digital imaging or by any other means) has been made and is retained until the end of the relevant period; and
- (d) references herein to the destruction of any document include references to the disposal thereof in any manner.

43(A) Subject to the Statutes and the rules (as defined in the CREST Regulations), and apart from any class of wholly dematerialised security, the Directors may determine that any class of shares may be held in uncertificated form and that title to such shares may be transferred by means of a relevant system or that shares of any class should cease to be held and transferred as aforesaid.

43(B) The Directors have power to take such steps as they think fit in relation to:

- (i) the evidencing of and transfer of title to uncertificated shares (including in connection with the issue of such shares);
- (ii) any records relating to the holding of uncertificated shares;
- (iii) the conversion of certificated shares into uncertificated shares; or
- (iv) the conversion of uncertificated shares into certificated shares.

43(C) The Company may by notice to the holder of a share require that share:

- (i) if it is uncertificated, to be converted into certificated form; and
- (ii) if it is certificated, to be converted into uncertificated form,

to enable it to be dealt with in accordance with these Articles.

43(D) The Directors may take such action as they consider appropriate to achieve the sale, transfer, disposal, forfeiture, re-allotment or surrender of an uncertificated share or otherwise to enforce a lien in respect of it. This may include converting such share to certificated form.

43(E) Unless the Directors resolve otherwise, shares which a member holds in uncertificated form must be treated as separate holdings from any shares which that member holds in certificated form.

43(F) A class of shares must not be treated as two classes simply because some shares of that class are held in certificated form and others are held in uncertificated form.

The provisions of these presents shall not apply to shares of any class which are in uncertificated form to the extent that such Articles are inconsistent with the holding of shares of that class in uncertificated form, the transfer of title to shares of that class by means of a relevant system or any provision of the CREST Regulations.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

44 In the case of the death of a shareholder, the survivors or survivor where the deceased was a joint holder, and the executors or administrators of the deceased where he was a sole or only surviving holder, shall be the only 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.

45 Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member may (subject as hereinafter provided) upon supplying to the Company such evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show his title to the share either be registered himself as holder of the share upon giving to the Company notice in writing of such his desire or transfer such share to some other person. All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of these presents 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 executed by such member.

46 Save as otherwise provided by or in accordance with these presents, a person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member (upon supplying to the Company such evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show his title to the share) shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages as those to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share except that he shall not be entitled in respect thereof (except with the authority of the Directors) to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company until he shall have been registered as a member in respect of the share.

UNTRACED SHAREHOLDERS

47(A) The Company shall be entitled to sell at the best price reasonably obtainable the shares of a member or the shares to which a person is entitled by virtue of transmission on death or bankruptcy if and provided that:

- (i) during the period of 12 years prior to the date of the publication of the advertisements referred to in paragraph (ii) below (or, if published on different dates, the earlier thereof) at least three dividends in respect of the shares in question shall have become payable and all warrants and cheques in respect of the shares in question sent in the manner authorised by these presents have remained uncashed and the dividends shall not otherwise have been claimed;
- (ii) the Company shall on the expiry of such period have inserted advertisements in two national daily newspapers giving notice of its intention to sell such shares; and
- (iii) during such period and the period of three months following the publication of the said advertisements the Company shall have received indication neither of the whereabouts nor of the existence of such member or person.

(B) To give effect to any such sale the Company may appoint any person to execute as transferor an instrument of transfer of the said shares and such instrument of transfer shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the registered holder of or person entitled by transmission to such shares and the title of the transferee shall not be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating thereto. The net proceeds of sale shall belong to the Company which shall be obliged to account to the former member or other person previously entitled as aforesaid for an amount equal to such proceeds and shall enter the name of such former member or other person in the books of the Company as a creditor for such amount. No trust shall be created in respect of the debt, no interest shall be payable in respect of the same and the Company shall not be required to account for any money earned on the net proceeds, which may be employed in the business of the Company or invested in such investments (other than shares of the Company or its holding company if any) as the Directors may from time to time think fit.

GENERAL MEETINGS

48 An Annual General Meeting (occurring once in each calendar year) shall be held in each period of 6 months beginning with the day following the Company's accounting reference date, at such place, date and time as may be determined by the Directors.

49 The Directors may whenever they think fit, and shall on requisition in accordance with the Statutes, proceed to convene a General Meeting.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

50 The Company may determine that only those persons on the Register of Members at the close of business on a day determined by the Company, such day being no more than 21 days before the day that notice of the meeting is sent, shall be entitled to receive such a notice. Accidental omission to give notice to, or non-receipt of notice by, any person entitled thereto shall not invalidate the proceedings at any General Meeting.

51(A) Every notice calling a General Meeting shall include all information required to be included by the Statutes.

(B) For the purposes of determining which persons are entitled to attend a meeting the Company may specify in the notice of the meeting a time by which a person must be entered on the Register in order to have the right to attend the meeting. For the purposes of determining which persons are entitled to vote at a meeting, and how many votes such persons may cast, the Company must specify in the notice of the meeting a time, not more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting, by which a person must be entered on the Register of Members in order to have the right to attend or vote at the meeting. The Directors may at their discretion resolve that, in calculating such period, no account shall be taken of any part of any day that is not a working day (within the meaning of Section 1173 of the Companies Act 2006).

(C) If the Company sends more than one document to a member on separate occasions during a 12-month period and each of them is returned undelivered then that

member will not be entitled to receive notices from the Company until he has supplied a new postal or electronic address for the service of notices.

52 Ordinary business shall mean and include only business transacted at an Annual General Meeting of the following classes, that is to say:

- (a) declaring dividends;
- (b) receiving and/or adopting the accounts, the reports of the Directors and Auditors and other documents required to be attached or annexed to the accounts, and approving the Directors' remuneration report;
- (c) appointing or re-appointing Directors to fill vacancies arising at the meeting on retirement whether by rotation or otherwise;
- (d) re-appointing the retiring Auditors (unless they were last appointed otherwise than by the Company in General Meeting); and
- (e) determining the remuneration of the Auditors or the manner in which such remuneration is to be determined.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

53 The Chairman of the Directors, failing whom a Deputy Chairman, shall preside as chairman at a General Meeting. If there be no such Chairman or Deputy Chairman, or if at any meeting none be present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting and willing to act, the Directors present shall choose one of their number (or, if no Director be present or if all the Directors present decline to take the chair, the members present shall choose one of their number) to be chairman of the meeting.

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

55 If within five minutes from the time appointed for a General Meeting (or such longer interval as the chairman of the meeting may think fit to allow) a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to such day and such time and place as may have been specified for the purpose in the notice convening the meeting or (if not so specified) as the chairman of the meeting may determine, provided that the adjourned meeting shall be held not less than ten Clear Days after the original meeting. At the adjourned meeting any two members present in person or by proxy shall be a quorum.

56(A) The chairman of any General Meeting at which a quorum is present may with the consent of the meeting (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting from time to time (or *sine die*) and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting except business which might lawfully have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. Where a meeting is adjourned *sine die*, the time and place for the adjourned meeting shall be fixed by the Directors. When a meeting is adjourned

for thirty days or more or *sine die*, not less than seven days' notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given in like manner as in the case of the original meeting.

