

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

FORESIGHT 4 VCT PLC

(Incorporated on 3 November 1995 in England and Wales
with registered number 3506579)

(Adopted on 7 July 2021)

SHAKESPEARE

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ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

- of -

FORESIGHT 4 VCT PLC

(as amended up to and including 7 July 2021)

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 the articles or regulations of the Company.

INTERPRETATION

2.

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

Expression	Meaning
these Articles	these articles of association as altered from time to time;
the auditors	the auditors for the time being of the Company;
the Board	the board of Directors of the Company or the Directors present or deemed present at a duly convened meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present;
CA 2006	the Companies Act 2006;
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;
the Company	Foresight 4 VCT plc;
Companies Acts	the CA 2006 and every other statute from time to time in force concerning companies and affecting the Company;
the Directors	the directors of the Company for the time being;
elected	elected or re-elected;
electronic form	has the meaning given to it in section 1168 of CA 2006;
electronic means	has the meaning given to it in section 1168 of CA 2006;
execution	includes any mode of execution (and "executed" shall be construed accordingly);
the group	the Company and its subsidiary undertakings for the time being;
the holder	in relation to shares, the member whose name is entered in the register as the holder of the shares;

member	a member of the Company;
month	calendar month;
the office	the registered office for the time being of the Company;
Operator	Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited or such other person as may for the time being be approved by HM Treasury as Operator under the Regulations;
paid up	paid up or credited as paid up;
present	for the purposes of physical general meetings, present in person, or for the purposes of electronic general meetings, present by electronic means;
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 the Companies Acts;
the register	the register of members of the Company;
Regulations	The Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 (SI 2001 No 3755) and any provisions of or under the Companies Acts which supplement amend or replace such Regulations;
relevant system	a computer-based system and procedures which enable title to units of a security to be evidenced and transferred without a written instrument pursuant to the Regulations;
the 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;
Shares	shares in the capital of the Company;
the United Kingdom	Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
UK Listing Authority	the Financial Services Authority acting in its capacity as the competent authority for the purposes of Part IV of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000; and
year	calendar year.

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

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 defined in the Companies Acts shall, if not inconsistent with the subject or context and unless otherwise expressly defined in these Articles, bear the same meaning in these Articles.

2.5 A reference to any statute or statutory provision includes any orders, regulations or other subordinate legislation made under it and any statutory modification or re-enactment of any of the same for the time being in force.

- 2.6 Where for any purpose an ordinary resolution of the Company is required, a special resolution shall also be effective.
- 2.7 Where the words electronic facilities appear in these Articles it is deemed to include, without limitation, website addresses and conference call systems, and references to persons attending meetings by electronic means attendance at electronic general meetings via the electronic facilities stated in the notice of such meeting.
- 2.8 Any reference to a person's participation in the business of any general meeting includes without limitation and as relevant the right (including, in the case of a corporation, through a duly appointed representative) to speak, vote, be represented by a proxy and have access in hard copy or electronic form to all documents which are required by CA 2006 or these Articles to be made available at the meeting and participate and participating shall be construed accordingly.
- 2.9 The headings are inserted for convenience only and shall not affect the construction of these Articles.

LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

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

SHARE CAPITAL

4. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and without prejudice to the rights attaching to any existing 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 Board may determine.
5. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and to any relevant authority of the Company required by the Companies Acts, the Board may allot shares in the Company or grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into shares in the Company to such persons (including the Directors themselves), at such times and generally on such terms and conditions as the Board may decide, provided that no share shall be issued at a discount. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and to any special rights for the time being attached to any existing shares, the Company may issue a share which is, or is liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or of the holder of such share and the Board may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares.
6. The Company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Companies Acts. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, 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. 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 recognise any interest in any share, except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the holder.

NOT USED

- 8.

UNCERTIFICATED SHARES

9.

9.1 Without prejudice to any powers which the Company or the Board may have to issue, allot, dispose of, convert, or otherwise deal with or make arrangements in relation to shares and other securities in any form:-

9.1.1 the holding of shares in uncertificated form and the transfer of title to such shares by means of a relevant system shall be permitted; and

9.1.2 the Company may issue shares in uncertificated form and may convert shares from certificated form to uncertificated form and vice versa.

If and to the extent that any provision of these articles is inconsistent with such holding or transfer as is referred to in Article 9.1.1 or with any provision of the Companies Acts, it shall not apply to any share in uncertificated form.

9.2 Notwithstanding anything else contained in these Articles, where any class of shares is, for the time being, a participating security, unless the directors otherwise determine, shares of any such class held by the same holder or joint holder in certificated form and uncertificated form shall be treated as separate holdings.

