

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985, 1989 and 2006

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

- of -

SHARE plc

Adopted by Special Resolution passed on 28th day of March 2008

EXCLUSION OF OTHER REGULATIONS

1. This document comprises the Articles of Association of the Company and no regulations set out in any statute or statutory instrument concerning companies shall apply as Articles of Association of the Company.

2. **INTERPRETATION**

- 2.1 In these Articles the following expressions have the following meanings unless the context otherwise requires:-

1985 Act	the Companies Act 1985 (as in force from time to time).
2006 Act	the Companies Act 2006 (as in force from time to time).
AIM	AIM, the market of that name operated by the London Stock Exchange.
AIM Rules for Companies	the rules of the London Stock Exchange governing the admission to and operation of AIM, as amended, updated or supplemented from time to time.
Articles	these Articles of Association as altered from time to time.
auditors	the auditors for the time being of the Company.
Board	the board of Directors of the Company or the Directors present at a duly convened meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present.
business day	any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or English public or bank holiday.
clear days	in relation to the period of a notice, that period excluding the day when the notice is received or deemed to be received and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect.
Company	Share plc.

Daily Official List	the daily Official List of the UK Listing Authority.
Directors	the directors of the Company for the time being.
elected	elected or re-elected.
electronic communication	shall, where the context so admits, have the same meaning as in the Electronic Communications Act including, without limitation, e-mail, fax, CD ROM, audio tape, telephone transmission and publication on a web site.
entitled by transmission	means, in relation to a share, entitled as a consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member, or as a result of another event giving rise to a transmission of entitlement by operation of law.
Electronic Communications Act	the Electronic Communications Act 2000.
FSMA	the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.
group	the Company and its subsidiary undertakings for the time being.
hard copy form	has the meaning given to such term in the 2006 Act.
holder	in relation to shares, the member whose name is entered in the register as the holder of the shares.
Listing Rules	the listing rules made by the UKLA pursuant to part VI of FSMA, as amended from time to time.
London Stock Exchange	London Stock Exchange plc.
member	a member of the Company.
month	calendar month.
office	the registered office for the time being of the Company.
paid up	paid up or credited as paid up.
recognised person	a recognised clearing house or a nominee of a recognised clearing house or of a recognised investment exchange who is designated as mentioned in section 778 of the 2006 Act.
register	the register of members of the Company.
Regulations	the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 (SI 2001 No. 3755) (as amended by the Uncertificated Securities (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007 No. 0124)) including any modification thereof or any regulations in substitution therefor and for the time being in force.

secretary	the secretary of the Company or any other person appointed to perform any of the duties of the secretary of the Company including a joint, temporary, assistant or deputy secretary.
Statutes	the 2006 Act, the 1985 Act, the Companies Act 1989, the Electronic Communications Act, the Regulations, FSMA and every other statute (including any orders, regulations or other subordinate legislation made under them) for the time being in force concerning companies incorporated in England and Wales and affecting the Company.
UK Listing Authority	the Financial Services Authority acting in its capacity as competent authority for the purposes of Part VI of FSMA.
United Kingdom	the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
year	calendar year.

2.2 References to writing include references to printing, typewriting, lithography, photography and any other mode or modes of presenting or reproducing words in a visible and non-transitory form.

2.3 Words importing one gender shall (where appropriate) include any other gender and words importing the singular shall (where appropriate) include the plural and vice versa.

2.4 Any words or expressions:-

- (a) defined in the 2006 Act, 1985 Act or the Regulations shall, if not inconsistent with the subject or context and unless otherwise expressly defined in these Articles, bear the same meaning in these Articles save that the word company shall include any body corporate; and
- (b) to which a particular meaning is given in both the 1985 Act and the 2006 Act, in each case as is in force when these Articles are adopted, shall have the meaning given by the 2006 Act,

except where the word or expression is otherwise defined in these Articles.

2.5 References to:-

- (a) an Article by number is to the particular Article of these Articles;
- (b) any section or provision of any statute or of any subordinate legislation, if consistent with the subject or context, include any corresponding or substituted section or provision of any amending, consolidating or replacement statute. This Article does not affect the interpretation of Article 2.4;
- (c) **"executed"** includes any mode of execution;
- (d) **"spouse"** includes, without limitation, a reference to a civil partner;
- (e) a meeting shall not be taken as requiring more than one person to be present if any quorum requirement can be satisfied by one person;

- (f) a member being **“present”** at a meeting means where the member (being an individual) attends in person or if that member (being a corporation) attends by its duly authorised representative, who attends in person, or if the member attends by his or its duly appointed proxy, who attends in person;
- (g) a person includes references to a body corporate and to an unincorporated body of persons;
- (h) where an ordinary resolution of the Company is expressed to be required for any purpose, a special resolution is also effective for that purpose;
- (i) a share (or to a holding of shares) being in uncertificated form or in certificated form are references respectively to that share being an uncertificated unit of a security or a certificated unit of a security;
- (j) a **"cash memorandum account"** are to an account so designated by the Operator of the relevant system concerned.

2.6 Headings in these Articles are for convenience only and shall not affect construction of the Articles.

SHARE CAPITAL

3. The authorised share capital of the Company at the date of adoption of these Articles is £1,480,875 divided into 296,175,000 ordinary shares of 0.5p each
4. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and without prejudice to the rights attaching to any existing shares or class of shares, any share may be issued with such preferred, deferred, or other special rights or such restrictions as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine or, if the Company has not so determined, as the Directors may determine except that no share may be issued at a discount and save as permitted by the Statutes, shall not be allotted except as paid up at least to one-quarter of its nominal value and the whole of any premium thereon.
5. Subject to the provisions of these Articles and to the Statutes the unissued shares in the capital of the Company (whether forming part of the original or any increased capital) shall be at the disposal of the Board, which may offer, allot (with or without a right of renunciation), issue or grant options over such shares to such persons, at such time and for such consideration and upon such terms and conditions as the Board may determine.
6. The Company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Statutes. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, any such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other. The Company may also on any issue of shares pay such brokerage as may be lawful.
7. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and to any rights conferred on the holders of any other shares, shares may be issued on terms that they are, or at the option of the Company or a member are liable, to be redeemed on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by these Articles save that the date on or by which, or dates between which, any such shares are to be or may be redeemed may be fixed by the Board (and if so fixed, the date or dates must be fixed before the shares are issued).
8. Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and (except as otherwise provided by these Articles or by law) the Company shall not be bound by or compelled in any way to recognise any interest in any share, except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the holder.
9. The Company may give financial assistance for the acquisition of shares in the Company to the extent that it is not restricted or otherwise permitted by the Statutes.

VARIATION OF RIGHTS

10. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, whenever the capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) be varied or abrogated, whether or not the Company is being wound up, either with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-quarters in nominal amount of the issued shares of the affected class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of shares of that class (but not otherwise).
11. All the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to every such separate general meeting, except that:-
- 11.1 the necessary quorum at any such meeting other than an adjourned meeting shall be two persons holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal amount of the issued shares of the class in question and at an adjourned meeting one person holding shares of the class in question or his proxy; and
- 11.2 the holder of shares of the class in question shall, on a poll, have one vote in respect of every share of such class held by him.
12. Subject to the terms on which any shares may be issued, the rights or privileges attached to any class of shares in the capital of the Company shall be deemed not to be varied or abrogated by the creation or issue of any new shares ranking *pari passu* in all respects (save as to the date from which such new shares shall rank for dividend) with or subsequent to those already issued or by anything done by the Company pursuant to Article 57.
13. The provisions of Articles 10 to 12 shall apply to the variation or abrogation of the special rights attached to some only of the shares of any class as if such group of shares of the class differently treated formed a separate class.

14. SHARES IN UNCERTIFICATED FORM

- 14.1 The Directors shall have power to implement such arrangements as they may, in their absolute discretion, think fit in order for any class of share to be a participating security (subject always to the Regulations and the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned). Where they do so, Articles 14.2 and 14.3 shall commence to have effect immediately prior to the time at which the Operator of the relevant system concerned permits the class of share concerned to be a participating security.
- 14.2 In relation to any class of share which is, for the time being, a participating security, and for so long as such class remains a participating security, no provision of these Articles shall apply or have effect to the extent that it is in any respect inconsistent with:-
- (a) the holding of shares of that class in uncertificated form;
 - (b) the transfer of title to shares of that class by means of a relevant system; or
 - (c) the Regulations.
- 14.3 Without prejudice to the generality of Article 14.2 and notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, where any class of share is, for the time being, a participating security (such class being referred to hereinafter as the "**Relevant Class**):-
- (a) the register relating to the Relevant Class shall be maintained at all times in the United Kingdom;
 - (b) shares of the Relevant Class may be issued in uncertificated form in accordance with and subject as provided in the Regulations;

- (c) unless the Directors otherwise determine, shares of the Relevant Class held by the same holder or joint holder in certificated form and uncertificated form shall be treated as separate holdings;
- (d) shares of the Relevant Class may be changed from uncertificated to certificated form, and from certificated to uncertificated form, in accordance with and subject as provided in the Regulations;
- (e) title to shares of the Relevant Class which are recorded on the register as being held in uncertificated form may be transferred by means of the relevant system concerned and accordingly (and in particular) Articles 42, 43 and 45 shall not apply in respect of such shares to the extent that those Articles require or contemplate the effecting of a transfer by an instrument in writing and the production of a certificate for the share to be transferred;
- (f) the Company shall comply with the provisions of Regulations 25 and 26 in relation to the Relevant Class and Article 48 in particular shall be read as subject to Regulation 26;
- (g) the provisions of these Articles with respect to meetings of or including holders of the Relevant Class, including notices of such meeting, shall have effect subject to the provisions of Regulation 41; and
- (h) Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall not apply so as to require the Company to issue a certificate to any person holding shares of the Relevant Class in uncertificated form.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

- 15. Every person (except a person in respect of whom the Company is not by law required to complete and have ready for delivery a certificate) whose name is entered as a holder of any share in the register shall be entitled without payment to receive within two months of allotment or lodgment with the Company of a transfer of such shares one certificate in respect of each class of shares held by him or, with the consent of the Board and upon payment of such reasonable out-of-pocket expenses for every certificate after the first as the Board shall determine, to several certificates, each for one or more of his shares. Shares of different classes may not be included in the same certificate.
- 16. Where a holder of any share (except a stock exchange nominee) has transferred a part of the shares comprised in his holding he shall be entitled to a certificate for the balance without charge.
- 17. 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.
- 18. The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for shares held jointly by several persons and delivery of a certificate to the joint holder who is first named in the register shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them.
- 19. In the case of shares held jointly by several persons any such request mentioned in Articles 15, 16 or 17 may only be made by the joint holder who is first named in the register.
- 20. Every certificate shall be executed by the Company in such manner as the Board, having regard to the Statutes and the listing requirements of the UK Listing Authority or London Stock Exchange (as appropriate), may authorise. Every certificate shall specify the number, class and distinguishing number (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount paid up thereon.
- 21. The Board may by resolution decide, either generally or in any particular case or cases, that any signatures on any certificates for shares or any other form of security at any time issued by the Company need not be autographic but may be applied to the certificate by some mechanical means or may be printed on them or that the certificates need not be signed by any person.

22. If a share certificate is worn out, defaced, lost or destroyed, it may be replaced without charge (other than exceptional out of pocket expenses) and otherwise on such terms (if any) as to evidence and/or indemnity (with or without security) as the Board may require. In the case where the certificate is worn out or defaced, it may be renewed only upon delivery of the certificate to the Company.

LIEN

23. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all money (whether presently due or not) payable in respect of that share. The Board may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Article.
24. The Company may sell in such manner as the Board decides any shares on which the Company has a lien, if a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and is not paid within fourteen clear days after notice in writing has been served on the holder of the shares in question or the person entitled to such shares by reason of death or bankruptcy of the holder or otherwise by operation of law demanding payment of the sum presently payable and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold.
25. To give effect to any such sale the Board may authorise some person to execute any instrument of transfer of the shares sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The title of the transferee to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings relating to the sale, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money.
26. The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs of such sale, shall be applied in or towards satisfaction of the liability in respect of which the lien exists so far as the same is presently payable, and any residue shall (upon surrender to the Company for cancellation of the certificate for the shares sold (where applicable) and subject to a like lien for any moneys not presently payable or any liability or engagement not likely to be presently fulfilled or discharged as existed upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the holder of (or person entitled by transmission to) the shares immediately before the sale.