56(B) The Chairman of any General Meeting at which a quorum is present may adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place if:

- (i) the chairman considers it necessary to restore order or to otherwise facilitate the proper conduct of the meeting; or
- (ii) the chairman considers it necessary for the safety of the people attending the meeting (including if there is insufficient room at the meeting venue to accommodate everyone who wishes to, and is entitled to, attend).

56(C) 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.

57 Save as hereinbefore expressly provided, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

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

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

- (a) the chairman of the meeting; or
- (b) not less than five members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote; or
- (c) a member or members present in person or by proxy and representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (d) a member or members present in person or by proxy and holding shares in the Company conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right.

60 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn only with the approval of the meeting. Unless a poll is required a declaration by the chairman of the meeting that a resolution has been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the minute book, shall be conclusive evidence of that fact without proof of the

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

61(A)

- (i) The Directors may put in place such arrangements or restrictions as they think fit to ensure the safety and security of the attendees at a General Meeting and the orderly conduct of the meeting, including requiring attendees to submit to searches.
- (ii) The Directors may refuse entry to, or remove from, a General Meeting any member, proxy or other person who fails to comply with such arrangements or restrictions.
- (iii) The chairman of a General Meeting may take such action as he thinks fit to maintain the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting.

61(B) To facilitate the organisation and administration of any General Meeting, the Directors may decide that the meeting shall be held at two or more locations.

61(C) For the purposes of these Articles any General Meeting taking place at two or more locations shall be treated as taking place where the chairman of the meeting presides (the “**principal meeting place**”) and any other location where that meeting takes place is referred to in these Articles as a “**satellite meeting**”.

61(D) A member present in person or by proxy at a satellite meeting may be counted in the quorum and may exercise all rights that they would have been able to exercise if they were present at the principal meeting place.

61(E) The Directors may make and change from time to time such arrangements as they shall in their absolute discretion consider appropriate to:

- (i) ensure that all members and proxies for members wishing to attend the meeting can do so;
- (ii) ensure that all persons attending the meeting are able to participate in the business of the meeting and to see and hear anyone else addressing the meeting;
- (iii) ensure the safety of persons attending the meeting and the orderly conduct of the meeting; and
- (iv) restrict the numbers of members and proxies at any one location to such number as can safely and conveniently be accommodated there.

61(F) The entitlement of any member or proxy to attend a satellite meeting shall be subject to any such arrangements then in force and stated by the notice of meeting or adjourned meeting to apply to the meeting.

61(G) If there is a failure of communication equipment or any other failure in the arrangements for participation in the meeting at more than one place, the chairman may adjourn the meeting in accordance with Article 56(A). Such an adjournment will not affect the validity of such meeting, or any business conducted at such meeting up to the point of adjournment, or any action taken pursuant to such meeting.

61(H) A person (a “**satellite chairman**”) appointed by the Directors shall preside at each satellite meeting. Every satellite chairman shall carry out all requests made of him by the chairman of the General Meeting, may take such action as he thinks necessary to maintain the proper and orderly conduct of the satellite meeting and shall have all powers necessary or desirable for such purposes.

62 A poll demanded on the choice of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either immediately or at such subsequent time (not being more than thirty days from the date of the meeting) and place as the chairman may direct. No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of the meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

63 Subject to Articles 51(B) and 72(B), the Statutes and to any special rights or restrictions as to voting attached by or in accordance with these presents to any class of shares, on a show of hands every member who is present in person and every proxy present who has been duly appointed by a member entitled to vote on the resolution shall have one vote and on a poll every member who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.

64 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.

65 Where in England or elsewhere a receiver or other person (by whatever name called) has been appointed by any court claiming jurisdiction in that behalf to exercise powers with respect to the property or affairs of any member on the ground (however formulated) of mental disorder, the Directors may in their absolute discretion, upon or subject to production of such evidence of the appointment as the Directors may require, permit such receiver or other person on behalf of such member to vote in person or by proxy at any General Meeting or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company.

66 No member shall, unless the Directors otherwise determine, be entitled in respect of shares held by him 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 if any call or other sum presently payable by him to the Company in respect of such shares remains unpaid or if he or any person appearing to be interested in such shares (within the meaning of Part 22 of the Companies Act 2006) has been duly served with a Notice under Section 793 of the Companies Act 2006 and is in default in supplying to the Company the information thereby required within a period of 28 days or such longer period as may be specified in the notice.

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

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

PROXIES

69 A member is entitled to appoint a proxy or proxies to exercise all or any of his rights to attend and to speak and vote at a meeting of the Company, and:

(a) a proxy need not be a member of the Company; and

(b) a member may appoint more than one proxy in relation to a meeting provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by him.

70 An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing in any usual or common form or in any other form which the Directors may approve and:

(a) in the case of an individual shall be signed by the appointor or his attorney; and

(b) in the case of a corporation shall be either given under its common seal or signed on its behalf by an attorney or duly authorised officer.

The signature on such instrument need not be witnessed. Where an instrument appointing a proxy is signed on behalf of the appointor by an attorney, the letter or power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof must (failing previous registration with the Company) be lodged with the instrument of proxy pursuant to the next following Article, failing which the instrument may be treated as invalid.

71 An instrument appointing a proxy must be left at such place or one of such places (if any) as may be specified for that purpose in or by way of note to or in any

document accompanying the notice convening the meeting (or, if no place is so specified, at the Transfer Office) not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than at or on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) for the taking of the poll at which it is to be used, and in default shall not be treated as valid. The instrument shall, unless the contrary is stated thereon, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates: provided that an instrument of proxy relating to more than one meeting (including any adjournment thereof) having once been so delivered for the purposes of any meeting shall not require again to be delivered for the purposes of any subsequent meeting to which it relates.

72(A) Subject to the Statutes, a proxy shall have the right to exercise all or any of the rights of his appointor, or (where more than one proxy is appointed) all or any of the rights attached to the shares in respect of which he is appointed the proxy to attend, and to speak and vote, at a meeting of the Company.

(B) On a show of hands, a proxy has one vote for and one vote against the resolution if the proxy has been duly appointed by more than one member entitled to vote on the resolution, and the proxy has been instructed:

- (a) 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; or
- (b) by one or more of those members to vote either for or against the resolution and by one or more other of those members to use his discretion as to how to vote.

73(A) Neither the death or insanity of a member who has appointed a proxy, nor the revocation or termination by a member of the appointment of a proxy (or of the authority under which the appointment was made), shall invalidate the proxy or the exercise of any the rights of the proxy thereunder, unless notice of such death, insanity, revocation or termination shall have been received by the Company in accordance with Article 73(B).

(B) Any such notice of death, insanity, revocation or termination must be received at the address or one of the addresses (if any) specified for receipt of proxies in, or by way of note to, or in any document accompanying, the notice convening the meeting to which the appointment of the proxy relates (or if no address is so specified, at the Transfer Office):

- (a) in the case of a meeting or adjourned meeting, not less than one hour before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which the proxy appointment relates;
- (b) in the case of a poll taken following the conclusion of a meeting or adjourned meeting, but not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, not less than one hour before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the poll was demanded; or

- (c) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it was demanded, not less than one hour before the time appointed for the taking of the poll.