10. The Board may make such arrangements or regulations (if any) as it may from time to time in its absolute discretion thinks fit in relation to the issue, holding, evidencing, dealing and transfer of uncertificated shares and otherwise for the purpose of the Regulations and the facilities and requirements of the relevant system and such arrangements and regulations (as the case may be) shall have the same effect as if set out in these Articles. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing:

10.1 references in these Articles to a requirement on any person to execute or deliver an instrument of transfer or certificate or other document which shall not be appropriate in the case of uncertificated shares shall, in the case of uncertificated shares, be treated as references to a requirement to comply with any relevant requirements of the relevant system and any relevant arrangements or regulations which the Board may make from time to time pursuant to these Articles;

10.2 references to instruments of transfer shall include, in relation to uncertificated shares, instructions and/or notifications made in accordance with the relevant system relating to the transfer of such shares; and

10.3 The Company shall be entitled to assume that the entries on any record of securities maintained by it in accordance with the Regulations and regularly reconciled with the relevant Operator register of securities are a complete and accurate reproduction of the particulars entered in the Operator register of securities and shall accordingly not be liable in respect of any act or thing done or omitted to be done by or on behalf of the Company in reliance on such assumptions. In particular, any provision of these Articles which requires or envisages that action will be taken in reliance on information contained in the Register shall be construed so as to permit that action to be taken in reliance on information contained in any relevant record of securities (as so maintained and reconciled).

VARIATION OF RIGHTS

11.

11.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, 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).
- 11.2 All the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to every such separate general meeting with any necessary notifications, except that:-
- 11.2.1 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 their proxy;
- 11.2.2 there shall be no minimum period of notice for an adjourned meeting;
- 11.2.3 any holder of shares of the class in question present in person or by proxy may demand a poll; and
- 11.2.4 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 them.
- 11.3 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 the purchase or redemption by the Company of its own shares.
- 11.4 The provisions of Articles 11.1 to 11.3 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.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

12.

- 12.1 Every person (except a recognised 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 one certificate in respect of each class of shares held by them 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 their shares.
- 12.2 Shares of different classes may not be included in the same certificate.
- 12.3 Where a holder of any share (except a recognised person) has transferred a part of the shares comprised in their holding they shall be entitled to a certificate for the balance without charge.
- 12.4 Any two or more certificates representing shares of any one class held by any member may at their request be cancelled and a single new certificate for such shares issued in lieu without charge.
- 12.5 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.
- 12.6 In the case of shares held jointly by several persons any such request mentioned in this Article may only be made by the joint holder who is first named in the register.

13.

13.1 Every certificate shall be executed by the Company in such manner as the Board, having regard to the Companies Acts and the requirements of the UK Listing Authority, 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.

13.2 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.

13.3 If a share certificate is worn out, defaced, lost or destroyed, it may be replaced without charge and otherwise on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity (with or without security) as the Board may require. In the case of loss or destruction the person to whom the new certificate is issued shall pay to the Company any exceptional out-of-pocket expenses incidental to the investigation of evidence of loss or destruction and the preparation of the requisite form of indemnity. 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

14. 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.

15. 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 demanding payment of the sum presently payable and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold.

16. 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 they shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money.

17. The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs and expenses of 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 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

18. Subject to the terms of allotment 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.

19. 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.
20. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of the share.
21. 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 their shares. A person on whom a call is made will remain liable for calls made upon them notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made.
22. 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 (including without limitation the right to vote) 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.
23. 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.
24. 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 them, 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.
25. 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

26. 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 them 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.
27. 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.

28. 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.
- 29.
- 29.1 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, 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.
- 29.2 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.
30. 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 them 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.
31. 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 their 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

32. The instrument of transfer of a share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the Board may approve.
33. The instrument of transfer of a 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 shall be deemed to remain the holder until the name of the transferee is entered in the register.
34. The Board may, in its absolute discretion, and without assigning any reason therefor, refuse to register any transfer of shares all or any of which are not fully paid provided that, where any such shares are admitted to the Official List of the UK Listing Authority, such discretion may not be exercised in such a way as to prevent dealings in the shares of that class from taking place on an open and proper basis. The Board may also decline to register any transfer of a share (not being a fully paid share) on which the Company has a lien.
35. The Board may also refuse to register any transfer of shares, unless:-

- 35.1 the instrument of transfer is lodged (duly stamped if required) 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 their 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 lodging of share certificates shall not be necessary; and
- 35.2 the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share; and
- 35.3 in the case of a transfer to joint holders, they do not exceed four in number.
36. 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 or suspected fraud) shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.
37. If the Board refuses to register a transfer of a share it shall, as soon as practicable and in any event within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company (or in the case of uncertificated shares the date the Operator instruction was received by the Company), send notice of the refusal to the transferee together with its reasons for the refusal. The Board shall provide the transferee with such further information about the reasons for the refusal as the transferee may reasonably request.
38. 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.
39. 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