CALLS ON SHARES

27. Subject to the terms of allotment of any shares, the Board may make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of the nominal value of the shares or by way of premium); provided that (subject as aforesaid) no call on any share shall be payable within one month from the date fixed for the payment of the last preceding call and that at least fourteen clear days' notice shall be given of every call specifying the time or times, place of payment and the amount called on the members' shares. A call may be revoked in whole or in part or the time fixed for its payment postponed in whole or in part by the Board at any time before receipt by the Company of the sum due thereunder.
28. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising the call was passed and may be made payable by instalments.
29. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of the share.
30. Each member shall pay to the Company, at the time and place of payment specified in the notice of the call, the amount called on his shares. A person on whom a call is made will remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made.
31. If a sum called in respect of a share shall not be paid before or on the day appointed for payment, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest on the sum from the day fixed for payment to the time of actual payment at such rate, not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum, as the Board may decide, together with all expenses that may have been incurred by the Company by

reason of such non-payment, but the Board may waive payment of interest and such expenses wholly or in part. No dividend or other payment or distribution in respect of any such share shall be paid or distributed and no other rights which would otherwise normally be exercisable in accordance with these Articles may be exercised by a holder of any such share so long as any such sum or any interest or expenses payable in accordance with this Article in relation thereto remains due.

32. Any sum which becomes payable by the terms of allotment of a share whether on allotment or on any other fixed date or as an instalment of a call and whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium, shall for the purposes of these Articles be deemed to be a call duly made, notified and payable on the date on which, by the terms of allotment or in the notice of the call, it becomes payable. In the case of non-payment all the provisions of these Articles relating to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture and otherwise shall apply as if such sum had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.
33. The Board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member willing to advance it all or any part of the money (whether on account of the nominal value of the shares or by way of premium) uncalled and unpaid upon any shares held by him, and may pay upon all or any of the money so advanced (until it would but for the advance become presently payable) interest at such rate (if any) not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum, as the Board may decide. No sum paid in advance of calls shall entitle the holder of a share in respect thereof to any portion of a dividend or other payment or distribution subsequently declared in respect of any period prior to the date upon which such sum would, but for such payment, become presently payable.
34. The Board may on the allotment of shares differentiate between the allottees or holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.

FORFEITURE

35. If a member fails to pay the whole or any part of any call or instalment of a call on the day fixed for payment, the Board may, at any time thereafter during such time as any part of such call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any accrued interest and any costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of the non-payment.
36. The notice shall fix a further day (not being less than seven clear days from the date 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 at or before the time and at the place specified, the shares on which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited. The Board may accept the surrender of any share liable to be forfeited upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed and, subject to any such terms and conditions, a surrendered share shall be treated as if it had been forfeited.
37. If the requirements of the notice are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may, at any time before the payments required by the notice have been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect. Every forfeiture shall include all dividends and other payments or distributions declared in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid or distributed before forfeiture. Forfeiture shall be deemed to occur at the time of the passing of the said resolution of the Board.
38. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, a forfeited share shall be deemed to be the property of the Company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of upon such terms and in such manner as the Board decides, either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder or to any other person, and at any time before sale, re-allotment or other disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the Board decides. The Company shall not exercise any voting rights in respect of such a share. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person the Board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share.

39. When any share has been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be served upon the person who was before forfeiture the holder, or the person entitled to the share by transmission, and an entry of the forfeiture, with the date of the forfeiture, shall be entered in the register, but no forfeiture shall be invalidated by any failure to give such notice or make such entry.
40. A person any of whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation the certificate for the shares forfeited, but shall, notwithstanding the forfeiture, remain liable to pay to the Company all money which at the date of forfeiture was then payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares, with interest on such money at such rate, not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum, as the Board may decide from the date of forfeiture until payment. The Board may, if it thinks fit, waive the payment of all or part of such money and/or the interest payable thereon.
41. A statutory declaration by a Director or the secretary that a share has been duly forfeited or surrendered on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. The statutory declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer if necessary) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration (if any) nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, surrender, sale, re-allotment or disposal of the share.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

42. The instrument of transfer of a share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the Board may approve. All transfers of uncertificated shares shall be made in accordance with and be subject to the provisions of the Regulations and the facilities and requirements of the relevant system and, subject thereto, in accordance with any arrangements made by the Directors pursuant to Article 14.
43. The instrument of transfer of a certificated share shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and (in the case of a partly paid share) by or on behalf of the transferee. The transferor (whether of a certificated or uncertificated share) shall be deemed to remain the holder until the name of the transferee is entered in the register.
44. The Board may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to register any transfer of shares (whether certificated or uncertificated) all or any of which are not fully paid provided that, where any such shares are admitted to the Daily Official List or to trading on AIM, 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. If the Directors refuse to register a transfer they shall, in accordance with section 771 of the 2006 Act, 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 together with reasons for the refusal. The Directors shall provide the transferee with such further information about the reasons for the refusal as the transferee shall reasonably request.
45. The Board may also refuse to register any transfer of shares, unless:-
- 45.1 the instrument of transfer is lodged (duly stamped if the Statutes so require) at the office or at such other place as the Board may appoint, accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence (if any) as the Board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer (and if the instrument of transfer is executed by some other person on his behalf, the authority of that person to do so) provided that in the case of a transfer by a recognised person where a certificate has not been issued in respect of the share, the lodgment of share certificates shall not be necessary; and
- 45.2 the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share; and
- 45.3 in the case of a transfer to joint holders, they do not exceed four in number.

46. The Company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the Board refuses to register (except in the case of fraud) shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.
47. If the Board refuses to register a transfer, it shall within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged with the Company send to the transferee notice of the refusal.
48. The registration of transfers of shares or of any class of shares may be suspended and the register closed at such times and for such periods as the Board may from time to time decide, provided that it shall not be closed for more than thirty business days in any calendar year.
49. No fee shall be payable to the Company for the registration of any transfer or any other document relating to or affecting the title to any share or for making any entry in the register affecting the title to any share.
50. Nothing in these Articles shall preclude the Directors from recognising a renunciation of the allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

51. If a member dies the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder and his personal representatives or administrators where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders shall be the only person(s) recognised by the Company as having any title to his shares but nothing contained in these Articles shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share held by him solely or jointly with other persons.
52. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or by operation of law may, upon such evidence as to his title being produced as may be reasonably required by the Board and subject to these Articles, elect either to be registered as the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the holder. If the person elects to become the holder he shall give notice in writing to that effect. If the person shall elect to have another person registered, he shall execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. All the provisions of these Articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer as if the death or bankruptcy of the member or other event giving rise to the transmission had not occurred and the notice or instrument of transfer were an instrument of transfer executed by the member.
53. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or by operation of law shall, subject to the requirements of these Articles and to the provisions of this Article, be entitled to receive, and may give a good discharge for, all dividends and other money payable in respect of the share, but he shall not be entitled to receive notice of or to attend or vote at meetings of the Company or at any separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or to any of the rights or privileges of a member until he shall have become a holder in respect of the share in question. The Board may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered or to transfer the share and if the notice is not complied with within sixty days the Board may withhold payment of all dividends and other distributions and payments declared in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

54. The Company may by ordinary resolution:-
 - 54.1 increase its share capital by such sum to be divided into shares of such amount and having such rights as the resolution shall prescribe;
 - 54.2 consolidate all or any of its share capital into shares of a larger amount than its existing shares;
 - 54.3 subject to the provisions of the Statutes, sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of a smaller amount (provided that the proportion between the amount paid and the amount (if any)

unpaid on each reduced share shall be the same as it was in the case of the share from which the reduced share is derived) and the resolution may determine that as between the holders of such the shares resulting from the sub-division any of them may have any preference or advantage or be subject to any restriction as compared with the others; and

- 54.4 cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been subscribed for, or agreed to be subscribed for, by any person, and diminish the amount of its authorised share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.
55. Whenever as a result of a consolidation of shares any members would become entitled to fractions of a share the Board may deal with the fractions as it thinks fit and in particular may, on behalf of those members, sell the shares representing the fractions for the best price reasonably obtainable to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale (subject to retention by the Company of amounts not exceeding £3 (or such other amount as the Board may, in its sole discretion, determine) the cost of distribution of which would be disproportionate to the amounts involved) in due proportion among those members, and the Board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings relating to the sale.
56. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve any share premium account and/or any other non-distributable reserves in any way.

PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES

57. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and to the rights attaching to any class of shares, the Company may purchase, or may enter into a contract under which it will or may purchase, all or any of its own shares of any class (including any redeemable shares). Every contract providing for the purchase by the Company of shares in the Company or under which the Company may (subject to any conditions) become entitled or obliged to purchase shares in the Company shall be authorised by such resolution of the Company as may be required by the Statutes.
58. Neither the Company nor the Board shall be required to select the shares to be purchased rateably or in any other manner as between the holders of shares of the same class or as between them and the holders of shares of any other class or in accordance with the rights as to dividends or capital conferred by any class of shares.

GENERAL MEETINGS

59. The Company shall hold annual general meetings which shall be convened by the Board in accordance with the Statutes. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called general meetings.
60. The Board may call a general meeting whenever it thinks fit, and, on the requisition of members in accordance with the 2006 Act, it shall forthwith proceed to convene a general meeting for a date not more than twenty-eight days after the date of the notice convening the meeting. If there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient Directors to call a general meeting, any Director or, if there is no Director within the United Kingdom, any member of the Company may call a general meeting.
61. The Directors shall comply with the Statutes regarding the giving and the circulation, on the requisition of the members, of notices, of resolutions and of statements with respect to matters relating to any resolution to be proposed or business to be dealt with at any general meeting of the Company.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

62. Timing

- 62.1 An annual general meeting shall be called by at least twenty-one clear days' notice in writing. All other general meetings shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice in writing.
- 62.2 Subject to the 2006 Act and the 1985 Act, and although called by shorter notice than that specified in Article 62.1, a general meeting is deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:
- (a) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting; and
 - (b) in the case of any other general meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority who together hold not less than 95 per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right.
- 62.3 The notice of the meeting (which shall include any notice given by means of a website) shall specify:-
- (a) whether the meeting is an annual general meeting or a general meeting;
 - (b) the day, time and place of the meeting;
 - (c) the general nature of the business to be transacted;
 - (d) if the meeting is convened to consider a special resolution, the text of the special resolution and the intention to propose the resolution as such; and
 - (e) with reasonable prominence, that a member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend and, on a poll, vote instead of him and that a proxy need not also be a member.
- 62.4 Subject to the provisions of these Articles, to the rights attaching to any class of shares and to any restriction imposed on any holder, notice shall be given to all members, the Directors and the auditors.
- 62.5 Subject to and in accordance to the Statutes, the board may determine that persons entitled to receive notices of meetings are those persons entered on the register at the close of business on a day determined by the board, provided that, if the Company is a participating issuer, the day determined by the board may not be more than 21 days before the day that the relevant notice of meeting is being sent.
- 62.6 Where notice of a meeting is given by means of a website, such notice must be available on the website until the conclusion of the meeting.
63. The accidental omission to send a notice of any meeting, or (where forms of proxy are sent out with notices) to send a form of proxy with a notice to any person entitled to receive the same, or the non-receipt of a notice of meeting or form of proxy by such a person, shall not invalidate the proceedings at the meeting.
64. If the Directors, in their absolute discretion, consider that it is impractical or unreasonable for any reason to hold a general meeting on the date or at the time or place specified in the notice calling the general meeting, they may postpone the general meeting to another date, time and/or place. When a meeting is so postponed, notice of the date, time and place of the postponed meeting shall be placed in at least two national newspapers in the United Kingdom. Notice of the business to be transacted at such postponed meeting shall not be required.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

65. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at a general meeting, and also all business that is transacted at an annual general meeting with the exception of sanctioning or declaring

dividends, the consideration of the accounts and balance sheet, the reports of the Directors and auditors and any other documents required to be annexed to the balance sheet, the appointment of Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation or otherwise, the appointment of auditors where special notice of such appointment is not required by the Statutes, and the fixing of, or the determining of the method of fixing, the remuneration of the auditors and the giving, variation or renewal of any authority of the Board for the purposes of section 80 of the 1985 Act or section 549 of the 2006 Act (as applicable) or any power pursuant to section 95 of the 1985 Act or sections 570 and 571 of the 2006 Act (as applicable).