CORPORATIONS ACTING BY REPRESENTATIVES

74 Subject to the Statutes, any corporation which is a member of the Company may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise a person or persons to act as its representative or representatives at any shareholders' meeting.

DIRECTORS

75 Subject as hereinafter provided the Directors shall not be less than two nor more than 12 in number. The Company may by Ordinary Resolution from time to time vary the minimum and/or maximum number of Directors.

76 A Director shall not be required to hold any shares of the Company by way of qualification. A Director who is not a member of the Company shall nevertheless be entitled to attend and speak at General Meetings.

77 Any Director who holds any executive office (including for this purpose the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman whether or not such office is held in an executive capacity), or who serves on any committee of the Directors, 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, commission or otherwise as the Directors may determine.

78 Those Directors who are not remunerated under Article 77 shall be paid such remuneration as shall from time to time be determined by the Directors provided that such amount shall not exceed in the aggregate the annual sum of £400,000 or such greater amount as the Company may from time to time by Ordinary Resolution determine and such amount shall (unless such resolution otherwise provides) be divisible among the Directors as they may agree or, failing agreement, equally, except that any Director who shall hold office for part only of the period in respect of which such remuneration is payable shall be entitled only to rank in such division for a proportion of remuneration related to the period during which he has held office.

79 The Directors may repay to any Director all such reasonable expenses as he may incur in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or of any committee of the Directors or General Meetings or otherwise in or about the business of the Company.

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

81(A) For the purposes of Section 175 of the Companies Act 2006, the Directors shall have the power to authorise any matter which would or might otherwise constitute or

give rise to a breach of the duty of a Director under that Section to avoid a situation in which he has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company.

Authorisation of a matter under this Article shall be effective only if:

- (a) the matter in question shall have been proposed in writing for consideration at a meeting of the Directors, in accordance with the Board's normal procedures or in such other manner as the Directors may determine;
- (b) any requirement as to the quorum at the meeting of the Directors at which the matter is considered is met without counting the Director in question and any other interested Director (together the "Interested Directors"); and
- (c) the matter was agreed to without the Interested Directors voting or would have been agreed to if the votes of the Interested Directors had not been counted.

81(B) Any authorisation of a matter under this Article shall extend to any actual or potential conflict of interest which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the matter so authorised.

81(C) Any authorisation of a matter under this Article shall be subject to such conditions or limitations as the Directors may determine, whether at the time such authorisation is given or subsequently, and may be terminated by the Directors at any time. A Director shall comply with any obligations imposed on him by the Directors pursuant to any such authorisation.

81(D) A Director shall not, save as otherwise agreed by him, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he (or a person connected with him) derives from any matter authorised by the Directors under this Article and any contract, transaction or arrangement relating thereto shall not be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such benefit.

81(E) Subject to compliance with Article 81(F), a Director, notwithstanding his office, may have an interest of the following kind:

- (a) where a Director (or a person connected with him) is a director or other officer of, or employed by, or otherwise interested (including by the holding of shares) in any Relevant Company;
- (b) where a Director (or a person connected with him) is a party to, or otherwise interested in, any contract, transaction or arrangement with a Relevant Company, or in which the Company is otherwise interested;
- (c) where the Director (or a person connected with him) acts (or any firm of which he is a partner, employee or member acts) in a professional

capacity for any Relevant Company (other than as Auditor) whether or not he or it is remunerated therefore;

- (d) an interest which cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest;
- (e) an interest, or a transaction or arrangement giving rise to an interest, of which the Director is not aware;
- (f) any matter authorised under Article 81(A); or
- (g) any other interest authorised by Ordinary Resolution.

No authorisation under Article 81 shall be necessary in respect of any such interest.

81(F) The Director shall declare the nature and extent of any interest permitted under Article 81(E), and not falling with Article 81(G), at a meeting of the Directors or in the manner set out in Section 184 or 185 of the Companies Act 2006.

81(G) No declaration of an interest shall be required by a Director in relation to an interest:

- (h) falling within paragraph (d) or (e) or (f) of Article 81(E);
- (i) if, or to the extent that, the other Directors are already aware of such interest (and for this purpose the other Directors are treated as aware of anything of which they ought reasonably to be aware); or
- (j) if, or to the extent that, it concerns the terms of his service contract (as defined in Section 227 of the Companies Act 2006) that have been or are to be considered by a meeting of the Directors, or by a committee of Directors appointed for the purpose under these Articles.

81(H) A Director shall not, save as otherwise agreed by him, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he (or a person connected with him) derives from any such contract, transaction or arrangement or from any such office or employment or from any interest in any Relevant Company or for such remuneration, each as referred to in Article 81(E), and no such contract, transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit.

81(I) For the purposes of this Article, "Relevant Company" shall mean:

- (k) the Company;
- (l) a subsidiary undertaking of the Company;
- (m) any holding company of the Company or a subsidiary undertaking of any such holding company;
- (n) any body corporate promoted by the Company; or

- (o) any body corporate in which the Company is otherwise interested.

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

(B) The appointment of any Director to the office of Chairman or Deputy or Joint Deputy Chairman or Managing or Joint Managing or Deputy or Assistant Managing Director shall automatically determine if he ceases to be a Director but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.

(C) The appointment of any Director to any other executive office shall not automatically determine if he ceases from any cause to be a Director, unless the contract or resolution under which he holds office shall expressly state otherwise; such determination shall be without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.

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

APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

84 Article deleted by a Special Resolution on 17 July 2008

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

- (a) if he shall become prohibited by law from acting as a Director;
- (b) if he shall resign by writing under his hand left at the Office or if he shall in writing offer to resign and the Directors shall resolve to accept such offer;
- (c) if he shall have a receiving order made against him or shall compound with his creditors generally;
- (d) if in England or elsewhere an order shall be made by any court claiming jurisdiction in that behalf on the ground (however formulated) of mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a guardian or for the appointment of a receiver or other person (by whatever name called) to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs; or

- (e) if he shall be absent from meetings of the Directors for a continuous period of not less than six months without leave of the Directors, and the Directors shall resolve that his office be vacated; or
- (f) if he shall be removed from office by notice in writing served upon him signed by all his co-Directors, but so that if he holds an appointment to an executive office which thereby automatically determines such removal shall be deemed an act of the Company and shall have effect without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.

86 Each Director shall retire at the Annual General Meeting held in the third calendar year following the year in which he was elected or last re-elected or, in the case of any Director not holding executive office, if nine years or more shall have elapsed since he was first appointed a Director, at each Annual General Meeting held thereafter but in each case, unless he falls within Article 87 below, he shall be eligible for re-election.

87 A Director shall also retire at any Annual General Meeting if he has agreed to do so (whether in accordance with the terms of his appointment or otherwise) and, unless the Directors have agreed otherwise, he shall not be eligible for re-election.

88 The Company at the meeting at which a Director retires under any provision of these presents may by Ordinary Resolution fill the office being vacated by electing thereto the retiring Director or some other person eligible for appointment. In default the retiring Director shall be deemed to have been re-elected except in any of the following cases:

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

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

89 A single resolution for the appointment of two or more persons as Directors shall not be moved at any General Meeting unless a resolution that it shall be so moved has first been agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it, and any resolution moved in contravention of this provision shall be void.