40. If a member dies the survivor or survivors where they were a joint holder and their personal representatives where they were 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 their 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 them solely or jointly with other persons.
41. 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 their 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 them registered as the holder. If the person elects to become the holder they shall give notice in writing to that effect. If the person shall elect to have another person registered, they 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.
42. 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 they 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 they 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

43. The Company may by ordinary resolution but subject to the Companies Acts :
- 43.1 consolidate all or any of its share capital into shares of a larger amount than its existing shares; and
- 43.2 sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of a smaller amount and the resolution may determine that as between the shares resulting from the sub-division any of them may have any preference or advantage or be subject to any restriction as the Company has power to attach to new shares; and
44. Whenever as a result of a consolidation or sub-division any difficulty arises the Board may settle the difficulty as it sees fit and in particular if 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 Companies Acts, the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale (subject to retention by the Company of amounts not exceeding £3 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 their title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings relating to the sale.

GENERAL MEETINGS

45. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, general meetings shall be held at such time and place as the Board may determine. If there are within the United Kingdom insufficient members of the Board to convene a general meeting, any Director may call a general meeting.
46. At any general meeting convened on a members' requisition no business shall be transacted except that required by the requisition or proposed by the Board.
- 46A The Board may make whatever arrangements it considers appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to attend, to speak and to vote at it.
- 46B The Board shall determine in relation to each general meeting the means of attendance at and participation in the meeting, including whether the persons entitled to attend and participate in the general meeting shall be enabled to do so by simultaneous attendance and participation at a physical place anywhere in the world determined by it, or by means of electronic facility or facilities determined by it, or partly in one way and partly in another.
- 46C A meeting (whether electronic or otherwise) is deemed to take place at the place at which the chairman of the meeting is present.
- 46D Nothing in these Articles prevents a general meeting being held both physically and electronically or exclusively on an electronic basis.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

47. An annual general meeting and any other general meeting shall be convened by such notice as may be required by law from time to time and at such time and in such place as the Directors may determine. For the purposes of this Article a notice of meeting must be given in accordance with the Companies Acts that is in hard copy form, electronic form or by means of a website. Where notice is given by means of a website, a notification of the

- fact of such publication and details of the website where such notice is published must be provided in hard copy or electronic form.
48. The notice (including any notice given in electronic form or by means of a website) convening a general meeting shall specify:-
- 48.1 whether the meeting shall be a physical and/or electronic general meeting;
- 48.2 that the meeting is an annual general meeting (if that is the case);
- 48.3 for a physical meeting, the day, time and place of the meeting;
- 48.4 for electronic general meetings, the day and time of the meeting and the electronic facility for the meeting, which electronic facility may vary from time to time and from meeting to meeting as the Board, in its sole discretion sees fit;
- 48.5 where relevant, that the meeting is an annual general meeting;
- 48.6 the general nature of the business to be transacted;
- 48.7 if the meeting is convened to consider a special resolution the text of the resolution and the intention to propose the resolution as such; and
- 48.8 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 them and that a proxy need not also be a member.
49. The accidental omission to send a notice of any meeting, or (where forms of proxy or other documents are sent out with notices) to send a form of proxy or such other document with a notice to any person entitled to receive the same, or the non-receipt of a notice of meeting or form of proxy or other document by such a person, shall not invalidate the proceedings at the meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

50. If the Board, in its absolute discretion, considers that it is impractical or unreasonable for any reason to hold a general meeting on the date or at the time or place (including by way of electronic facility or facilities) specified in the notice calling the general meeting, it may postpone the general meeting to another date, time and/or place and/or change the electronic facility or facilities. If such a decision is made, the Board may then change the place and/or the electronic facility or facilities and/or postpone the date and/or time again if it considers that it is reasonable to do so. The Board shall take reasonable steps to ensure that notice of the date, time and place of the postponed meeting is provided to any member trying to attend the meeting at the original time and place. When a meeting is so postponed, notice of the date, time and place of the postponed meeting shall, if practicable, also 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. If a meeting is postponed in accordance with this Article, the appointment of a proxy will be valid if it is delivered and received as required by these Articles not less than the requisite period before the time appointed for holding the postponed meeting. The Board may (for the avoidance of doubt) also postpone any meeting which has been rearranged under this Article.
- 50A When a general meeting is postponed under Article 50, no new notice of the general meeting need be sent, save that notice of the date, time and place including any electronic facility if applicable, of the postponed meeting shall be given in such manner as the Board may, in its absolute discretion, determine. No business shall be transacted at any postponed meeting other than business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had it not been postponed. Notice of the business to be transacted at such postponed meeting shall not be required.