- 66.** No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present but the absence of a quorum shall not preclude the choice or appointment of a chairman in accordance with these Articles (which shall not be treated as part of the business of the meeting). Subject to Article 67 two members present in person or by a person authorised under section 323 of the 2006 Act to act as representative (in the case of a corporate member) or by proxy and entitled to vote shall be a quorum for all purposes, unless:
- 66.1 each is a member only because he is authorised to act as the representative of a corporation in relation to the meeting and they are representatives of the same corporation; or
- 66.2 each is a member only because he is appointed as proxy of a member in relation to the meeting, and they are proxies of the same member.
- 67.** If within fifteen minutes from the time fixed for the meeting a quorum is not present or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of members, shall be dissolved and in any other case it shall stand adjourned to such day and to such time and place (being not less than fourteen nor more than twenty eight days thereafter) as may be fixed by the chairman of the meeting. At such adjourned meeting a quorum shall be two members present in person or by representative (in the case of a corporate member) or by proxy and entitled to vote. If a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes from the time fixed for holding the adjourned meeting or if during the adjourned meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the adjourned meeting shall be dissolved. The Company shall give at least seven clear days' notice in writing of any meeting adjourned through lack of a quorum and such notice shall state the quorum requirement.
- 68.** The chairman of the Board or in his absence the deputy chairman shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the Company. If there is no such chairman or deputy chairman, or if at any meeting neither the chairman nor the deputy chairman is present within fifteen minutes after the time fixed for holding the meeting or if neither is willing to act as chairman of the meeting, the Directors present shall choose one of themselves or if no Director is present, or if all the Directors present decline to take the chair, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of themselves to be chairman of the meeting.
- 69.** The Board may implement, at general meetings of the Company, such security arrangements as it shall think appropriate to which members, representatives (in the case of corporate members) and their proxies shall be subject. The Board shall be entitled to refuse entry to the meeting to any such member, representative or proxy who fails to comply with such security arrangements.
- 70.** The chairman of each general meeting of the Company may take such action as he considers appropriate to permit the orderly conduct of the business of the meeting as set out in the notice of the meeting.
- 71.** Without prejudice to any other power of adjournment which he may have under these Articles or at common law, the chairman of a 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 indefinitely) and from place to place. No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting except business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. Where a meeting is adjourned for an indefinite period the time and place for the adjourned meeting shall be fixed by the Board. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more or for an indefinite period, seven clear days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the time of the

adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted shall be given in the same manner as in the case of an original meeting. Save as provided in these Articles it shall not otherwise be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

72. If it appears to the chairman that the meeting place specified in the notice convening the meeting is inadequate to accommodate all members entitled and wishing to attend, the meeting shall nevertheless be duly constituted and its proceedings valid provided that the chairman is satisfied that adequate facilities are available to ensure that any member who is unable to be accommodated is nonetheless able to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened and to hear and see all persons present who speak (whether by the use of microphones, loud-speakers, audio-visual communications equipment or otherwise), whether in the meeting place or elsewhere, and to be heard and seen by all other persons so present in the same manner.

73. At any general meeting (which includes, for the avoidance of doubt, any annual general meeting) a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a poll.

74. Polls

74.1 A poll shall be taken in such manner as the chairman of the meeting may direct. The chairman may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a time and place for declaring the result of the poll which, unless the Chairman of the meeting directs otherwise, shall be on the same date and at the same place as the meeting at which the poll was taken. The result of a poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was taken.

74.2 In accordance with the Statutes, the Company shall disclose on its website the results of a poll taken at a general meeting (together with such other information as is required by the Statutes) and shall, subject to and in accordance with the Statutes, obtain and disclose on such website an independent report on a poll if required to do so by the members of the Company.

74.3 No objection may be made to the qualification of a voter or to the counting of, or failure to count, in a poll, except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the poll objected to is given or at which the error occurs. An objection properly made shall be referred to the chairman and only invalidates the decision of the meeting on any resolution if, in the opinion of the chairman, it is of sufficient magnitude to affect the decision of the meeting. The decision of the chairman on such matters is conclusive and binding on all concerned.

75. A poll shall be taken forthwith unless the Chairman of the meeting directs otherwise but in any case not more than twenty-eight days after the meeting at which the resolution was put to the vote. Any business other than that upon which a poll has been taken may be proceeded with pending the completion of the poll. No notice need be given of a poll not taken forthwith if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which the relevant resolution was put to the vote. In any other case, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

76. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting at which the poll is taken shall be entitled to a further or casting vote in addition to the votes to which he may be entitled as a member or as a representative or proxy of a member.

77. All the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to every separate meeting of the holders of any class of share in the Company, except as provided in Article 10 when the provisions of Article 11 shall apply.

78. A Director shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company. The chairman of the meeting may invite any other person to attend and speak at any general meeting where he considers that this will assist in the deliberations of the meeting.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

79. Subject to any terms as to voting upon which any shares may be issued or may for the time being be held and to the provisions of these Articles, every member present in person or by representative (in the case of a corporate member) or by proxy shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder. A member entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.
80. 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 in respect of the joint holding.
81. A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court or official having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) that he is or may be suffering from mental disorder or is otherwise incapable of running his affairs may vote by his guardian, receiver, curator bonis or other person authorised for that purpose and appointed by the court, and any such guardian, receiver, curator bonis or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy provided that evidence to the satisfaction of the Board of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be deposited at the office, or at such other place or by such other means as is specified in accordance with these Articles for the deposit of instruments of proxy, not less than forty eight hours (such forty eight hours not including any part of a day which is not a working day) before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to vote is to be exercised and in default the right to vote shall not be exercisable.
82. No member shall, unless the Board otherwise determines, be entitled to vote at any general meeting or at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the Company have been paid.
83. Where, in respect of any shares of the Company, any holder or any other person appearing to be interested in such shares held by a member has been issued with a notice pursuant to section 793 of the 2006 Act (a "statutory notice") and has failed in relation to any shares (the "default shares") to comply with the statutory notice and to give the Company the information required by such notice within the prescribed period from the date of the statutory notice, then the Board may serve on the holder of such default shares a notice (a "**disenfranchisement notice**") whereupon the following sanctions shall apply:-
- 83.1 such holder shall not with effect from the service of the disenfranchisement notice be entitled in respect of the default shares to be present or to vote (either in person or by representative or by proxy) either at any general meeting or at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares or on any poll or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to any such meeting or poll; and
- 83.2 where such shares represent not less than 0.25 per cent. in nominal value of the issued shares of their class:-
- (a) any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of the default shares shall be withheld by the Company which shall not be under any obligation to pay interest on it and the holder shall not be entitled under Article 188 to elect to receive shares instead of that dividend; and
 - (b) no transfer, other than an excepted transfer, of any shares in certificated form held by the holder shall be registered unless:-
 - (i) the holder is not himself in default as regards supplying the information required; and

- (ii) the holder proves to the satisfaction of the Board that no person in default as regards supplying such information is interested in any of the shares the subject of the transfer.

84. Any new shares in the Company issued in right of default shares shall be subject to the same sanctions as apply to the default shares provided that any sanctions applying to, or to a right to, new shares by virtue of this Article shall cease to have effect when the sanctions applying to the related default shares cease to have effect (and shall be suspended or cancelled if and to the extent that the sanctions applying to the related default shares are suspended or cancelled) and provided further that Article 84 shall apply to the exclusion of this Article if the Company gives a separate notice under section 793 of the 2006 Act in relation to the new shares.
85. The Company may at any time withdraw a disenfranchisement notice by serving on the holder of the default shares a notice in writing to that effect (a "**withdrawal notice**"), and a disenfranchisement notice shall be deemed to have been withdrawn at the end of the period of 7 days (or such shorter period as the Directors may determine) following receipt by the Company of the information required by the statutory notice in respect of all the shares to which the disenfranchisement notice related.
86. Unless and until a withdrawal notice is duly served in relation thereto or a disenfranchisement notice in relation thereto is deemed to have been withdrawn or the shares to which a disenfranchisement notice relates are transferred by means of an excepted transfer, the sanctions referred to in Articles 84 and 85 shall continue to apply.
87. Where, on the basis of information obtained from a holder in respect of any share held by him, the Company issues a notice pursuant to section 793 of the 2006 Act to any other person and such person fails to give the Company the information thereby required within the prescribed period and the Board serves a disenfranchisement notice upon such person, it shall at the same time send a copy of the disenfranchisement notice to the holder of such share, but the accidental omission to do so, or the non-receipt by the holder of the copy, shall not invalidate or otherwise affect the application of Articles 84 and 85.
88. For the purpose of these Articles:-
- 88.1 a person other than the holder of a share shall be treated as appearing to be interested in that share if the holder has informed the Company that the person is, or may be, so interested or if (after taking into account the said notification and any other relevant notification pursuant to section 793 of the 2006 Act) the Company knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person in question is or may be interested in the share;
- 88.2 "**interested**" shall be construed as it is for the purpose of section 793 of the 2006 Act;
- 88.3 reference to a person having failed to give the Company the information required by a notice, or being in default as regards supplying such information, includes:-
- (a) reference to his having failed or refused to give all or any part of it; and
 - (b) reference to his having given information which he knows to be false in a material particular or having recklessly given information which is false in a material particular;
- 88.4 the "**prescribed period**" means:-
- (a) in a case where the default shares represent at least 0.25 per cent. of their class, fourteen days; and
 - (b) in any other case, twenty-eight days;
- 88.5 an "**excepted transfer**" means, in relation to any share held by a holder:-

- (a) a transfer pursuant to acceptance of an offer made to all the holders (or all the holders other than the person making the offer and his nominees) of the shares in the Company to acquire those shares or a specified proportion of them, or to all the holders (or all the holders other than the person making the offer and his nominees) of a particular class of those shares to acquire the shares of that class or a specified proportion of them; or
 - (b) a transfer in consequence of a sale made through a recognised investment exchange (as recognised by the Financial Services Authority under Part XVIII of FSMA) or any other stock exchange outside the United Kingdom on which the Company's shares are normally traded; or
 - (c) a transfer which is shown to the satisfaction of the Board to be made in consequence of a bona fide sale of the whole of the beneficial interest in the share to a person who is unconnected with the holder and with any other person appearing to be interested in the share.
- 89.** Nothing contained in these Articles shall prejudice or affect the right of the Company to apply to the court for an order under section 794 of the 2006 Act and in connection with such an application or intended application or otherwise to require information on shorter notice than the prescribed period.
- 90.** If any objection shall be raised as to the qualification of any voter or if any votes have been counted which should not have been counted or it shall be alleged that any votes have not been counted which ought to have been counted the objection or allegation shall not vitiate the decision on any resolution unless the same is raised or pointed out at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered or at which the alleged error occurs. Any objection or allegation made in due time shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting, and shall only vitiate the decision of the meeting on any resolution if the chairman decides that the objection or allegation is justified and that the decision of the meeting may have been affected. The decision of the chairman shall be final and conclusive.
- 91.** 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 proposed as a special resolution no amendment to it (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error) may in any event be considered or voted upon.
- 92.** Forms of instrument of proxy shall be sent by the Company to all persons entitled to notice of and to attend and vote at any meeting, and shall provide for voting both for and against all resolutions to be proposed at that meeting other than resolutions relating to the procedure of the meeting. The accidental omission to send an instrument of proxy or the non-receipt thereof by any member entitled to attend and vote at a meeting shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting. The instrument of proxy shall be executed by or on behalf of the appointor and shall be deemed to confer authority to demand, or concur in demanding, a poll and to vote on any amendment of a resolution put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit. A corporation may appoint a corporate representative in accordance with Article 94 or execute an instrument of proxy either under seal or under the hand of two directors, a director and the secretary or a duly authorised officer. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the Board may allow a proxy to be appointed in electronic form, by telephone or by facsimile, subject to any limitations, conditions or restrictions that the Board decides. If the Board allows a proxy to be appointed in such manner, this Article 92 shall not apply so as to require the appointor to execute an instrument of proxy in writing or, if the appointor is a corporation, to execute an instrument of proxy under its common seal or otherwise. The Board may establish such procedures as it deems appropriate to receive and verify the validity and acceptance of proxy appointments delivered in such manner.
- 93. Corporations**