90 No person other than a Director retiring at the meeting shall, unless recommended by the Directors for election, be eligible for appointment as a Director at any General Meeting unless not less than seven nor more than forty-two days (inclusive of the date on which the notice is given) before the date appointed for the meeting there shall have been lodged at the Office notice in writing signed by some member (other than the person to be proposed) duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given

of his intention to propose such person for election and also notice in writing signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be elected.

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

92 The Company may by Ordinary Resolution appoint any person to be a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional Director. Without prejudice thereto the Directors shall have power at any time so to do, but so that the total number of Directors shall not thereby exceed the maximum number (if any) determined by or in accordance with these presents. Any person so appointed by the Directors shall hold office only until the next Annual General Meeting and shall then be eligible for re-election.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

93(A) Any Director may at any time by writing under his hand and deposited at the Office, or delivered at a meeting of the Directors, appoint any person (including another Director) to be his alternate Director and may in like manner at any time terminate such appointment. Such appointment, unless previously approved by the Directors or unless the appointee is another Director, shall have effect only upon and subject to being so approved.

(B) The appointment of an alternate Director shall determine on the happening of any event which if he were a Director would cause him to vacate such office or if his appointor ceases to be a Director, otherwise than by retirement at a General Meeting at which he is re-elected.

(C) An alternate Director shall (except when absent from the United Kingdom) be entitled to receive notices of meetings of the Directors and shall be entitled to attend and vote as a Director at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present and generally at such meeting to perform all functions of his appointor as a Director and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting the provisions of these presents shall apply as if he (instead of his appointor) were a Director. If he shall be himself a Director or shall attend any such meeting as an alternate for more than one Director, his voting rights shall be cumulative but he shall not be counted more than once for the purposes of the quorum. If his appointor is for the time being absent from the United Kingdom or temporarily unable to act through ill health or disability his signature to any resolution in writing of the Directors shall be as effective as the signature of his appointor. To such extent as the Directors may from time to time determine in relation to any committee of the Directors the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to any meeting of any such committee of which is appointor is a member. An alternate Director shall not (save as aforesaid) have power to act as a Director nor shall he be deemed to be a Director for the purposes of these presents, nor shall he be deemed to be the agent of his appointor.

(D) An alternate Director shall be entitled to contract and be interested in and benefit from contracts or arrangements or transactions and to be repaid expenses and to be indemnified to the same extent *mutatis mutandis* as if he were a Director but he shall not be entitled to receive from the Company in respect of his appointment as alternate Director any remuneration except only such part (if any) of the remuneration otherwise payable to his appointor as such appointor may by notice in writing to the Company from time to time direct.

MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

94 Subject to the provisions of these presents the Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. At any time any Director may, and the Secretary on the requisition of a Director shall, summon a meeting of the Directors. 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. Any Director may waive notice of any meeting and any such waiver may be retroactive.

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

96 Questions arising at any meeting of the Directors 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.

97(A) Save as provided in this Article, and whether or not the interest is one which is authorised pursuant to Article 81 or permitted under Article 81(E), a Director shall not be entitled to vote on any resolution in respect of any contract, transaction or arrangement, or any other proposal, in which he (or a person connected with him) is interested. Any vote of a Director in respect of a matter where he is not entitled to vote shall be disregarded.

97(B) A Director shall not be counted in the quorum for a meeting of the Directors in relation to any resolution on which he is not entitled to vote.

97(C) Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, a Director shall (in the absence of some other interest than is set out below) be entitled to vote, and be counted in the quorum, in respect of any resolution concerning any contract, transaction or arrangement, or any other proposal:

- (a) in which he has an interest of which he is not aware;
- (b) in which he has an interest which cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest;
- (c) in which he has an interest only by virtue of interests in shares, debentures or other securities of the Company, or by reason of any other interest in or through the Company;

- (d) which involves the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity to the Director or any other person in respect of (i) money lent or obligations incurred by him or by any other person at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings; or (ii) a debt or other obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
- (e) concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings (i) in which offer he is or may be entitled to participate as a holder of securities; or (ii) in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of which he is to participate;
- (f) concerning any other body corporate in which he is interested, directly or indirectly and whether as an officer, shareholder, creditor, employee or otherwise, provided that he (together with persons connected with him) is not the holder of, or beneficially interested in, one per cent or more of the issued equity share capital of any class of such body corporate or of the voting rights available to members of the relevant body corporate;
- (g) relating to an arrangement for the benefit of the employees or former employees of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings which does not award him any privilege or benefit not generally awarded to the employees or former employees to whom such arrangement relates;
- (h) concerning the purchase or maintenance by the Company of insurance for any liability for the benefit of Directors or for the benefit of persons who include Directors;
- (i) concerning the giving of indemnities in favour of Directors;
- (j) concerning the funding of expenditure by any Director or Directors on (i) defending criminal, civil or regulatory proceedings or actions against him or them, (ii) in connection with an application to the court for relief, or (iii) defending him or them in any regulatory investigations;
- (k) concerning the doing of anything to enable any Director or Directors to avoid incurring expenditure as described in paragraph (j); and
- (l) in respect of which his interest, or the interest of Directors generally, has been authorised by Ordinary Resolution.

97(D) Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of appointment) of two or more Directors to offices or employments with the Company (or any body corporate in which the Company is interested), the proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each Director separately. In such case, each of the Directors concerned (if not debarred from voting under paragraph (f) of

Article 97(C)) shall be entitled to vote, and be counted in the quorum, in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment or the fixing or variation of the terms thereof.

97(E) If a question arises at any time as to whether any interest of a Director prevents him from voting, or being counted in the quorum, under this Article, and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting, such question shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to any Director other than himself shall be final and conclusive, except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of such Director has not been fairly disclosed. If any such question shall arise in respect of the chairman of the meeting, the question shall be decided by resolution of the Directors and the resolution shall be conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the chairman of the meeting (so far as it is known to him) has not been fairly disclosed to the Directors.

97(F) Subject to Article 97(G), if a Director, otherwise than by virtue of his position as Director, receives information in respect of which he owes a duty of confidentiality to a person other than the Company, he shall not be required:

- (a) to disclose such information to the Company or to the Directors, or to any Director, officer or employee of the Company; or
- (b) otherwise use or apply such confidential information for the purpose of or in connection with the performance of his duties as a Director.

97(G) Where such duty of confidentiality arises out of a situation in which the Director has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company, Article 97(F) shall apply only if the conflict arises out of a matter which has been authorised under Article 81 above or falls within Article 81(E) above.

97(H) This Article is without prejudice to any equitable principle or rule of law which may excuse or release the Director from disclosing information, in circumstances where disclosure may otherwise be required under this Article.

97(I) For the purposes of Articles 81 and 97:

- (c) an interest of a person who is connected with a Director shall be treated as an interest of the Director; and
- (d) Section 252 of the Companies Act 2006 shall determine whether a person is connected with a Director.