- 50B If a general meeting is postponed in accordance with Article 50, the appointment of a proxy will be valid if it is delivered and received as required by these Articles not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the postponed meeting. When calculating the 48 hour period mentioned in this Article, the Board may decide not to take account of any part of a day that is not a working day.
51. 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). Two members present in person or by representative (in the case of a corporate member) or by proxy, including by way of electronic facility or facilities, and entitled to vote shall be a quorum for all purposes.
52. In calculating whether a quorum is present for the purposes of Article 51, if two or more persons are appointed as proxies for the same member or two or more persons are appointed as corporate representatives of the same corporate member, only one of such proxies or only one of such corporate representatives shall be counted.
53. If within fifteen minutes (or such longer period as the chairman may determine) 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 (being not less than ten clear days after the date of the original meeting) and place (including by way of electronic facility or facilities) as may be fixed by the chairman of the meeting. 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.
54. The chairman of the Board or in their 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 (including by way of electronic facility or facilities) and entitled to vote shall choose one of themselves to be chairman of the meeting.
55. The Board may, for the purpose of controlling the level of attendance, participation and ensuring the safety of those attending at any place specified for the holding of a general meeting, from time to time make such arrangements as the Board shall in its absolute discretion consider to be appropriate and may from time to time vary any such arrangements in place or make new arrangements. The entitlement of any member or proxy to attend a general meeting at such place (including by way of electronic facility or facilities) shall be subject to any such arrangements as may be for the time being approved by the Board.
- 55A The Board may resolve to enable persons entitled to attend and participate in a general meeting to do so (wholly or in part) by simultaneous attendance and participation by means of an electronic facility or facilities and determine the means, or all different means, of attendance and participation used in relation to a general meeting. The members present personally or by proxy by means of an electronic facility or facilities shall be counted in the quorum for, and entitled to participate in, the general meeting in question if they are able to:
- 55A.1 participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened; and
- 55A.2 hear all persons who speak at the meeting and be heard by all other persons present at the meeting.

- 56.
- 56.1 The Chairman shall take such action and give such directions as they think fit to promote the orderly conduct of the business of the meeting as laid down in the notice of the meeting. The Chairman's decision on matters of procedure or arising incidentally from the business of the meeting shall be final, as shall their determination as to whether any matter is of such a nature.
- 56.2 The Board may direct that any person wishing to attend any general meeting should provide evidence of identity and submit to such searches or other security arrangements or restrictions as the Board shall consider appropriate in the circumstances. The Board shall be entitled in its absolute discretion to refuse entry to, or eject from, any general meeting any person who fails to provide such evidence of identity or to submit to such searches or to otherwise comply with such security arrangements or restrictions.
- 56.3 Where a general meeting is being, or to be, held by means of electronic facility or facilities, the Board (and, at a general meeting, the chairman) may make any arrangement and/or impose any requirement or restriction that is necessary to ensure the identification of those taking part and the security of the electronic communication (or take such other actions proportionate to the achievement of such objectives).
57. The Board (and, at a general meeting, the chairman) may refuse entry to a meeting to any person who refuses to comply with any such arrangements and eject from a meeting (whether held by means of electronic facility or facilities or not) any person who causes the proceedings to become disorderly. Without prejudice to any other power of adjournment which they may have under these Articles or at common law, the chairman of a meeting (whether or not 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 (including by way of electronic facility or facilities). 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 (including by way of electronic facility or facilities) 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 (including by way of electronic facility or facilities), 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.
58. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands or on the withdrawal of any other due demand for a poll, a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, a poll may be demanded:-
- 58.1 by the chairman of the meeting; or
- 58.2 by at least five members present in person (including by way of electronic facility or facilities) or by proxy and entitled to vote on the resolution; or
- 58.3 by any member or members present in person or by proxy and representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution; or
- 58.4 by a member or members present in person or by proxy holding shares in the Company conferring a right to vote on the resolution, being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right.
59. Unless a poll is so demanded, a declaration by the chairman of the meeting that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular

majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the minute book, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

60. If a poll is duly demanded, it 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 (including by way of electronic facility or facilities) for declaring the result of the poll. The result of a poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
61. A poll demanded as respects the election of the chairman of a meeting or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time and place (including by way of electronic facility or facilities) as the chairman of the meeting directs, but in any case not more than twenty-eight days after the meeting at which the poll was demanded. Any business other than that upon which a poll has been demanded may be proceeded with pending the completion of the poll. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn at any time before the poll is taken. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is subsequently duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made. No notice need be given of a poll not taken forthwith if the time and place (including by way of electronic facility or facilities) at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded. In any other case, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place (including by way of electronic facility or facilities) at which the poll is to be taken.
62. A Director shall, notwithstanding that they are 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.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

63. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, to any special terms as to voting on which any shares may have been issued or may for the time being be held and to any suspension or abrogation of voting rights pursuant to these Articles, at any physical general meeting, every member who is present in person shall, on a show of hands, have one vote, every proxy who has been appointed by a member entitled to vote on the resolution shall, on a show of hands, have one vote and every member present in person or by proxy shall, on a poll, have one vote for each share of which they are the holder. At an electronic general meeting (or a general meeting being simultaneously held in multiple places one of which is by way of an electronic facility) a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be voted on by a poll, which poll votes may, in respect of electronic attendees be cast by such electronic means as the Board in its sole discretion deems appropriate for the purposes of the meeting. The Board may, in its discretion, determine that electronic attendees may cast their votes by way of proxy votes to the chairman prior to the meeting only).
64. If, on a vote on a resolution on a show of hands a proxy has been duly appointed by more than one member entitled to vote on the resolution and is instructed by one or more of those members to vote for the resolution and by one or more others to vote against it, or is instructed by one or more of those members to vote in one way and is given discretion as to how to vote by one or more others (and wishes to use that discretion to vote in the other way) they have one vote for and one vote against the resolution.
65. 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.
66. 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 they are or may be suffering from mental disorder or is otherwise incapable of running their affairs may vote, whether on

- a show of hands or on a poll, by their 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 and by such time as is specified in accordance with these Articles for the deposit of instruments of proxy, and in default the right to vote shall not be exercisable.
67. 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 them in respect of shares in the Company have been paid.
- 68.
- 68.1 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 CA 2006 (in this Article called 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 (in this Article called a "disenfranchisement notice") whereupon the following sanctions shall apply:-
- 68.1.1 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
- 68.1.2 where such shares represent not less than 0.25 per cent. in nominal value of the issued shares of their class:-
- 68.1.2.1 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 160 to elect to receive shares instead of that dividend; and
- 68.1.2.2 no transfer, other than an excepted transfer, of any shares held by the holder shall be registered unless:-
- (a) the holder is not themselves in default as regards supplying the information required; and
- (b) 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.
- 68.2 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 68.1 shall apply to the exclusion of this Article if the Company gives a separate notice under section 793 of the CA 2006 in relation to the new shares.
- 68.3 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 (in this Article called 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.
- 68.4 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 68.1 and 68.2 shall continue to apply.
- 68.5 Where, on the basis of information obtained from a holder in respect of any share held by them, the Company issues a notice pursuant to section 793 of the CA 2006 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 68.1 and 68.2.
- 68.6 For the purpose of this Article:-
- 68.6.1 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 CA 2006) the Company knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person in question is or may be interested in the share;
- 68.6.2 "interested" shall be construed as it is for the purpose of section 793 of the CA 2006;
- 68.6.3 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:-
- 68.6.3.1 reference to their having failed or refused to give all or any part of it; and
- 68.6.3.2 reference to their having given information which they know to be false in a material particular or having recklessly given information which is false in a material particular;
- 68.6.4 the "prescribed period" means:-
- 68.6.4.1 in a case where the default shares represent at least 0.25 per cent. of their class, fourteen days; and
- 68.6.4.2 in any other case, twenty-eight days;
- 68.6.5 an "excepted transfer" means, in relation to any share held by a holder:-
- 68.6.5.1 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 their 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 their nominees) of a particular class of those shares to acquire the shares of that class or a specified proportion of them; or
- 68.6.5.2 a transfer in consequence of a sale made through a recognised investment exchange (as defined in the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) or any other stock exchange outside the United Kingdom on which the Company's shares are normally traded; or
- 68.6.5.3 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.