- 93.1 Any corporation which is a member of the Company may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its representative or representatives at any meeting of the Company.
- 93.2 Subject to Article 94, any corporation which is a member of the Company may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person or, as provided in Article 94, if such corporation is the Nominee acting in its capacity as such, persons, as it thinks fit to act as its representative (or, as the case may be, representatives) at any meeting of the Company or of any class of members of the Company, and (except as otherwise provided in these Articles) the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents (in respect of that part of the corporation's holding to which its authorisation relates, in the case of an authorisation of more than one person) as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company. A certified copy of such a resolution shall be deposited at the office not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or first meeting at which the person so authorised is to act, or, in the case of a poll taken subsequent to the meeting or first meeting, not less than twenty-four hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, and unless such certified copy of such resolution is so deposited the authority granted by such resolution shall not be treated as valid. Where certified copies of two or more valid but differing resolutions authorising any person or persons to act as the representative of any corporation pursuant to this Article at the same meeting in relation to the same share are deposited at the office, the resolution, a certified copy of which is deposited with the Company (in accordance with this Article) last in time (regardless of the date of such certified copy or of the date upon which the resolution set out there was passed), shall be treated as revoking and replacing all other such authorities as regards that share but if the Company is unable to determine which of any such two or more valid but differing resolutions was the one so deposited last in time, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share. The authority granted by any such resolution shall, unless the contrary is stated in the certified copy thereof deposited with the Company pursuant to this Article, be treated as valid for any adjournment of any meeting at which such authority may be used as well as at such meeting. A corporation which is a member of the Company and holds different classes of shares may authorise one or more different persons for each class of share held.

94. For the purposes of these Articles:

- 94.1 "**Investor**" means a person, not being a registered shareholder, but being the beneficial holder of shares held on its behalf by the Nominee and "**Nominee**" means Share Nominees Limited, the registered shareholder holding shares on behalf of an Investor.
- 94.2 The Nominee shall be entitled to appoint more than one Investor as its representative or to appoint a representative in respect of part or parts of its holding provided that the Company receives from the Nominee, not more than 7 days and not less than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting, a notice in a form reasonably acceptable to the Directors stating:
- (a) that the Investor is authorised to represent the Nominee at the relevant meeting;
 - (b) the part of the Nominee's holding to which the authorisation relates, being the number of shares of which the Nominee is the registered holder in which the Investor is interested; and
 - (c) that the Nominee has not and will not appoint any other person as its representative, except in respect of other shares of which the Nominee is the registered holder.

95. Proxy instruments

- 95.1 A proxy need not be a member of the Company. 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. Deposit of an instrument of proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or any adjournment thereof. Subject to Article 95.2, an instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing in the usual form (or in another form approved by the board) and shall be accepted by the Company as valid when accompanied

by the power of attorney or other written authority (if any) under which it is signed, or an office or notarially certified copy or a copy certified in accordance with the Powers of Attorney Act 1971 (as amended) or (if relevant) under the Enduring Powers of Attorney Act 1985 (or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) of any such power or written authority.

95.2 Subject to the Statutes, the board may accept the appointment of a proxy received by electronic means on such terms and subject to such conditions as it considers fit. The appointment of a proxy received by electronic means shall not be subject to the requirements of Article 95.1. The board may require the production of any evidence it considers necessary to determine the validity of such an appointment.

95.3 The form of instrument of proxy shall be:

- (a) subject to Articles 95.3(c) and 95.3(d) in the case of an instrument of proxy in hard copy form, deposited at the office (or at such other place as shall be specified in the notice of meeting or in any instrument of proxy or other document accompanying the same) not less than forty eight hours (excluding any part of a day that is not a working day) before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument of proxy proposes to vote,
- (b) subject to Articles 95.3(c) and 95.3(d) below in the case of an instrument of proxy sent by electronic means where the Company has given an electronic address:
 - (i) in the instrument calling the meeting; or
 - (ii) in an instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting; or
 - (iii) in an invitation to appoint a proxy issued by the Company in relation to the meeting

received at such address not less than forty eight hours (excluding any part of a day that is not a working day) before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument of proxy proposes to vote,

- (c) in the case of a meeting adjourned for less than twenty eight days but more than forty eight hours or in the case of a poll taken more than forty eight hours after it is demanded, deposited or received as required by Articles 95.3(a) and 95.3(b) not less than twenty four hours (excluding any part of a day that is not a working day) before the time appointed for the holding of the adjourned meeting or the taking of the poll,
- (d) in the case of a meeting adjourned for not more than forty-eight hours or where a poll is not taken forthwith but is taken less than forty-eight hours after it was demanded, the instrument of proxy together with any other documents required to be deposited pursuant to Articles 95.3(a) and 95.3.(b) shall be deemed to have been duly deposited or received if handed to the chairman of the adjourned meeting or at the meeting at which the poll is to be taken at any time prior to the commencement of such meeting and if so delivered the instrument of proxy shall be treated as valid.

95.4 The deposit or delivery of an instrument of proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting at the meeting or at any adjourned meeting. When two or more valid but differing instruments of proxy are deposited or delivered in respect of the same share for the use at the same meeting, the one which is deposited or delivered with the Company (in accordance with the provisions of this Article) last in time (regardless of its date or of the date of its execution) shall be treated as replacing and revoking any others as regards that share and if the Company is unable to determine which of any such two or more valid but differing instruments of proxy was so deposited or delivered last in time, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.

- 95.5 No instrument of proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date stated in it as the date of its execution.
- 95.6 The instrument of proxy shall, unless the contrary is stated, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates.
- 95.7 A vote given by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid, notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting, unless notice of the determination shall have been received by the Company at the office (or other place at which the instrument of proxy was duly deposited) or by electronic means before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the instrument of proxy is used or, in the case of a poll taken otherwise than on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting, the time appointed for taking the poll.

AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS

96. No amendment to a resolution:
- 96.1 duly proposed as a special resolution (other than an amendment to correct a patent error) may be considered and voted on; or
- 96.2 duly proposed as an ordinary resolution (other than an amendment to correct a patent error) may be considered or voted on unless either:
- (a) at least forty eight hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the ordinary resolution is to be considered, notice of the terms of the amendment and intention to move it has been lodged at the office; or
 - (b) the chairman in his absolute discretion decides that the amendment may be considered or voted on.

If an amendment proposed to a resolution under consideration is ruled out of order by the chairman the proceedings on the substantive resolution are not invalidated by an error in his ruling.

POWERS OF THE BOARD

97. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the memorandum of association of the Company, these Articles and any directions given by special resolution, the business of the Company shall be managed by the Board, which may exercise all the powers of the Company. No alteration of the memorandum of association of the Company or of these Articles and no directions given by special resolution shall invalidate any prior act of the Board which would have been valid if such alteration had not been made or such direction had not been given. The general powers given by this Article shall not be limited or restricted by any special authority or power given to the Board by any other Article.
98. The Board may from time to time make such arrangements as it thinks fit for the management and transaction of the Company's affairs in the United Kingdom or elsewhere and may for that purpose appoint local boards, managers, inspectors and agents and delegate to them any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the Board (other than the power to borrow and make calls) with power to sub-delegate and may authorise the members of any local board or any of them to fill any vacancies therein and to act notwithstanding such vacancies. Any such appointment or delegation may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board thinks fit. The Board may at any time remove any person so appointed and may vary or annul such delegation but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of such removal, variation or annulment shall be affected by it.
99. The Board may from time to time by power of attorney appoint any company, firm or person, or any fluctuating body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Board, to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and

discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Board under these Articles) and for such period and subject to such conditions as it may think fit. Any such power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection or convenience of persons dealing with any such attorney as the Board may think fit and may also authorise any such attorney to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him. The Board may revoke or vary any such appointment but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of such revocation or variation shall be affected by it.

100. The Board may delegate any of its powers to any committee consisting of one or more Directors. It may also delegate to any managing Director or any Director holding any other executive office or any other Director such of its powers as it considers desirable to be exercised by him. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the Board may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of its own powers and may be revoked or altered but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of such revocation or variation shall be affected by it. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by these Articles regulating the proceedings of the Board so far as they are capable of applying. If any such committee determines to co-opt persons other than Directors on to such committee, the number of such co-opted persons shall be less than one half of the total number of members of the committee and no resolution of the committee shall be effective unless a majority of the members of the committee present at the meeting concerned are Directors.

BORROWING POWERS

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

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

102. Unless and until otherwise determined by ordinary resolution of the Company, the Directors (other than alternate Directors) shall be not less than 2 nor more than 20 in number of which one Director is to be a natural person.
103. A Director shall not be required to hold any shares of the Company by way of qualification.
104. No person shall be or become incapable of being appointed or reappointed a Director by reason of his having attained the age of seventy or any other age, nor shall any special notice be required in connection with the appointment or reappointment or the approval of the appointment or reappointment of such person and no Director shall vacate his office at any time by reason of the fact that he has attained the age of seventy or any other age. Where any general meeting of the Company is convened at which, to the knowledge of the Board, a Director will be proposed for appointment or reappointment who will at the date of the meeting be seventy or more, the Board shall give notice of his age in the notice convening the meeting or in any document accompanying the notice, but the accidental omission to do so shall not invalidate any proceedings or any appointment or reappointment of that Director at that meeting.
105. If the number of Directors is reduced below the minimum number fixed in accordance with these Articles, the Directors for the time being may act for the purpose of filling up vacancies in their number or of calling a general meeting of the Company, but not for any other purpose. If there are no Directors able or willing to act, then any two members may summon a general meeting for the purpose of appointing Directors.
106. No person other than a Director retiring (or, if appointed by the Board, vacating office) at the meeting shall, unless recommended by the Board, be eligible for election to the office of a Director at any general meeting, unless not less than seven nor more than 42 days before the day fixed for the meeting there shall have been left at the office addressed to the secretary notice in writing by a member entitled to be present 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. The notice shall give the particulars in respect of that person which would (if he were elected) be required to be included in the Company's register of Directors.

ELECTION APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT BY ROTATION

- 107.** Subject to the provisions of Articles 102 to 106 and without prejudice to the power of the Board under Article 105 the Company may by ordinary resolution elect a person who is willing to act to be a Director either to fill a vacancy or as an additional Director, and may also determine the rotation in which any additional Directors are to retire; but so that the total number of Directors shall not at any time exceed the maximum number fixed by these Articles.
- 108.** A resolution for the election of two or more persons as Directors by a single resolution 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. For the purposes of this Article a motion for approving a person's appointment or for nominating for appointment shall be treated as a motion for his appointment.
- 109.** The Board shall have power to appoint any person to be a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Board but so that the total number of Directors shall not at any time exceed the maximum number fixed by these Articles. Any Director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting, and shall then be eligible for election, but shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors to retire by rotation at such meeting under the provisions in that behalf contained in these Articles, and unless so elected shall vacate office at the conclusion of such meeting.
- 110.** At the annual general meeting of the Company in every year, one-third of the Directors for the time being, or, if their number be not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office. Where the number of Directors is less than three, one Director shall retire from office. A Director appointed either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors and retiring pursuant to Article 109 shall not, for the purpose of this Article, be reckoned either among the total number of Directors or among the number of Directors retiring at the meeting. The Directors to retire in any year pursuant to this Article 110 shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election, but, as between persons who became or were last elected Directors on the same day, those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot and no Director shall be required to retire or be relieved from retiring by reason of any change in the number or identity of the Directors or the appointment of him or them to be an executive Director after the date of such notice but before the close of the meeting.
- 111.** At any annual general meeting of the Company, any Director who:-
- 111.1 was elected or, as the case may be, last re-elected as a Director by a resolution of the Company in general meeting passed at any time prior to the annual general meeting of the Company that took place two years previously; but
- 111.2 is not required to retire from office by Article 110 above
- shall also retire from office.
- 112.** A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election. If he is not re-elected or deemed to be re-elected he shall hold office until the meeting elects someone in his place, or if it does not do so, until the end of the meeting.
- 113.** If the Company, at the meeting at which a Director retires by rotation, does not fill the vacancy the retiring Director shall, if willing to act, be deemed to have been reappointed unless at the meeting

it is resolved not to fill the vacancy or unless a resolution for the reappointment of the Director is put to the meeting and lost.

RESIGNATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

- 114.** A Director may resign his office by notice in writing submitted to the Board.
- 115.** The Company may by ordinary resolution of which special notice has been given in accordance with section 312 of the 2006 Act remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between the Company and such Director. Such removal shall be without prejudice to any claim which such Director may have for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

- 116.** Without prejudice to the other provisions of these Articles, the office of a Director shall be vacated if the Director:-
- 116.1 becomes bankrupt or the subject of an interim receiving order or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally or applies to the court for an interim order under section 253 of the Insolvency Act 1986 in connection with a voluntary arrangement under that Act;
- 116.2 is or may be suffering from ill health and either:-
- (a) is admitted to hospital or becomes a patient pursuant to an application for admission for treatment under any statute relating to mental health; or
 - (b) an order is made by a court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) on the ground (howsoever formulated) of mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a guardian, receiver, curator bonis or other person to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs; or
 - (c) is absent or his alternate is absent from meetings of the Board for six consecutive months or, if during a shorter period, for 3 consecutive board meetings without permission of the Board and the Board resolves that his office be vacated;
 - (d) ceases to be a Director by virtue of any provision of the Statutes or becomes prohibited by law from being a Director;
 - (e) receives written notice signed by not less than three quarters of the other Directors removing him from office without prejudice to any claim which such Director may have for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company; or
 - (f) in the case of a Director who holds any executive office, ceases to hold such office (whether because his appointment is terminated or expires) and the majority of the other Directors resolve that his office be vacated.

- 117.** A resolution of the Board declaring a Director to have vacated office under the terms of Article 116 shall be conclusive as to the fact and grounds of vacation stated in the resolution. If the office of a Director is vacated for any reason, he shall automatically cease to be a member of any committee of the board and shall offer his resignation in relation to any office of director he holds in any company within the Company's group.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

- 118.** The Directors of the Company (other than alternate Directors) shall be paid such remuneration (by way of fee) for their services as may be determined by the Board save that unless otherwise approved by ordinary resolution of the Company in general meeting the aggregate of the remuneration (by way of fee) of all the Directors shall not exceed £200,000 per annum. Such

remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day, shall be divided between the Directors as they shall agree, or, failing agreement, equally and shall be distinct from and additional to any remuneration or other benefits which may be paid or provided to any Director pursuant to any other provision of these Articles. The Directors shall also be entitled to be repaid all travelling, hotel and other expenses of travelling to and from Board meetings, committee meetings, general meetings, or otherwise incurred while engaged on the business of the Company.

119. Any Director who by request of the Board performs special services or goes or resides abroad for any purposes of the Company may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, commission, percentage of profits or otherwise as the Board may decide.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE, MANAGING AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

120. The Board may from time to time:-
- 120.1 appoint one or more of its body to the office of chief executive, joint chief executive, managing Director or joint managing Director, or to any other office (except that of auditor) or employment in the Company, for such period (subject to the Statutes and these Articles) and on such terms as it thinks fit, and may revoke such appointment (but so that such revocation shall be without prejudice to any rights or claims which the person whose appointment is revoked may have against the Company by reason of such revocation);
- 120.2 permit any person elected or appointed to be a Director to continue in any other office or employment held by the person before he was so elected or appointed.
121. A Director (other than a chief executive, joint chief executive, managing Director or joint managing Director) holding any such other office or employment is referred to in these Articles as an **"executive Director"**.
122. A Director appointed to the office of chief executive, joint chief executive, managing Director, or joint managing Director shall (subject to the provisions of any contract between himself and the Company) be subject to the same provisions as to resignation and removal as the other Directors, and if he ceases from any cause to be a Director he shall cease to be a chief executive, joint chief executive, managing Director or joint managing Director (but without prejudice to any rights or claims which he may have against the Company by reason of such cessation).
123. An executive Director shall not be exempt from retirement by rotation, and, subject to Article 116.6, shall not cease to be a Director if he ceases from any cause to hold the office or employment by virtue of which he is termed an executive Director.
124. The remuneration of any chief executive, joint chief executive, managing Director, joint managing Director or executive Director (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profit or otherwise) shall be decided by the Board and may be either in addition to or in lieu of any remuneration as a Director.
125. The Board may entrust to and confer upon a chief executive, managing Director, joint managing Director or executive Director any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in or exercisable by it upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as it thinks fit, and, in the case of a chief executive, joint chief executive, managing Director or joint managing Director, either collaterally with or to the exclusion of its own powers, authorities and discretions and may from time to time revoke or vary all or any of them, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of the revocation or variation shall be affected by it.

ASSOCIATE AND OTHER DIRECTORS

126. The Directors may from time to time, and at any time, pursuant to this Article appoint any other persons to any post with such descriptive title including that of Director (whether as associate, executive, group, divisional, departmental, deputy, assistant, local or advisory director or otherwise) as the Directors may determine and may define, limit, vary and restrict the powers,

authorities and discretions of persons so appointed and may fix and determine their remuneration and duties, and subject to any contract between him and the Company may remove from such post any person so appointed. A person so appointed shall not be a Director of the Company for any of the purposes of these Articles or of the Statutes, and accordingly shall not be member of the Board or (subject to Article 100) of any committee hereof, nor shall he be entitled to be present at any meeting of the Board or of any such committee, except at the request of the Board or of such committee, and if present at such request he shall not be entitled to vote thereat.

DIRECTORS' GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS

127. The Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to provide benefits, whether by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or otherwise, for any Director who has held but no longer holds any executive office or employment with the Company or with any body corporate which is or has been a subsidiary undertaking of the Company or a predecessor in business of the Company or of any such subsidiary undertaking, and for any member of his family (including a spouse and a former spouse) or any person who is or was dependent on him, and may (as well before as after he ceases to hold such office or employment) contribute to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such benefit.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

128. Any Director (other than an alternate Director) may appoint another Director or any other person approved by the Board and willing to act, to be an alternate Director and may at any time terminate that appointment.
129. An alternate Director shall (subject to his giving to the Company either an address within the United Kingdom, or an electronic address or a request for notices to be sent to a non-United Kingdom address when absent from the United Kingdom) be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of Directors and of all meetings of committees of Directors of which his appointor is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor as a Director in his absence. If not request is made (and/or if no such non-United Kingdom address is given) it shall not be necessary to give notice of such a meeting to an alternate Director who is absent from the United Kingdom.
130. An alternate Director shall automatically cease to be an alternate Director if his appointor ceases to be a Director or dies; but, if a Director retires by rotation or otherwise vacates office but is elected or deemed to have been elected at the meeting at which he retires, any appointment of an alternate Director made by him which was in force immediately prior to his retirement shall continue after his election. The appointment of an alternate Director shall also automatically cease on the happening of any event which, if he was a Director, would cause him to vacate office.
131. Any appointment or removal of an alternate Director shall be by notice to the Company signed by the Director making or revoking the appointment or in any other manner approved by the Board.
132. Save as otherwise provided in these Articles, an alternate Director shall be deemed for all purposes to be a Director and shall alone be responsible for his own acts and defaults and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of the Director appointing him. An alternate Director may be repaid by the Company such expenses as might properly have been repaid to him if he had been a Director but shall not (unless the Company by ordinary resolution otherwise determines) in respect of his office of alternate Director be entitled to receive any remuneration or fee from the Company. An alternate Director shall be entitled to be indemnified by the Company to the same extent as if he were a Director.
133. An alternate Director shall not be required to hold any shares in the Company and shall not be counted in reckoning any maximum number of Directors permitted by these Articles.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

- 134.** The Board may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit. Questions arising at any such meetings shall be determined by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote. A Director who is also an alternate Director shall be entitled in the absence of his appointor to a separate vote on behalf of his appointor in addition to his own vote and an alternate Director who is appointed by two or more Directors shall be entitled to a separate vote on behalf of each of his appointors in the appointor's absence. A Director may, and the secretary on the requisition of a Director shall, call a meeting of the Board and notice of such meeting shall be deemed to be duly given to each Director if it is given to him personally or by word of mouth or sent in writing to him at his last known address or any other address (including an electronic address) given by him to the Company for this purpose. A Director absent or intending to be absent from the United Kingdom may request that notices of board meetings during his absence be sent to him in hard copy form or by electronic means to an address given by him to the Company for that purpose. If no request is made (and/or if no such non-United Kingdom address is given) it is not necessary to give notice of a meeting of the Board to any Director absent from the United Kingdom.
- 135.** The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Board may be fixed by the Board, and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two. A Director or other person who is present at a meeting of the Board in more than one capacity (that is to say, as both Director and an alternate Director or as an alternate for more than one Director) shall not be counted as two or more for quorum purposes unless at least one other Director or alternate Director is also present.
- 136.** Any Director or alternate Director may validly participate in a meeting of the Board or a committee of the Board through the medium of conference telephone or similar form of communication equipment provided that all persons participating in the meeting are able to hear and speak to each other throughout such meeting. A person so participating shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall accordingly be counted in a quorum and be entitled to vote. Subject to the Statutes, all business transacted in such manner by the Board or a committee of the Board shall for the purpose of these Articles be deemed to be validly and effectively transacted at a meeting of the Board or a committee of the Board notwithstanding that fewer than two Directors or alternate Directors are physically present at the same place. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting then is.
- 137.** The Board may appoint from their number, and remove, a chairman and, if it thinks fit, a deputy chairman of its meetings and determine the period for which they respectively are to hold office. If no such chairman or deputy chairman is appointed, or neither is present within thirty minutes after the time fixed for holding any meeting or, if neither of them is willing to act as chairman, the Directors present may choose one of their number to act as chairman of such meeting.
- 138.** A resolution in writing signed by all the Directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the Board (not being less than the number of Directors required to form a quorum of the Board) or by all the members of a committee of the Board for the time being shall be as valid and effective as a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board or committee duly convened and held. A resolution signed by an alternate Director need not be signed by his appointor and, if it is executed by a Director who has appointed an alternate Director, it need not also be executed by the alternate Director in that capacity. The resolution may consist of one document or several documents in like form each signed by one or more Directors or alternate Directors.
- 139.** All acts done by any meeting of the Board, or of a committee of the Board, or by any person acting as a Director or by an alternate Director, shall as regards all persons dealing in good faith with the Company, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment or continuance in office of any Director, alternate Director or person so acting, or that they or any of them were disqualified, or had vacated office or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed or had duly continued in office and was qualified and had continued to be a Director or an alternate Director and had been entitled to vote.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

ARTICLES 140 to 146 - EFFECTIVE UNTIL 1 OCTOBER 2008 OR SUCH LATER DATE AS SECTION 175 OF THE 2006 ACT SHALL BE BROUGHT INTO FORCE.

With effect on and from 1 October 2008 or such later date as section 175 of the 2006 Act shall be brought into force:

(a) the provisions contained in Articles 140 to 146 (inclusive) of these Articles shall cease to have any force and/or effect; and

(a) the provisions contained in Articles 140A to 150A (inclusive) of these Articles shall take full force and effect in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, Articles 140 to 146 (inclusive) of these Articles.