97(J) Where a Director has an interest which can reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest, the Director may, and shall if so requested by the Directors take such additional steps as may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of managing such conflict of interest, including compliance with any procedures laid down from time to time by the Directors for the purpose of managing conflicts of interest generally and/or any specific

procedures approved by the Directors for the purpose of or in connection with the situation or matter in question, including without limitation:

- (a) absenting himself from any meetings of the Directors at which the relevant situation or matter falls to be considered; and
- (b) not reviewing documents or information made available to the Directors generally in relation to such situation or matter and/or arranging for such documents or information to be reviewed by a professional adviser to ascertain the extent to which it might be appropriate for him to have access to such documents or information.

97(K) The Company may by Ordinary Resolution ratify any contract, transaction or arrangement, or other proposal, not properly authorised by reason of a contravention of any provisions of Articles 81 and 97.

98 The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancies, but if and so long as the number of Directors is reduced below the minimum number fixed by or in accordance with these presents the continuing Directors or Director may act for the purpose of filling such vacancies or of summoning General Meetings, but not for any other purpose. If there 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.

99(A) The Directors may elect from their number a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman (or two or more Deputy Chairmen) and determine the period for which each is to hold office. If no Chairman or Deputy Chairman shall have been appointed or if at any meeting of the Directors no Chairman or Deputy Chairman shall be present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

(B) If at any time there is more than one Deputy Chairman the right in the absence of the Chairman to preside at a meeting of the Directors or of the Company shall be determined as between the Deputy Chairmen present (if more than one) by seniority in length of appointment or otherwise as resolved by the Directors.

100 A resolution in writing signed by all the Directors for the time being in the United Kingdom entitled to vote thereon shall be as effective as a resolution duly passed at a meeting of the Directors and may consist of several documents in the like form, each signed by one or more Directors.

101 The Directors may delegate any of their powers or discretions to committees consisting of one or more members of their body and (if thought fit) one or more other persons co-opted as hereinafter provided. Any committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations which may from time to time be imposed by the Directors. Any such regulations may provide for or authorise the co-option to the committee of persons other than Directors and for such co-opted members to have voting rights as members of the committee but so that (a) the number of co-opted members shall be less than one-half of the total number of members of the committee and (B) no resolution of

the committee shall be effective unless a majority of the members of the committee present at the meeting are Directors.

102 The meetings and proceedings of any such committee consisting of two or more members shall be governed *mutatis mutandis* by the provisions of these presents regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Directors, so far as the same are not superseded by any regulations made by the Directors under the last preceding Article.

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

BORROWING POWERS

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

(B) 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 the Subsidiaries (as hereinafter defined) so as to secure (so far, as regards the Subsidiaries, as by such exercise they can secure) that the aggregate amount at any time owing or deemed to be owing by the Company and/or any of the Subsidiaries, determined as hereinafter mentioned, in respect of moneys borrowed by it or them or any of them shall not at any time, without the previous sanction of an Ordinary Resolution of the Company exceed (i) prior to the date of the General Meeting of the Company before which its first accounts are laid, the sum of £600,000,000 and (ii) thereafter, an amount equal to five times the Adjusted Capital and Reserves (“the Borrowing Limit”).

(C) In this Article the expression “Adjusted Capital and Reserves” means at any material time a sum equal to the aggregate of:

- (i) the amount paid up or credited as paid up on the issued share capital of the Company; and
- (ii) the amount standing to the credit of the consolidated capital and revenue reserves (including share premium account, capital redemption reserve and any credit balance on profit and loss account) of the Company and the Subsidiaries;

all as shown by the latest published audited consolidated balance sheet of the Company and the Subsidiaries, but after:

- (iii) making such adjustments as may be appropriate to reflect any variation in the amount paid up or credited as paid up on such share capital or in the amount standing to the credit of such capital reserves and any variation in interests in Subsidiaries since the date of such consolidated balance sheet and so that if the Company proposes to issue or has issued any shares for cash and the issue of such shares has been underwritten then (in the case of a proposed issue) such shares shall be deemed to have been issued, and the amount (including any premium) of the subscription moneys payable (not being moneys payable later than four months after the date of allotment) in respect thereof shall be deemed have been paid up at the date of the underwriting of such issue;
 - (iv) deducting amounts attributable to goodwill (other than goodwill arising on consolidation) and any other intangible asset and, if not otherwise taken into account, amounts attributable to minority interests in Subsidiaries and amounts set aside for taxation;
 - (v) deducting any debit balance on profit and loss account or on any other account;
 - (vi) deducting any distribution by the Company or by any Subsidiary otherwise than attributable to the Company out of profits earned prior to the date of such balance sheet recommended, declared or paid since that date in so far as not provided for in such balance sheet;
 - (vii) deducting such amount as the Auditors shall consider appropriate in respect of any contingent taxation liabilities on the net amount by which the fixed assets of the Company and any Subsidiary shall have been written up as a result of any revaluation made after 31 March, 1988 and so that a transfer of any fixed asset by one member of the Group to another for a consideration in excess of the book value thereof shall be deemed to be a writing up of the book value of such asset as a result of a revaluation; and
 - (viii) making such other adjustments as the Auditors may think fit.
- (D) For the purposes of this Article:
- (i) “Subsidiary” means a company which is for the time being a subsidiary (within the meaning of Section 736 of the Act) of the Company;
 - (ii) “The Group” means the Company and the Subsidiaries;
 - (iii) “Moneys borrowed” and “borrowings” means all borrowed moneys and shall be deemed to include to the extent not otherwise taken into account:
 - (a) any fixed or minimum premium payable on final repayment;
 - (b) the principal amount raised in respect of acceptances by any bank or accepting house under any acceptance credit opened on behalf of and in favour of the Company or any Subsidiary;

- (c) the principal amount of any debentures (whether secured or unsecured and whether issued for cash or otherwise) of the Company or any Subsidiary;
- (d) the nominal amount of any issued share capital of a Subsidiary (other than equity share capital) not for the time being owned by the Company or another Subsidiary; and
- (e) the nominal or principal amount of any share capital, debentures or indebtedness of any body whether corporate or unincorporate the beneficial interest wherein is not for the time being owned by the Company or a Subsidiary and the repayment whereof is guaranteed or secured by the Company or a Subsidiary;

but shall not include:

- (f) moneys owing by the Company to any Subsidiary or by any Subsidiary to another Subsidiary or to the Company; and
 - (g) the nominal amount for the time being outstanding of any subordinated indebtedness of the Company or any Subsidiary;
- (iv) a sum equal to the amount of moneys borrowed by a company which became or becomes a Subsidiary after 31 March, 1988 and which are outstanding at the date when such company became or becomes a Subsidiary shall, for a period of six months from the date of such event, be deemed not to be moneys borrowed to the extent that such sum exceeds any increase in the Borrowing Limit arising out of the adjustments to be made to the Adjusted Capital and Reserves on account of the transaction whereby such company becomes a Subsidiary and of any other transaction effected during such period of six months whereby the outside interest (if any) in such Subsidiary is reduced;
 - (v) any company which it is proposed shall become or cease to be a Subsidiary by means of a transaction which results in a material alteration in the amount of moneys borrowed shall be treated as if it had become or ceased to be a Subsidiary immediately preceding that transaction;
 - (vi) when the aggregate amount of moneys borrowed required to be taken into account for the purposes of this Article on any particular day is being ascertained, any such moneys denominated or repayable (or repayable at the option of any person other than the Company or a Subsidiary) in a currency other than sterling shall be translated for the purposes of calculating the sterling equivalent at the rate(s) of exchange prevailing on that day in London and so that for this purpose the relevant rate of exchange shall be taken as the spot rate of any bank selected by the Company for the exchange of the relevant amount of the relevant currency into sterling at 1100 hours, London time, on the relevant date or, to the extent that the repayment of such moneys borrowed is covered by a forward purchase contract with a bank selected by the Company, at the rate of exchange specified therein; and

(vii) no moneys borrowed shall be included in the same calculation more than once.