69. Nothing contained in these Articles shall prejudice or affect the right of the Company to apply to the court for an order under section 793 of the CA 2006 and in connection with such an application or intended application or otherwise to require information on shorter notice than the minimum of twenty-eight days prescribed by Article 68.
70. The Company may specify in the notice convening a general meeting that the right to vote at the meeting shall be determined by reference to the register at a time that is not more than forty eight hours before the time for the holding of the meeting (and in calculating this period no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day).
71. 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.
72. The Company shall not be bound to enquire whether any proxy or corporate representative votes in accordance with the instructions given to them by the member they represent and if a proxy or corporate representative does not vote in accordance with the instructions of the member they represent the vote or votes cast shall nevertheless be valid for all purposes.
73. If an amendment shall be proposed to any resolution under consideration but shall in good faith be ruled out of order by the chairman of the meeting the proceedings on the substantive resolution shall not be invalidated by any error in such ruling. In the case of a resolution duly proposed as a special resolution, no amendment thereto (other than a clerical amendment to correct a patent error) may be considered or voted on and in the case of a resolution duly proposed as an ordinary resolution, no amendment thereto (other than an amendment to correct a patent error) may be considered or voted on, unless either at least 48 hours (without taking into account any part of a day that is not a working day) prior to the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which such ordinary resolution is to be proposed, notice in writing of the terms of the amendment and intention to move the same has been lodged at the office or the Chairman of the meeting in their absolute discretion decides that it may be considered or voted on. The Chairman of the meeting can agree to the withdrawal of any proposed amendment before it is voted on at the meeting.
74. A member is entitled to appoint another person as their proxy to exercise all or any of their rights to attend and speak and vote at a general meeting of the Company. A member may appoint more than one person as a proxy provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by the member. The appointment of a proxy or proxies shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person on a show of hands or on a poll on any matters in respect of which the proxy or proxies is or are appointed. In the event that and to the extent that a member personally votes their shares their proxy or proxies shall not be entitled to vote and any vote cast by a proxy in such circumstances shall be ignored.
75. When two (or more) valid but differing appointments of proxy are received in respect of the same share for use at the same meeting and in respect of the same matter, the one which is last validly received (regardless of its date or of the date of its execution or submission) shall be treated as replacing and revoking the other or others as regards that share. If the Company is unable to determine which appointment was last validly received, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.
76. Forms of instrument of proxy shall be in any usual form or in such other form as the Board may approve. 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 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 proxy need not be a member of the Company.
77. Any corporation which is a member of the Company may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or 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 they represent as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company. 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 may authorise more than one person to act as its representative pursuant to this Article in respect of any meeting or meetings and such a member who holds different classes of shares may so authorise one or more different persons for each class of share held.
78. The appointment of a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is authenticated, or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the Board, shall:
- 78.1 in the case of an appointment not in electronic form (including any such power of attorney or other authority) be deposited at the office, or at such other place or places (within the United Kingdom) as is specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any notice of any adjourned meeting or in any appointment of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote; or
- 78.2 in the case of an appointment in electronic form (including any such power of attorney or other authority), where an address has been specified for the purpose of receiving documents or information in electronic form:
- 78.2.1 in the notice convening the meeting; or
- 78.2.2 in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting; or
- 78.2.3 in any invitation in electronic form to appoint a proxy issued by the Company in relation to the meeting,
- be received at such address not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote; or
- 78.3 in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be deposited or received as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for taking the poll; or

- 78.4 in the case of a poll not taken forthwith but taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the Chairman of the meeting or any Director, the Secretary or some other person authorised for the purpose by the Company.
79. The Board may specify in the notice convening the meeting that, in determining the time for delivery of proxies pursuant to Article 78, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.
80. An appointment of proxy not deposited, delivered or received in the manner specified in Article 78 shall be invalid. No appointment of proxy shall be valid after the expiry of 12 months from the date named in it as the date of its execution or the date of its submission, except at an adjourned meeting or on a poll demanded at a meeting or an adjourned meeting, in cases where the meeting was originally held within 12 months from such date.
81. A vote given, or demand for a poll made, by a proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the death or mental disorder of the principal or the revocation of the appointment of proxy, or of the authority under which the appointment of proxy was executed, or the transfer of the share in respect of which the appointment of proxy is given, unless notice in writing of such death, mental disorder, revocation or transfer shall have been received by the Company at the office, (or at such other place or places or address as has or have been appointed for the deposit or receipt of appointments of proxy under Article 78) not later than the last time at which an appointment of a proxy should have been received under Article 78 in order for it to be valid for use at the meeting, adjourned meeting or poll as appropriate.

POWERS OF THE BOARD

82. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, 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.
83. The Company may change its name by resolution of the Board.
84. The Board may exercise or cause to be exercised the voting power conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company, or any power of appointment to be exercised by the Company, in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit (including the exercise of the voting power or power of appointment in favour of the appointment of any Director as a director or other officer or employee of such company or in favour of the payment of remuneration to the directors, officers or employees of such company).
85. 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.
86. 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 them. 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.

87. 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 them. 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

88. 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 Companies Acts, 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.

89. The Board shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiary undertakings (if any) so as to secure (as regards subsidiary undertakings so far as by such exercise the Board can secure) that the aggregate amount for the time being outstanding of all borrowings by the group (excluding money owed by any member of the group to any other member of the group) shall not without the previous sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company exceed an amount equal to 0.5 times the adjusted capital and reserves. For the purpose of the above restriction the "adjusted capital and reserves" means the aggregate from time to time of:-

- 89.1 the amount paid up on the issued share capital of the Company; and

- 89.2 the amount standing to the credit of the capital and revenue reserves of the Company (or, if the Company has subsidiary undertakings, the consolidated capital and revenue reserves of the group) including any share premium account, capital redemption reserve, revaluation reserve, merger reserve and credit balance on profit and loss account;

all as shown in the latest audited balance sheet of the Company or (as the case may be) the latest audited consolidated balance sheet of the group but adjusted as may be necessary to take account of:-