- 140.** Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, and provided that he has disclosed to the Board the nature and extent of any interest of his in accordance with the Statutes, a Director notwithstanding his office:-
- 140.1 may be a party to or otherwise directly or indirectly interested in any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested;
- 140.2 may be or become a member or director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate promoted by the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested;
- 140.3 shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit; and
- 140.4 may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director of the Company.
- 141.** Save as otherwise provided by these Articles, a Director shall not vote at a meeting of the Board or of a committee of the Board on any resolution concerning a matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest (other than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or in or otherwise through the Company) which is material or a duty which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the Company unless his interest or duty arises only because one of the following Articles applies (in which case he may vote and be counted in the quorum):-
- 141.1 the resolution relates to the giving to him or any other person of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of money lent to, or an obligation 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;
- 141.2 the resolution relates to the giving to a third party of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of an obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for which the Director has assumed responsibility in whole or part and whether alone or jointly with others under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
- 141.3 his interest arises by virtue of his being, or intending to become, a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of an offer of any shares, debentures, or other securities by the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for subscription, purchase or exchange;
- 141.4 the resolution relates to any proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise howsoever provided that he does not hold an interest in shares (as that term is used in Part 22 of the 2006 Act) representing one per cent. or more of either any class of the equity share capital of such company or of the voting rights available to members of such company (any such interest being deemed for the purpose of this Article to be a material interest in all circumstances);

- 141.5 the resolution relates to any arrangement for the benefit of the employees of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings which does not award him any privilege or benefit not generally awarded to the employees to whom such arrangement relates;
- 141.6 the resolution relates to any proposal concerning any insurance which the Company is empowered to purchase and/or maintain for or for the benefit of any Directors of the Company or for persons who include Directors of the Company provided that for the purposes of this Article, **"insurance"** means only insurance against liability incurred by a Director in respect of any act or omission by him as is referred to in Article 204 or any other insurance which the Company is empowered to purchase and/or maintain for or for the benefit of any groups of persons consisting of or including Directors;
- 141.7 the resolution relates to the indemnification (including loans made in connection with it) by the Company in relation to the performance of his duties on behalf of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings.
- 142.** For the purposes of Articles 140 and 141:-
- 142.1 an interest of a person who is, for any purpose of the 2006 Act (excluding any such modification thereof not in force when these Articles became binding on the Company), connected with a Director shall be treated as an interest of the Director and, in relation to an alternate Director, an interest of his appointor shall be treated as an interest of the alternate Director without prejudice to any interest which the alternate Director otherwise has;
- 142.2 a general notice given to the Board that a Director is to be regarded as having an interest of the nature and extent specified in the notice in any transaction or arrangement in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a disclosure that the Director has an interest in any such transaction of the nature and extent so specified; and
- 142.3 an interest of which a Director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his.
- 143.** The Board may exercise the voting power conferred by the shares in any company held or owned by the Company in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit (including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing the Directors or any of them directors of such company, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the directors of such company).
- 144.** Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the fixing or varying of terms of appointment) of two or more Directors to offices or employments with the Company or any body corporate in which the Company is interested the proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each Director separately and (provided he is not by the proviso to Article 141.4 or for another reason precluded from voting) each of the Directors concerned shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment as the holder of any office or place of profit with the Company or any company in which the Company is interested including fixing or varying the terms of his appointment or the termination thereof.
- 145.** A Director shall not be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to a resolution on which he is not entitled to vote. If a question arises at a meeting of the Board or of a committee of the Board as to the right of a Director to vote, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman of the meeting (or if the Director concerned is the chairman, to the other Directors at the meeting) and his ruling in relation to any Director (or, as the case may be, the ruling of the majority of the other Directors in relation to the chairman) shall be final and conclusive.
- 146.** Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the provisions of this Article to any extent or ratify any contract, arrangement or transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of this Article provided that nothing in this Article shall permit the Company to cease to comply with the AIM Rules for Companies or the Listing

Rules of the UK Listing Authority in each case to the extent applicable to the Company from time to time.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

ARTICLES 140A to 150A - EFFECTIVE ON AND FROM 1 OCTOBER 2008 OR SUCH LATER DATE AS SECTION 175 OF THE 2006 ACT SHALL BE BROUGHT INTO FORCE.

140A Section 175 authorisation

- 140A.1 For the purposes of section 175 of the 2006 Act, the board may authorise any matter proposed to it in accordance with these Articles which would, if not so authorised, involve a breach of duty by a director under that section, including, without limitation, any matter which relates to a situation in which a director has, or can have, an interest which conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company.
- 140A.2 Any such authorization granted under Article 140A.1 will be effective only if:
- (a) any requirement as to quorum at the meeting at which the matter is considered is met without counting the director in question or any other interested director; and
 - (b) the matter was agreed to without their voting or would have been agreed to if their votes had not been counted.
- 140A.3 The board may (whether at the time of the giving of the authorisation or subsequently) make any such authorisation subject to any limits or conditions it expressly imposes but such authorisation is otherwise given to the fullest extent permitted.
- 140A.4 The board may vary or terminate any such authorisation at any time.
- 140A.5 For the purposes of these Articles, a conflict of interest includes a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties, and interest includes both direct and indirect interests.

- 141A** Provided that he has disclosed to the board the nature and extent of his interest (unless the circumstances referred to in section 177(5) or section 177(6) of the 2006 Act apply, in which case no such disclosure is required), a director notwithstanding his office:
- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested;
 - (b) may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a director; and
 - (c) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to a transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate in which the Company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested.

- 142A** A director shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefit which he derives from any office or employment or from any transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any body corporate:
- (a) the acceptance, entry into or existence of which has been approved by the board pursuant to Article 140A.1 (subject, in any such case, to any limits or conditions to which such approval was subject); or
 - (b) which he is permitted to hold or enter into by virtue of paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of Article 141A above, nor shall the receipt of any such remuneration or other benefit constitute a breach of his duty under section 176 of the 2006 Act.

- 143A** Any disclosure required by Article 141A may be made at a meeting of the board, by notice in writing or by general notice or otherwise in accordance with section 177 of the 2006 Act.
- 144A** A director shall be under no duty to the Company with respect to any information which he obtains or has obtained otherwise than as a director of the Company and in respect of which he owes a duty of confidentiality to another person. However, to the extent that his relationship with that other person gives rise to a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest, this Article applies only if the existence of that relationship has been approved by the board pursuant to Article 140A.1. In particular, the director shall not be in breach of the general duties he owes to the Company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the 2006 Act because he fails:
- (a) to disclose any such information to the board or to any director or other officer or employee of the Company; and/or
 - (b) to use or apply any such information in performing his duties as a director of the Company.
- 145A** Where the existence of a director's relationship with another person has been approved by the board pursuant to Article 140A.1 and his relationship with that person gives rise to a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest, the director shall not be in breach of the general duties he owes to the Company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the 2006 Act because he:
- 145A.1 absents himself from meetings of the board at which any matter relating to the conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest will or may be discussed or from the discussion of any such matter at a meeting or otherwise; and/or
 - 145A.2 makes arrangements not to receive documents and information relating to any matter which gives rise to the conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest sent or supplied by the Company and/or for such documents and information to be received and read by a professional adviser, for so long as he reasonably believes such conflict of interest (or possible conflict of interest) subsists.
- 146A** The provisions of Articles 144A and 145A are without prejudice to any equitable principle or rule of law which may excuse the director from:
- 146A.1 disclosing information, in circumstances where disclosure would otherwise be required under these Articles; or
 - 146A.2 attending meetings or discussions or receiving documents and information as referred to in Article 145A, in circumstances where such attendance or receiving such documents and information would otherwise be required under these Articles.
- 147A** Save as otherwise provided by these Articles, a Director shall not vote at a meeting of the Board or of a committee of the Board on any resolution concerning a matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest (other than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or in or otherwise through the Company) which is material or a duty which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the Company unless his interest or duty arises only because one of the following Articles applies (in which case he may vote and be counted in the quorum):
- 147A.1 the resolution relates to the giving to him or any other person of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of money lent to, or an obligation 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;
 - 147A.2 the resolution relates to the giving to a third party of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of an obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for which the Director has assumed responsibility in whole or part and whether alone or jointly with others under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

- 147A.3 his interest arises by virtue of his being, or intending to become, a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of an offer of any shares, debentures, or other securities by the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for subscription, purchase or exchange;
- 147A.4 the resolution relates to any proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise howsoever provided that he does not hold an interest in shares (as that term is used in Part 22 of the 2006 Act) representing one per cent. or more of either any class of the equity share capital of such company or of the voting rights available to members of such company (any such interest being deemed for the purpose of this Article to be a material interest in all circumstances);
- 147A.5 the resolution relates to any arrangement for the benefit of the employees of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings which does not award him any privilege or benefit not generally awarded to the employees to whom such arrangement relates;
- 147A.6 the resolution relates to any proposal concerning any insurance which the Company is empowered to purchase and/or maintain for or for the benefit of any Directors of the Company or for persons who include Directors of the Company provided that for the purposes of this Article, "insurance" means only insurance against liability incurred by a Director in respect of any act or omission by him as is referred to in Article 204 or any other insurance which the Company is empowered to purchase and/or maintain for or for the benefit of any groups of persons consisting of or including Directors;
- 147A.7 the resolution relates to the indemnification (including loans made in connection with it) by the Company in relation to the performance of his duties on behalf of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings.
- 148A** Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the fixing or varying of terms of appointment) of two or more Directors to offices or employments with the Company or any body corporate in which the Company is interested the proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each Director separately and (provided he is not by the proviso to Article 147A.4 or for another reason precluded from voting) each of the Directors concerned shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment as the holder of any office or place of profit with the Company or any company in which the Company is interested including fixing or varying the terms of his appointment or the termination thereof.
- 149A** A Director shall not be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to a resolution on which he is not entitled to vote. If a question arises at a meeting of the Board or of a committee of the Board as to the right of a Director to vote, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman of the meeting (or if the Director concerned is the chairman, to the other Directors at the meeting) and his ruling in relation to any Director (or, as the case may be, the ruling of the majority of the other Directors in relation to the chairman) shall be final and conclusive.
- 150A** Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the provisions of this Article to any extent or ratify any contract, arrangement or transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of this Article provided that nothing in this Article shall permit the Company to cease to comply with the AIM Rules for Companies or the Listing Rules of the UK Listing Authority in each case to the extent applicable to the Company from time to time.

SECRETARY

- 147.** Subject to the Statutes, the secretary shall be appointed by the Board for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as it may think fit; and any secretary appointed by the Board may at by time be removed by it.

148. Any provision of the Statutes or these Articles requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a Director and the secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as Director and as, or in place of, the secretary.

MINUTES

149. The Board shall cause minutes to be kept, and shall disclose details of the location of such minutes (where not at the Company's registered office), in accordance with the Statutes, of:-
- 149.1 all appointments of officers made by the Board;
- 149.2 the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Board and of any committee of the Board;
- 149.3 all proceedings at meetings of the Company or the holders of any class of shares in the Company and of the Board and committees of the Board.
150. Any such minutes, if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting to which they relate or of the meeting at which they are read, shall be sufficient evidence without any further proof of the facts therein stated.

THE SEAL

151. In addition to its powers under section 36 of the 1985 Act or section 45 of the 2006 Act (as applicable), the Company may have a seal and the Board shall provide for the safe custody of such seal. The seal shall only be used by the authority of the Board or of a committee of the Board authorised by the Board. The Board shall determine who may sign any instrument to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by a Director and shall be countersigned by the secretary or by a second Director or by some other person appointed by the Board for the purpose.
152. All forms of certificates for shares or debentures or representing any other form of security (other than letters of allotment or scrip certificates) shall be issued executed by the Company but the Board may by resolution determine either generally or in any particular case that any signatures may be affixed to such certificates by some mechanical or other means or may be printed on them or that such certificates need not bear any signature.
153. The Company may have:-
- 153.1 an official seal kept by virtue of section 40 of the 1985 Act or section 50 of the 2006 Act (as applicable); and
- 153.2 an official seal for use abroad under the provisions of the 1985 Act and the 2006 Act, where and as the Board shall determine,
- and the Company may by an instrument executed by the Company appoint any agent or committee abroad to be the duly authorised agent or committee of the Company for the purpose of affixing and using such official seal and may impose such restrictions on the use thereof as it may think fit.