(E) A Report of the Auditors as to (i) the amount of the Adjusted Capital and Reserves at any time or (ii) the aggregate amount which is at any time owing or deemed to be owing by the Company and/or any of the Subsidiaries in respect of monies borrowed by it or them or any of them without the sanction of an Ordinary Resolution of the Company shall be conclusive in favour of the Company and all persons dealing with the Company.

(F) No such sanction shall be required to the borrowing of any sum of money intended to be applied, and applied, within three months after such borrowing in the repayment (with or without premium) of any moneys then already borrowed and outstanding notwithstanding that the same may result in the Borrowing Limit being exceeded.

(G) No person dealing with the Company or any of the Subsidiaries shall be concerned to see or enquire whether the Borrowing Limit is observed and no debt incurred or security given in excess of the Borrowing 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 security given, express notice that the Borrowing Limit had been or would thereby be exceeded.

GENERAL POWERS OF DIRECTORS

105 The business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in forming and registering the Company, and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by the Statutes or by these presents required to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting, subject nevertheless to any regulations of these presents, to the provisions of the Statutes and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by Special Resolution of the Company, but no regulation so made by the Company shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made. The general powers given by this Article shall not be limited or restricted by any special authority or power given to the Directors by any other Article.

106 The Directors may from time to time appoint any person, firm or body corporate to manage all or part of the business and affairs of the Company, and may delegate any of their powers or discretions to any such person; and any such appointment may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as to authority, remuneration and otherwise as the Directors may think fit, and the Directors may remove any person so appointed.

107 Subject to and to the extent permitted by the Statutes, the Company may cause to be kept in any territory a branch register of members resident in such territory, and the Directors may make and vary such regulations as they think fit respecting the keeping of any such register.

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

108(A) The Directors may make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries (other than a director, 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.

SECRETARY

109 The Secretary shall be appointed by the Directors on such terms and for such period as they think fit. Any Secretary so appointed may at any time be removed from office by the Directors, but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company. If thought fit two or more persons may be appointed as Joint Secretaries. The Directors may also appoint from time to time on such terms as they think fit one or more Assistant Secretaries.

THE SEAL

110(A) The Directors shall provide for the safe custody of the Seal and any Securities Seal and neither shall be used without the authority of the Directors or of a committee authorised by the Directors in that behalf.

(B) Every instrument to which the Seal shall be affixed shall be signed autographically by one Director and the Secretary or by two Directors or by a Director or other person authorised for the purpose by the Directors in the presence of witness, save that as regards any certificates for shares or debentures or other securities of the Company the Directors may determine that such signatures or either of them shall be dispensed with or affixed by some method or system of mechanical signature.

(C) The Securities Seal shall be used only for sealing securities issued by the Company and documents creating or evidencing securities so issued. Any such securities or documents sealed with the Securities Seal shall not require to be signed.

(D) Any instrument signed by:

- (a) one Director and the Secretary;
- (b) two Directors; or
- (c) by a Director in the presence of a witness who attests the signature

and expressed to be executed by the Company shall have the same effect as if executed under the Seal.

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

AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

112 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, 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; and where any books, records, documents or accounts are elsewhere than at the Office the local manager or other officer of the Company having the custody thereof shall be deemed to be a person appointed by the Directors as aforesaid. A document purporting to be a copy of a resolution, or an extract from the minutes of a meeting, of the Company or of the Directors or any committee 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 any minute so extracted is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.

113 Article deleted by Special Resolution passed on 22 July 2010.

114 Article deleted by Special Resolution passed on 22 July 2010.

DIVIDENDS

115 The Company may by Ordinary Resolution declare dividends but no such dividend shall exceed any amount recommended by the Directors.

116 If and so far as in the opinion of the Directors the profits of the Company justify such payments, the Directors may declare and pay the fixed dividends on any class of shares carrying a fixed dividend expressed to be payable on fixed dates on the dates prescribed for the payment thereof and may also from time to time declare and pay interim dividends on shares of any class of such amounts and on such dates and in respect of such periods as they think fit.

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

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

119 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, where any asset, business or property is bought by the Company as from a past date (whether 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.

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

121(A) The Directors may retain any dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share on which the Company has a lien and may apply the same in or towards satisfaction of the debts, liabilities or engagements in respect of which the lien exists.

(B) 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.

122 The waiver in whole or in part of any dividend on any share by any document (whether or not under seal) shall be effective only if such document is signed by the shareholder (or the person entitled to the share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder) and delivered to the Company and if or to the extent that the same is accepted as such or acted upon by the Company.

123 The payment by the Directors of any unclaimed dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share into a separate account shall not constitute the Company a trustee in respect thereof and any dividend unclaimed after a period of twelve years from the date of declaration of such dividend shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company.

124 The Company may upon the recommendation of the Directors by Ordinary Resolution direct payment of a dividend in whole or in part by the distribution of specific assets (and in particular of fully paid shares or debentures of any other company) and the Directors shall give effect to such resolution. Where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, the Directors may settle the same as they think expedient and in particular may issue fractional certificates, may determine the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof or that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so determined in order to adjust the rights of all parties, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees.

125 Any dividend or other moneys payable in cash on or in respect of a share may be paid to the member or such other person as the member (or, in the case of joint holders of a share, all of them) may in writing direct. Such dividend or other moneys may be paid (i) by cheque or warrant sent through the post to the registered address of the member or person entitled thereto (or, if two or more persons are registered as joint holders of the share or are entitled thereto in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, to any one of such persons) or to such person and such address as such member or person or persons may in writing direct, or (ii) by inter-bank transfer to such account as the payee or payees may in writing direct, or (iii) (if so authorised by the holder of shares in uncertificated form) using the facilities of a relevant system (subject to the facilities and requirements of the relevant system), or (iv) by such other method of payment as the member (or, in the case of joint holders of a share, all of them) may agree to. Every such cheque or warrant shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent or to such person as the holder or joint holders or person or persons entitled to the share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder may direct and payment of the cheque or warrant by the banker upon whom it is drawn, and any transfer or payment within (ii), (iii) or (iv) above, shall be a good discharge to the Company. Every such cheque or warrant shall be sent at the risk of the person or persons entitled to the money represented thereby.

125(A) Subject to the provisions of these presents and to the rights attaching to any shares, any dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share may be paid in such currency as the Directors may determine, using such exchange rate for currency conversions as the Directors may select.

125(B) The Company may cease to send any cheque, warrant or order by post for any dividend on any shares which is normally paid in that manner if in respect of at least two consecutive dividends payable on those shares the cheque, warrant or order has been returned undelivered or remains uncashed but, subject to the provisions of these Articles, shall recommence sending cheques, warrants or orders in respect of the 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.