- 89.2.1 any variation in the amount paid up or credited as paid up on the issued share capital of the Company and in the share premium account, capital redemption reserve, revaluation reserve or merger reserve since the date of such balance sheet and so that for the purpose of making such adjustments, if any issue or proposed issue of shares by the Company for cash has been underwritten, then such shares shall be deemed to have been issued and the amount (including any premium) of the subscription moneys payable in respect thereof (not being moneys payable later than six months after the date of allotment) shall, to the extent so underwritten, be deemed to have been paid up on the date when the issue of such shares

- was underwritten (or, if such underwriting was conditional, on the date when it became unconditional);
- 89.2.2 any distribution from such reserves (otherwise than to the Company or to a subsidiary undertaking) not provided for therein;
- 89.2.3 the exclusion of any sums set aside for future taxation (including deferred tax) and amounts attributable to outside shareholders in subsidiary undertakings;
- 89.2.4 the deduction of any debit balance on profit and loss account as shown in such balance sheet;
- 89.2.5 any company which has become or ceased to be a subsidiary undertaking since the date of such balance sheet and any variation in the interests of the Company in its subsidiary undertakings since the date of such balance sheet;
- 89.2.6 any sums attributable to outside interests in any subsidiary undertaking; and
- 89.2.7 where the calculation is required for the purposes of or in connection with a transaction under or in connection with which any company is to become or cease to be a subsidiary undertaking, such adjustments as would be appropriate if such transaction had been carried into effect.
90. For the purpose of Article 89 "borrowings" shall be deemed to include not only borrowings but also the following except insofar as otherwise taken into account:-
- 90.1 the nominal amount of any issued share capital and the principal amount of any debentures or borrowed money (together with any fixed or minimum premium payable on redemption or repayment) of any body, whether corporate or unincorporate, the redemption or repayment of which is the subject of a guarantee or indemnity by a member of the group but excluding any shares or indebtedness the beneficial interest in which is for the time being owned by a member of the group;
- 90.2 the outstanding amount raised by acceptances by any bank or accepting house under any acceptance credit opened on behalf of and in favour of any member of the group;
- 90.3 the principal amount of any debenture (whether secured or unsecured) of a member of the group owned otherwise than by a member of the group;
- 90.4 the principal amount of any preference share capital of any subsidiary undertaking owned otherwise than by a member of the group; and
- 90.5 any fixed or minimum premium payable on final redemption or repayment of any borrowing or deemed borrowing;
- 90.6 the amounts which would be shown as outstanding in respect of any hire purchase commitments or finance lease obligations in an audited consolidated balance sheet for the group, if such a balance sheet had been prepared, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
- but shall be deemed not to include:-
- 90.7 borrowings incurred by any member of the group for the purpose of repaying the whole or any part of any borrowings by a member of the group for the time being outstanding within six months of being so borrowed, pending their application for that purpose within that period;
- 90.8 borrowings incurred by any member of the group for the purpose of financing any contract in respect of which any part of the price receivable by a member of the group is guaranteed or insured by the Export Credits Guarantee Department or by any other governmental department fulfilling a similar function, up to an amount not exceeding that part of the price receivable under the contract which is so guaranteed or insured; and

- 90.9 amounts borrowed or raised which are for the time being deposited with H.M. Customs & Excise or any other body designated by any relevant legislation or order in connection with import deposits or any similar government scheme to the extent that a member of the group retains its interest therein.
91. When the aggregate amount of borrowings required to be taken into account for the purposes of these Articles on any particular day is being ascertained, any money denominated or repayable (or repayable at the option of any person other than any member of the group) in a currency other than sterling shall, if not subject to a contract or arrangement determining the rate of exchange, be converted for the purpose of calculating the sterling equivalent at the rate of exchange prevailing in London at the close of business on the last business day before that day or, if it would result in a lower sterling equivalent, at the rate of exchange prevailing in London six months before such day (and for this purpose the rate of exchange shall be taken as the middle market rate as at the close of business on the day in question or, if that is not a business day, on the last business day before the day in question).
92. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Board may from time to time change the accounting conventions on which the audited balance sheet or audited consolidated balance sheet is prepared.
93. A certificate or report by the auditors as to the amount of the adjusted capital and reserves or the amount of any borrowings or to the effect that the limit imposed by these Articles has not been or will not be exceeded at any particular time or times shall be conclusive evidence of the amount or of that fact. For the purposes of their computation, the auditors may at their discretion make such further or other adjustments (if any) as they think fit. Nevertheless for the purposes of these Articles the Board may act in reliance on a bona fide estimate of the amount of the adjusted capital and reserves at any time and if in consequence such limit is inadvertently exceeded an amount of moneys borrowed equal to the excess may be disregarded until the expiration of sixty days after the day on which (by reason of a determination of the auditors or otherwise) the Board becomes aware that such a situation has or may have arisen.
94. Notwithstanding the foregoing no lender or other person dealing with the Company shall be concerned to see or inquire whether the limit imposed by Article 89 is observed and no borrowing incurred or security given in excess of such limit shall be invalid or ineffectual except in the case of express notice to the lender or the recipient of the security at the time when the borrowing was incurred or security given that the limit had been or was thereby exceeded.