ACCOUNTING RECORDS, BOOKS AND REGISTERS

154. The Directors shall cause accounting records to be kept and such other books and registers as are necessary to comply with the provisions of the Statutes and subject to the provisions of the Statutes, the Directors may cause the Company to keep an overseas or local or other register in any place, and the Directors may make and vary such directions as they may think fit respecting the keeping of the registers.
155. The accounting records shall be kept at the office or (subject to the provisions of the Statutes) at such other place as the Board thinks fit, and shall always be open to inspection by the Directors

and other officers of the Company. No member of the Company (other than an officer) shall have any right of inspecting any accounting record or book or document except as conferred by law or authorised by the Board or by the Company in general meeting.

156. The Board shall in accordance with the Statutes cause to be prepared and to be laid before the Company in general meeting such profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and reports as are required by the Statutes. The Board shall in its report state the amount which it recommends to be paid by way of dividend.

157. Copies of balance sheets

157.1 A printed copy of every balance sheet (including every document required by law to be annexed thereto) which is to be laid before the Company in general meeting and of the Directors' and auditors' reports shall, at least twenty-one clear days previously to the meeting, be delivered or sent by post or, so far as the Statutes permit and if the relevant person so agrees, by electronic communication to every member and to every debenture holder of the Company and to every other person who is entitled to receive notices of general meetings of whose address the Company is aware, or, in the case of joint holders of any share or debenture, to the joint holder who is first named in the register and to the auditors provided that if and to the extent that the Statutes so permit and without prejudice to Article 159 the Company need not send copies of the documents referred to above to those persons referred to above but may send such persons summary financial statements or other documents to the extent authorised by the Statutes. A copy of the Company's annual accounts and report shall be made available as soon as is reasonable practicable on the Company's website and remain so available until the annual accounts and report for the Company's next financial year are made available, in accordance with the Statutes.

157.2 The board may determine that members entitled to receive a copy of the Company's balance sheet, the directors' report and the auditor's report are those persons entered on the shareholders register at the close of business on a day determined by the board.

158. AUDIT

158.1 Auditors of the Company shall be appointed, shall cease to hold office (and provide a statement of circumstances) and shall carry out their duties in accordance with the Statutes.

158.2 Subject to and in accordance with the Statutes, members shall be entitled to raise concerns relating to work carried out by the auditors of the Company and the Company shall make, or shall cause to be made, publications on the Company's website as required by the Statutes relating to its audit and auditors.

159. The auditors' report to the members made pursuant to the statutory provisions as to audit shall be laid before the Company in general meeting and shall be open to inspection by any member; and in accordance with the Statutes every member shall be entitled to be furnished with a copy of the balance sheet (including every document required by law to be annexed thereto) and auditors' report.

AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

160. Any Director or the secretary or any person appointed by the Board 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 Board 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 officer of the Company having the custody thereof shall be deemed to be a person appointed by the Board as aforesaid.

161. 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 Board or of any committee of the Board which is certified as such in

accordance with Article 160 shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company on the faith thereof that such resolution has been duly passed or, as the case may be, that such extract is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.

RECORD DATES

- 162.** Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles but without prejudice to the rights attached to any shares, the Board may fix a date as the record date for any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue and such record date may be on or at any time within six months before or after any date on which such dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, paid or made.

DIVIDENDS

- 163.** Subject to the Statutes, the Company may by ordinary resolution declare that out of profits available for distribution there be paid dividends to members in accordance with their respective rights and priorities; but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Board.

In respect of any ordinary shares which are for the time being registered in the name of the Nominee, the aggregate amount of the dividend payable shall be adjusted so that the amount thereof shall be such amount as would be payable if each of the beneficial owners thereof was the registered holder of such shares and, notwithstanding the provisions of section 360 of the 1985 Act or section 126 of the 2006 Act (as applicable), the Company shall procure that the Nominee provides to it details of the underlying beneficial holdings of ordinary shares held by it as at the record date for any dividend.

- 164.** Except as otherwise provided by these Articles or the rights attached to any shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid on the shares in respect of which the dividend is paid; but no amount paid on a share in advance of the date upon which a call is payable shall be treated for the purposes of this Article or Article 166 as paid on the share.
- 165.** All dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid or credited as paid on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; but if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date or be entitled to dividends declared after a particular date, such share shall rank for or be entitled to dividends accordingly.
- 166.** Any general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the Board, direct payment or satisfaction of such dividend wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of fully paid shares or debentures of any other company, and the Board shall give effect to such direction. Where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, the Board may settle it as it thinks expedient, and in particular may issue fractional certificates (or ignore fractions) and fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof and may determine that cash payment shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of those entitled to participate in the dividend, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees, upon trust for the members entitled to the dividend, as may seem expedient to the Board.
- 167.** Subject to the Statutes, the Board may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to the Board to be justified by the profits of the Company available for distribution and the position of the Company, and the Board may also pay the fixed dividend payable on any shares of the Company with preferential rights half-yearly or otherwise on fixed dates whenever such profits in the opinion of the Board justify that course. In particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) if at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes the Board may pay interim dividends on shares in the capital of the Company which confer deferred or non-preferential rights as well as in respect of shares which confer preferential rights with regard to dividend but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferential rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear. Provided the Board acts in good faith the Board shall not incur any liability to the holders

of shares conferring any preferential rights for any loss that they may suffer by reason of the lawful payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferential rights.

- 168.** The Board may deduct from any dividend payable to any member on or in respect of a share all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to shares in the Company.
- 169.** All dividends and interest shall belong and be paid (subject to any lien of the Company) to those members whose names shall be on the register at the date at which such dividend shall be declared or at the date at which such interest shall be payable respectively, or at such other date as the Company by ordinary resolution or the Board may determine, notwithstanding any subsequent transfer or transmission of shares.
- 170.** The Board may pay the dividends or interest payable on shares in respect of which any person is by transmission entitled to be registered as holder to such person upon production of such certificate and evidence as would be required if such person desired to be registered as a member in respect of such shares.
- 171.** No dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share shall bear interest against the Company unless otherwise expressly provided by the rights attached to the share. All dividends, interest and other sums payable which are unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of the Company until such time as they are claimed. The payment of any unclaimed dividend, interest or other sum payable by the Company on or in respect of any share into a separate account shall not constitute the Company a trustee of the same. All dividends unclaimed for a period of twelve years after having been declared shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company.
- 172.** The Company may pay any dividend, interest or other moneys payable in cash in respect of shares, by direct debit, bank transfer, cheque, dividend warrant, money order or in any other way agreed between the holder or joint holders and the Company. In respect of shares in uncertificated form, where the Company is authorised to do so by or on behalf of the holder or joint holders in such manner as the Company shall from time to time consider sufficient, the Company may also pay any such dividend, interest or other moneys by means of the relevant system concerned (subject always to the facilities and requirements of that relevant system). Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, in respect of shares in uncertificated form, such payment may include the sending by the Company or by any person on its behalf of an instruction to the Operator of the relevant system to credit the cash memorandum account of the holder or joint holders, or, if permitted by the Company, of such person as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct.
- 173.** Every such cheque, warrant or order may be remitted by post directed to the registered address of the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the registered address of the joint holder whose name stands first in the register, or to such person and to such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every such cheque, warrant or order shall be made payable to or to the order of the person to whom it is sent, or to such other person as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct.
- 174.** Every such payment made by direct debit or bank transfer shall be made to the holder or joint holders or to or through such other person as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct.
- 175.** The Company shall not be responsible for any loss of any such cheque, warrant or order and any payment made by direct debit, bank transfer or such other method shall be at the sole risk of the holder or joint holders. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, if any such cheque, warrant or order has or shall be alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, the Directors may, on request of the person entitled thereto, issue a replacement cheque, warrant or order subject to compliance with such conditions as to evidence and indemnity and the payment of out of pocket expenses of the Company in connection with the request as the Directors may think fit.

176. Payment of such cheque, warrant or order, the collection of funds from or transfer of funds by a bank in accordance with such direct debit or bank transfer or, in respect of shares in uncertificated form, the making of payment in accordance with the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned shall in each case be a good discharge to the Company.
177. Any one of two or more joint holders may give effectual receipts for any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the share held by him as joint holder.
178. The Board may, if authorised by an ordinary resolution of the Company, offer the holders of ordinary shares the right to elect to receive additional ordinary shares, credited as fully paid, instead of cash in respect of any dividend or any part (to be determined by the Board) of any dividend specified by the ordinary resolution. The following provisions shall apply:-
- 178.1 an ordinary resolution may specify a particular dividend or dividends, or may specify all or any dividends declared within a specified period, but such period may not end later than the conclusion of the fifth Annual General Meeting following the date of the meeting at which the ordinary resolution is passed;
- 178.2 the entitlement of each holder of ordinary shares to new ordinary shares shall be such that the relevant value of such new ordinary shares shall in aggregate be as nearly as possible equal to (but not greater than) the cash amount (disregarding any tax credit) that such holder would have received by way of dividend. For this purpose "**relevant value**" shall be calculated by reference to the average of the middle market quotations for the Company's ordinary shares on the London Stock Exchange as derived from the Daily Official List on the day on which the ordinary shares are first quoted "ex" the relevant dividend and the four subsequent dealing days, or in such other manner as may be determined by or in accordance with the ordinary resolution, but shall never be less than the par value of the new ordinary share. A certificate or report by the auditors as to the amount of the relevant value in respect of any dividend shall be conclusive evidence of that amount;
- 178.3 the Board, after determining the basis of allotment, may notify the holders of ordinary shares in writing of the right of election offered to them, and specify the procedure to be followed and place at which, and the latest time by which, elections must be lodged in order to be effective. The basis of allotment shall be such that no shareholder may receive a fraction of a share;
- 178.4 the Board may exclude from any offer any holders of ordinary shares where the Board believe that the making of the offer to them would or might involve the contravention of the laws of any territory or that for any other reason the offer should not be made to them;
- 178.5 the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been offered) shall not be payable on ordinary shares in respect of which an election has been made (the "**elected ordinary shares**") and instead additional ordinary shares shall be allotted to the holders of the elected ordinary shares on the basis of allotment calculated as stated. For such purpose the Board shall capitalise, out of any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve or fund (including share premium account, any capital reserve and the profit and loss account) or otherwise available for distribution as the Board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the additional ordinary shares to be allotted on that basis and apply it in paying up in full the appropriate number of unissued ordinary shares for allotment and distribution to the holders of the elected ordinary shares on that basis;
- 178.6 the additional ordinary shares when allotted shall rank pari passu in all respects with fully-paid ordinary shares then in issue except that they will not be entitled to participate in the relevant dividend (including the share election in lieu of such dividend);
- 178.7 the Board may do such acts and things which it considers necessary or expedient to give effect to any such capitalisation and may authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members interested into an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and any incidental matters and any agreement so made shall be binding on all concerned.

RESERVES

- 179.** The Board may, before recommending any dividend (whether preferential or otherwise) set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as it thinks fit as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the Board, be applicable for any purpose to which the profits of the Company may be properly applied, and pending such application may, also at such discretion, either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments as the Board may think fit, and so that it shall not be necessary to keep any investments constituting the reserve or reserves separate or distinct from any other investments of the Company. The Board may also without placing the same to reserve carry forward any profits which it may think prudent not to distribute.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

- 180.** The Company may, upon the recommendation of the Board, resolve by ordinary resolution that it is desirable to capitalise all or any part of the profits of the Company specified in Article 184 and accordingly that the Board be authorised and directed to appropriate the profits so resolved to be capitalised in paying up in full, at par, unissued shares to be distributed:-

180.1 to members on the date specified in the relevant resolution or determined as therein provided who would have been entitled to such profits or reserves if they had been available for distribution and had been resolved to be distributed by way of dividend; or

180.2 to such other persons, whether members or not, and in such respective proportions, as may be identified and provided for in the relevant resolution; or

180.3 partly in accordance with Article 180.1 and partly in accordance with Article 180.2.