126 If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share, or are entitled jointly to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, any one of them may give effectual receipts for any dividend or other moneys payable or property distributable on or in respect of the share.

127 Any resolution declaring a dividend on shares of any class, whether a resolution of the Company in General Meeting or a resolution of the Directors, may specify that the same shall be payable to the persons registered as the holders of such shares at the close of business on a particular date, notwithstanding that it may be a date prior to that on which the resolution is passed, and thereupon the dividend shall be payable to them in accordance with their respective holdings so registered, but without prejudice to the rights *inter se* in respect of such dividend of transferors and transferees of any such shares.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS AND RESERVES

128 The Directors may, with the sanction of an Ordinary Resolution of the Company, capitalise any sum standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including any share premium account, capital redemption reserve or other undistributable reserve) or any sum standing to the credit of profit and loss account by appropriating such sum to the holders of Ordinary Shares on the Register of Members at the close of business on the date of the resolution (or such other date as may be specified therein or determined as therein provided) in proportion to their then holdings of Ordinary Shares and applying such sum on their behalf in paying up in full new Ordinary Shares (or, subject to any special rights previously conferred on any shares or class of shares for the time being issued, new shares of any other class not being redeemable shares) for allotment and distribution credited as fully paid up to and amongst them as bonus shares in the proportion aforesaid. 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 any fractional entitlements which would arise on the basis aforesaid (including provisions whereby fractional entitlements are disregarded or the benefit thereof accrues 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 any

such capitalisation and matters incidental thereto and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.

SCRIP DIVIDENDS

128A(A) Subject as hereinafter provided, the Directors may offer to ordinary shareholders the right to receive, in lieu of dividend (or part thereof), an allotment of new Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid.

128A(B) The Directors shall not make such an offer unless so authorised by an Ordinary Resolution passed at any General Meeting, which authority may extend to dividends declared or paid prior to the fifth Annual General Meeting of the Company occurring thereafter, but no further.

128A(C) The Directors may either offer such rights of election in respect of the next dividend (or part thereof) proposed to be paid; or may offer such rights of election in respect of that dividend and all subsequent dividends, until such time as the election is revoked; or may allow shareholders to make an election in either form.

128A(D) The basis of allotment on each occasion shall be determined by the Directors so that, as nearly as may be considered convenient, the value of the Ordinary Shares to be allotted in lieu of any amount of dividend shall equal such amount. For such purpose the value of an Ordinary Share shall be the average of the middle market quotations of an Ordinary Share on the London Stock Exchange, as derived from the Daily Official List, on each of the first five business days on which the Ordinary Shares are quoted "ex" the relevant dividend.

128A(E) If the Directors determine to offer such right of election on any occasion they shall give notice in writing to the ordinary shareholders of such right and shall issue forms of election and shall specify the procedures to be followed in order to exercise such right Provided that they need not give such notice to a shareholder who has previously made, and has not revoked, an earlier election to receive Ordinary Shares in lieu of all future dividends, but instead shall send him a reminder that he has made such an election, indicating how that election may be revoked in time for the next dividend proposed to be paid.

128A(F) On each occasion the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been accorded) shall not be payable on Ordinary Shares in respect whereof the share election has been duly exercised and has not been revoked (the "elected Ordinary Shares"), and in lieu thereof additional shares (but not any fraction of a share) shall be allotted to the holders of the elected Ordinary Shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid. For such purpose the Directors shall capitalise, out of such of the sums standing to the credit of reserves (including any share premium account or capital redemption reserve) or profit and loss account as the Directors may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the additional Ordinary Shares to be allotted on that occasion on such basis and shall apply the same in paying up in full the appropriate number of new Ordinary Shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the elected Ordinary Shares on such basis.

128A(G) The additional Ordinary Shares so allotted on any occasion shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the fully-paid Ordinary Shares then in issue save only as regards participation in the relevant dividend.

128A(H) Article 122 shall apply (*mutatis mutandis*) to any capitalisation made pursuant to this Article.

128A(I) No fraction of an Ordinary Share shall be allotted. The Directors may make such provision as they think fit for any fractional entitlements including, without limitation, provision whereby, in whole or in part, the benefit thereof accrues to the Company and/or fractional entitlements are accrued and/or retained and in either case accumulated on behalf of any ordinary shareholder.

128A(J) The Directors may on any occasion determine that rights of election shall not be made available to any ordinary shareholders with registered addresses in any territory where in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities the circulation of an offer of rights of election would or might be unlawful, and in such event the provisions aforesaid shall be read and construed subject to such determination.

128A(K) In relation to any particular proposed dividend the Directors may in their absolute discretion decide (i) that shareholders shall not be entitled to make any election in respect thereof and that any election previously made shall not extend to such dividend or (ii) at any time prior to the allotment of the Ordinary Shares which would otherwise be allotted in lieu thereof, that all elections to take shares in lieu of such dividend shall be treated as not applying to that dividend, and if so the dividend shall be paid in cash as if no elections had been made in respect of it.

ACCOUNTS

129 Accounting records sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and otherwise complying with the Statutes shall be kept at the Office, or at such other place as the Directors think fit, and shall always be open to inspection by the officers of the Company. Subject as aforesaid no member of the Company or other person shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Company except as conferred by statute or ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or authorised by the Directors.

130 A copy of the Company's annual accounts and report which are to be laid before a General Meeting of the Company (including every document required by law to be comprised therein or attached or annexed thereto) shall not less than twenty-one days before the date of the meeting be sent to every member of, and every holder of debentures of, the Company and to every other person who is entitled to receive notices of meetings from the Company under the provisions of the Statutes or of these presents: provided that this Article shall not require a copy of these documents to be sent to more than one of joint holders or to any person of whose address the Company is not aware, but any member or holder of debentures to whom a copy of these documents has not been sent shall be entitled to receive a copy free of charge on application at the Office. If all or any of the shares or debentures of the Company shall for the time being be listed or dealt in on The Stock Exchange, there shall be forwarded to the appropriate officer of The Stock Exchange such number of copies of such documents as may for the time being be required under its regulations or practice. To the

extent permitted by the Statutes and agreed to by the member, the documents referred to in this Article may be sent by electronic communication.

AUDITORS

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

132 An Auditor shall be entitled to attend any General Meeting and to receive all notices of and other communications relating to any General Meeting which any member is entitled to receive and to be heard at any General Meeting on any part of the business of the meeting which concerns him as Auditor.

NOTICES

133(A) The Company may, subject to and in accordance with the Companies Acts and these Articles, send or supply all types of notices, documents or information to members by electronic means and/or by making such notices, documents or information available on a website.

133(B) The Company Communications Provisions have effect, subject to the provisions of Articles 133 to 135, for the purposes of any provision of the Companies Acts or these Articles that authorises or requires notices, documents or information to be sent or supplied by or to the Company.

133(C) Any notice, document or information (including a share certificate) which is sent or supplied by the Company in hard copy form, or in electronic form but to be delivered other than by electronic means, and which is sent by pre-paid post and properly addressed shall be deemed to have been received by the intended recipient at the expiration of 24 hours (or, where first class mail is not employed, 48 hours) after the time it was posted, and in proving such receipt it shall be sufficient to show that such notice, document or information was properly addressed, pre-paid and posted.

133(D) Any notice, document or information which is sent or supplied by the Company by electronic means shall be deemed to have been received by the intended recipient 24 hours after it was transmitted, and in proving such receipt it shall be sufficient to show that such notice, document or information was properly addressed.

133(E) Any notice, document or information which is sent or supplied by the Company by means of a website shall be deemed to have been received when the material was first made available on the website or, if later, when the recipient received (or is deemed to have received) notice of the fact that the material was available on the website.

133(F) The accidental failure to send, or the non-receipt by any person entitled to, any notice of or other document or information relating to any meeting or other proceeding shall not invalidate the relevant meeting or proceeding.

133(G) The provisions of this Article shall have effect in place of the Company Communications Provisions relating to deemed delivery of notices, documents or information.

133(H) Where these Articles require a notice or other document to be signed or authenticated by a member or other person then any notice or other document sent or supplied in electronic form is sufficiently authenticated in any manner authorised by the Company Communications Provisions or in such other manner as may be approved by the Directors. The Directors may designate mechanisms for validating any such notice or other document, and any such notice or other document not so validated by use of such mechanisms shall be deemed not to have been received by the Company.

134(A) Anything which needs to be agreed or specified by the joint holders of a share shall for all purposes be taken to be agreed or specified by all the joint holders where it has been agreed or specified by the joint holder whose name stands first in the Register in respect of the share.

134(B) Any notice, document or information which is authorised or required to be sent or supplied to joint holders of a share may be sent or supplied to the joint holder whose name stands first in the Register in respect of the share, to the exclusion of the other joint holders. For such purpose, a joint holder having no registered address in the United Kingdom and not having supplied an address within the United Kingdom for the service of notices may, subject to the Statutes, be disregarded.

134(C) The provisions of this Article shall have effect in place of the Company Communications Provisions regarding joint holders of shares.

135(A) A person who claims to be entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or otherwise by operation of law shall supply to the Company:

- a) such evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show his title to the share,
- b) an address at which notices may be sent or supplied to such person,

whereupon he shall be entitled to have sent or supplied to him at such address any notice, document or information to which the said member would have been entitled. Any notice, document or information so sent or supplied shall for all purposes be deemed to be duly sent or supplied to all persons interested (whether jointly with or as claiming through or under him) in the share.

135(B) Save as provided by paragraph 134(B), any notice, document or information sent or supplied to the address of any member in pursuance of these Articles shall, notwithstanding that such member be then dead or bankrupt or in liquidation, and whether or

not the Company has notice of his death or bankruptcy or liquidation, be deemed to have been duly sent or supplied in respect of any share registered in the name of such member as sole or first-named joint holder.

135(C) The provisions of this Article shall have effect in place of the Company Communications Provisions regarding the death or bankruptcy of a holder of shares in the Company.

136 Subject to the statutes, the Company shall not be required to send notices, documents, or information to a member who (having no registered address within the United Kingdom) has not supplied to the Company an address within the United Kingdom for the service of notices.

137 If at any time by reason of the suspension or curtailment of postal services within the United Kingdom the Company is unable to give notice by post in hard copy form of a shareholders' meeting, such notice shall be deemed to have been given to all members entitled to receive such notice in hard copy form if such notice is advertised in at least one national newspaper and such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the day when the advertisement appears. In any such case, the Company shall (i) make such notice available on its website from the date of such advertisement until the conclusion of the meeting or any adjournment thereof and (ii) send confirmatory copies of the notice by post to such members if at least seven days prior to the meeting the posting of notices again becomes practicable

138 Nothing in any of the preceding five Articles shall affect any provision of the Statutes that requires or permits any particular notice, document or information to be sent or supplied in any particular manner.

WINDING UP

139 The Directors shall have power in the name and on behalf of the Company to present a petition to the Court for the Company to be wound up.

140 Article deleted by Special Resolution passed on 22 July 2010.

DIRECTORS' LIABILITIES

141(A) Subject to the provisions of, and so far as may be permitted by and consistent with, the Statutes and the rules made by the UK Listing Authority, every Director and former Director, Secretary or other officer of the Company and of each of the Associated Companies of the Company (and for the avoidance of doubt an Auditor shall not for the purposes of this Article 141 be deemed to be an officer) may be indemnified by the Company out of its own funds against (a) any liability incurred by or attaching to him in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him in relation to the Company other than (i) any liability to the Company or any associated company (as defined in Section 256 of the Companies Act 2006) and (ii) any liability of the kind referred to in Sections 234(3) of the Companies Act 2006; and (b) any other liability incurred by or attaching to him in the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of his duties and/or the exercise or purported exercise of his powers and/or otherwise in relation to or in connection with his duties, powers or office. Subject to the Companies Acts and rules made by the UK Listing Authority the

Company may indemnify a Director and former Director of the Company and any Associated Company of the Company if it is the trustee of an occupational pension scheme (within the meaning of Section 235(6) of the Companies Act 2006). Where a Director, Secretary or officer is indemnified against any liability in accordance with this Article 141(A), such indemnity shall extend to all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by him in relation thereto.

(B) Without prejudice to Article 141(A) above, the Directors shall have power to purchase and maintain insurance for or for the benefit of (i) any person who is or was at any time a Director, Secretary or other officer of any Relevant Company (as defined in Article 141(C) below), or (ii) any person who is or was at any time a trustee of any pension fund or employees' share scheme in which employees of any Relevant Company are interested, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) insurance against any liability incurred by or attaching to him in respect of any act or omission in the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of his duties and/or in the exercise or purported exercise of his powers and/or otherwise in relation to his duties, powers or offices in relation to any Relevant Company, or any such pension fund or employees' share scheme (and all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by him in relation thereto).

(C) For the purpose of Article 141(B) above "Relevant Company" shall mean the Company, any holding company of the Company or any other body, whether or not incorporated, in which the Company or such holding company or any of the predecessors of the Company or of such holding company has or had any interest whether direct or indirect or which is in any way allied to or associated with the Company, or any subsidiary undertaking of the Company or of such other body.

(D) Subject to the provisions of and so far as may be permitted by the Statutes and the rules made by the UK Listing Authority, the Company (i) may provide a Director, Secretary or other officer with funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him in defending any criminal or civil proceedings in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him in relation to the Company or in connection with any application for relief under the provisions mentioned in Section 205(5) of the Companies Act 2006 and (ii) may do anything to enable a Director, Secretary or other officer to avoid incurring such expenditure, but so that the terms set out in Section 205(2) of the Companies Act 2006 shall apply to any such provision of funds or other things done.

(E) Subject to the provisions of and so far as may be permitted by the Statutes and rules made by the UK Listing Authority, the Company (a) may provide a Director or former Director or officer of the Company or any Associated Company of the Company with funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him in defending himself in an investigation by a regulatory authority or against action proposed to be taken by a regulatory authority in connection with any alleged negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him in relation to the Company or any Associated Company of the Company; and (b) may do anything to enable any such Director or officer to avoid incurring such expenditure.