- 181.** Subject to any direction given by the Company, the Board shall appropriate the profits resolved to be capitalised by any such resolution, and apply such profits on behalf of the persons entitled thereto either:-

181.1 in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by such persons respectively; or

181.2 in paying up in full unissued shares, debentures or obligations of the Company, of a nominal amount equal to such profits, for allotment and distribution, credited as fully paid, to and amongst such persons in the proportions referred to above or as they may direct;

or partly in one way and partly in the other; provided that no unrealised profit shall be applied in paying up amounts unpaid on any issued shares and the only purpose to which sums standing to capital redemption reserve or share premium account shall be applied pursuant to this Article shall be the payment up in full of unissued shares to be allotted and distributed to persons credited as fully paid.

- 182.** The Board shall have power after the passing of any such resolution:-

182.1 to make such provision (by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise) as it thinks fit for the case of shares, debentures or obligations becoming distributable in fractions, such power to include the right for the Company to retain small amounts the cost of distribution of which would be disproportionate to the amounts involved;

182.2 to authorise any person to enter, on behalf of all the persons entitled thereto, into an agreement with the Company providing (as the case may require) either:-

- (a) for the payment up by the Company on behalf of such persons (by the application thereto of their respective proportions of the profits resolved to be capitalised) of the amounts, or any part of the amounts, remaining unpaid on their existing shares; or

- (b) for the allotment to such persons respectively, credited as fully paid, of any further shares, debentures or obligations to which they may be entitled upon such capitalisation;

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

- 183.** The Company in general meeting may resolve that any shares allotted pursuant to Articles 180 to 182 (inclusive) to holders of any partly paid ordinary shares shall, so long as such ordinary shares remain partly paid, rank for dividends only to the extent that such partly paid shares rank for dividends.
- 184.** The profits of the Company to which Articles 180 to 182 (inclusive) apply shall be any undivided profits of the Company not required for paying the fixed dividends on any preference shares or other shares issued on special conditions and shall also be deemed to include:-
- 184.1 any profits arising from appreciation in capital assets (whether realised by sale or ascertained by valuation); and
- 184.2 any amounts for the time being standing to any reserve or reserves or to the capital redemption reserve or to share premium or other special account.

NOTICES

- 185.** Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to these Articles shall be in writing except that a notice convening a meeting of the Board or of a committee of the Board need not be in writing. Save where the Articles expressly require otherwise, any notice, document or information to be sent or supplied by the Company may be sent or supplied in accordance with the 2006 Act (whether authorised or required to be sent or supplied by the Statutes or otherwise) in hard copy form, in electronic form or by means of a website.
- 186.** Any notice or document may be served by the Company on any member either personally or by sending it by first class post in a prepaid letter addressed to such member at his address as appearing in the register or by electronic communication (except for share certificates) to an address notified by the member to the Company in writing. In the case of joint holders of a share all notices shall be given to the joint holder who is first named in the register, and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders. Any notice to be given to a member may be given by reference to the register as it stands at any time within the period of fifteen days before the notice is given and no change in the register after that time shall invalidate the giving of the notice.
- 187. Evidence of delivery**
- 187.1 Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted and proof that an electronic communication was properly addressed and sent shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given.
- 187.2 If a notice is served by post it shall be deemed to be given at the expiration of twenty-four hours after the envelope containing it was posted. If a notice or document (other than a share certificate) is sent by electronic communication, it shall be treated as being delivered six hours after the time it was sent or such other time as may from time to time be specified by law.
- 187.3 In proving service of a notice or document contained in an electronic communication it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice or document was sent in accordance with the guidance from time to time issued by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators.
- 187.4 A notice, document or information sent or supplied by means of a website is deemed to have been given to or received by the intended recipient when (i) the material was first made available on the website; or (ii) if later when the recipient received (or in accordance with this Article 187, is deemed to have been received) notification of the fact that the material was available on the website.

- 187.5 A notice given by way of a newspaper advertisement is deemed to have been given to or received by each member entitled to receive it at 12.00pm on the day when the advertisement appears (or, if it appears on different days, at 12.00pm on the first of the days when it appears).
- 187.6 Any document or information not sent by post but left at a registered address or address at which a document or information may be received shall be deemed to have been received on the day it is so left.
- 188.** Subject to the Statutes, any member whose address in the register is not within the United Kingdom, who gives to the Company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be served upon him, shall be entitled to have notices served upon him at such address; but, otherwise, no member other than a member whose address in the register is within the United Kingdom shall be entitled to receive any notice from the Company unless the Company is able, in accordance with the Statutes, to send notice to him by electronic means.
- 189.** Every person who becomes entitled to a share:-
- 189.1 except as mentioned in Article 189.2 below, shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the register has been duly given to a person from whom he derives his title; but
- 189.2 shall not be bound by any such notice given by the Company under section 793 of the 2006 Act or under Article 83.
- 190.** If at any time by reason of the suspension or curtailment of postal services within the United Kingdom the Company is unable effectively to convene a general meeting by notices sent through the post, a general meeting may be convened by:
- 190.1 a notice advertised on the same date on its website and in at least one national newspaper; and
- 190.2 giving notice by electronic means to those members who, in accordance with the Statutes, the Company is able to give notice by electronic means,
- and such notice shall be deemed to have been duly served on all members entitled thereto at noon on the day when the advertisement appears. In any such case the Company shall send confirmatory copies of the notice (or, as the case may be, the notification of the website notice) by post to those members to whom notice (or notification) cannot be given by electronic means if at least seven clear days prior to the meeting the posting of notices (and notifications) to addresses throughout the United Kingdom again becomes practicable.
- 191.** A person entitled to a share in consequence of the death, mental disorder or bankruptcy of a member on supply to the Company of such evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show his title to that share, and upon supplying also an address within the United Kingdom for the service of notices, shall be entitled to have served on or delivered to him at such address any notice or document to which the member but for his death, mental disorder or bankruptcy would have been entitled, and such service or delivery shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient service or delivery of such notice or document on all persons interested (whether jointly with or as claiming through or under him) in the share. Save as aforesaid any notice or document delivered or sent by post to or left at the last registered address of any member pursuant to these Articles shall (notwithstanding that such member be then dead or bankrupt or in liquidation or that a receiver has been appointed for him under any statute relating to mental health) be deemed to have been duly served or delivered in respect of any share registered in the name of such member as sole or first named joint holder.
- 192.** Any member present, either personally or by proxy or (in the case of a corporate member) by representative, at any general meeting of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares in the Company shall for all purposes be deemed to have received due notice of such meeting, and, where requisite, of the purposes for which such meeting was called.

UNTRACED SHAREHOLDERS

- 193.** 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:-
- 193.1 during the period of twelve years prior to the date of the publication of the advertisements referred to in Article 193.2 below (or, if published on different dates, the earlier or earliest thereof) at least three dividends (whether interim or final) in respect of the shares have become payable and no dividend has been claimed during that period in respect of such shares;
- 193.2 the Company shall on or after the expiry of the said twelve years have inserted advertisements, both in a national newspaper and in a newspaper circulating in the area of the last known address of such member or other person (or the address at which service of notices may be effected in accordance with these Articles) giving notice of its intention to sell the said shares;
- 193.3 the said advertisements, if not published on the same day, shall be published within thirty days of each other;
- 193.4 during the said period of twelve years and the period of three months following the date of publication of the said advertisements (or, if published on different dates, the later or latest thereof) and prior to the exercise of the power of sale the Company shall have not received indication either of the whereabouts or of the existence of such member or person;
- 193.5 if any shares of the Company are admitted to the Official List of the UK Listing Authority or traded on AIM, the Company has first given notice in writing to the UKLA or the London Stock Exchange (as appropriate) of its intention to sell such share.
- 194.** If, during the period referred to in Article 193.1 any additional shares have been issued by way of rights in respect of shares held at the commencement of such period or in respect of shares so issued previously during such period, the Company may, if the requirement of Articles 193.1 to 193.5 have been satisfied, also sell such additional shares.
- 195.** 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 holder of or person entitled by transmission to such shares. The title of the transferee shall not be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating thereto.
- 196.** The net proceeds of sale shall belong to the Company which shall:-
- 196.1 be obliged to account to the former member or other person previously entitled as aforesaid for an amount equal to such proceeds; and
- 196.2 (until the Company has so accounted) enter the name of such former member or other person in the books of the Company as a creditor for such amount.
- 197.** 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 Board may think fit.

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

- 198.** Subject to the provisions of, and so far as may be consistent with the Statutes, the Company shall be entitled to destroy:-
- 198.1 at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of registration thereof or on which an entry in respect thereof shall have been made (as the case may be), all instruments of transfer of shares of the Company which shall have been registered and all letters of request, renounced

- allotment letters, renounceable share certificates, forms of acceptance and transfer and applications for allotment in respect of which an entry in the register shall have been made;
- 198.2 at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of cancellation thereof, all registered certificates for shares of the Company (being certificates for shares in the name of a transferor and in respect whereof the Company has registered a transfer) and all mandates and other written directions as to the payment of dividends (being mandates or directions which have been cancelled); and
- 198.3 at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of the recording thereof, all notifications of change of name or address.
- 199.** It shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that every entry in the register purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or other document so destroyed was duly and properly made 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 was in accordance with the recorded particulars thereof in the books or records of the Company Provided always that:-
- 199.1 the foregoing provisions 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;
- 199.2 nothing contained in this Article or Article 198 shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document earlier than as aforesaid or in any other circumstances which would not attach to the Company in the absence of this Article or Article 198;
- 199.3 references herein to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner;
- 199.4 any document referred to in Articles 198.1, 198.2 and 198.3 above may be destroyed at a date earlier than that authorised by Article 198 provided that a permanent copy of such document shall have been made which shall not be destroyed before the expiration of the period applicable to the destruction of the original of such document and in respect of which the Board shall take adequate precautions for guarding against falsification and shall provide adequate means for its reproduction.

WINDING UP

- 200.** The power of sale of a liquidator shall include a power to sell wholly or partially for shares or debentures, or other obligations of another company, either then already constituted, or about to be constituted, for the purpose of carrying out the sale.
- 201.** On any voluntary winding-up of the Company, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Insolvency Act 1986, divide among the members in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and may, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. Any such division shall be in accordance with the existing rights of the members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of the assets of the Company in trustees on such trusts for the benefit of the members as he with the like sanction, shall determine but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets on which there is a liability.

PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES

- 202.** The Company may, pursuant to a resolution of the Board, exercise any of the powers conferred by the Statutes to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by

the Company or any of its subsidiaries (other than a director or former director or shadow director) in connection with the cessation or the transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or that subsidiary.

INDEMNITY

- 203.** Subject to the provisions of and so far as may be consistent with the Statutes, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which such person may otherwise be entitled, every director (including an alternate director), secretary or other officer of the Company or of an associated company (other than any person (whether an officer or not) engaged as auditor) shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against any liabilities incurred by him in the actual or purported execution or discharge of his duties or the exercise or purported exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation to, or in connection with, his duties, powers or office, provided that this Article 203 shall be deemed not to provide for, or entitle any such person to, indemnification to the extent that it would cause this Article 203, or any element of it, to be treated as void under the Statutes.

INSURANCE

- 204.** Subject to the provisions and so far as may be consistent with the Statutes, but without prejudice to the provisions of Article 203 or any other protection from liability to which such person may otherwise be entitled, the directors shall have power to purchase and maintain, at the cost of the Company, insurance for, or for the benefit of, any persons who are or were at any time directors, officers or employees of the Company or of any associated company of the Company within the meaning given in sections 232, 233 and 234 of the 2006 Act (an "**Associated Company**") (other than any person (whether an officer or not) engaged by the Company or an Associated Company as auditor) or who are or were at any time trustees of any retirement benefits scheme or employees' share scheme in which employees of the Company or any Associated Company is interested, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) insurance against any liability incurred by such persons in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him in relation to the Company or otherwise in connection with his duties, powers or office in relation to the Company or Associated Company or retirement benefits scheme or employees' share scheme.

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Company Number: 2966283

THE COMPANIES ACTS 2006, 1985 AND 1989

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

SHARE plc

Adopted by Special Resolution passed on 28th day of March 2008

Dechert
LLP