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

95. Unless and until otherwise determined by ordinary resolution of the Company, the Directors (other than alternate Directors) shall be not less than three nor more than eight in number.
96. A Director shall not be required to hold any shares of the Company by way of qualification.
97. 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.
98. 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 forty two 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 their intention to propose such person for election, and also notice in writing signed by the person to be proposed of their willingness to be elected. The notice shall give the particulars in respect of that person which would (if they were elected) be required to be included in the Company's register of Directors.

ELECTION APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT BY ROTATION

99. Subject to the provisions of Articles 95 to 98 and without prejudice to the power of the Board under Article 101 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.
100. 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 their appointment.
101. 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.
102. At each annual general meeting one-third of the Directors who are subject to retirement by rotation or, if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not exceeding one-third, shall retire from office. If there is only one Director who is subject to retirement by rotation, he shall retire.
103. The Directors to retire by rotation shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election; as between persons who became or were last elected Directors on the same day, those to retire by rotation shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot. The Directors to retire (both as to number and as to identity) shall be determined by the composition of the Board at the date of the notice convening the annual general meeting, 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 any of them to be an executive Director after the date of such notice but before the close of the meeting.
104. At any annual general meeting of the Company, any Director who 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 is not required to retire from office by Article 103 above, shall also retire from office.
105. A retiring Director at an annual general meeting shall be eligible for re-election. If they are not re-elected or deemed to be re-elected they shall hold office until the meeting elects someone in their place, or if it does not do so, until the end of the meeting.
106. If the Company, at the annual general 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

107. A Director may resign their office by notice in writing submitted to the Board.
108. The Company may by ordinary resolution remove any Director before the expiration of their period of office notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between the Company and such Director. If such resolution is not proposed by the Board then special notice (in accordance with section 312 of the CA 2006) is required of such

resolution. Such removal shall be without prejudice to any claim which such Director may have for damages for breach of any contract of service between them and the Company.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

109. Without prejudice to the other provisions of these Articles, the office of a Director shall be vacated if the Director:-
- 109.1 becomes bankrupt or the subject of an interim receiving order or makes any arrangement or composition with their 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;
- 109.2 shall have an order made by any court in England or elsewhere claiming jurisdiction in that behalf on the ground (however formulated) of the mental health of that Director which wholly or partly prevents that Director from personally exercising any powers or rights which that Director would otherwise have and the Board resolves that their office be vacated;
- 109.3 is absent from meetings of the Board for six consecutive months without permission of the Board and the Board resolves that their office be vacated;
- 109.4 ceases to be a Director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Acts or becomes prohibited by law from being a Director;
- 109.5 receives written notice (which may comprise several copies signed by different Directors) signed by all the other Directors removing them from office without prejudice to any claim which such Director may have for damages for breach of any contract of service between them and the Company; or
- 109.6 in the case of a Director who holds any executive office, ceases to hold such office (whether because their appointment is terminated or expires) and the majority of the other Directors resolve that their office be vacated.
110. A resolution of the Board declaring a Director to have vacated office under the terms of Article 109 shall be conclusive as to the fact and grounds of vacation stated in the resolution.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

111. 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 £90,000 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.
112. 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 made decide.

ASSOCIATE AND OTHER DIRECTORS

113. 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 them 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 Companies Acts, and accordingly shall not be member of the Board or (subject to Article 87 of any committee hereof, nor shall they 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 they shall not be entitled to vote thereat.

DIRECTORS' GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS

114. 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, and for any member of their family (including a spouse and a former spouse) or any person who is or was dependent on them, and may (as well before as after they cease to hold such office or employment) contribute to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such benefit.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

115. 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.
116. An alternate Director shall (subject to their giving to the Company an address within the United Kingdom) be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of Directors and of all meetings of committees of Directors of which their appointor is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which the Director appointing them is not personally present, and generally to perform all the functions of their appointor as a Director in their absence, but it shall not be necessary to give notice of such a meeting to an alternate Director who is absent from the United Kingdom.
117. An alternate Director shall automatically cease to be an alternate Director if their 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 they retire, any appointment of an alternate Director made by them which was in force immediately prior to their retirement shall continue after their election. The appointment of an alternate Director shall also automatically cease on the happening of any event which, if they were a Director, would cause them to vacate office.
118. 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.
119. 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 their own acts and defaults and they shall not be deemed to be the agent of the Director appointing them. An alternate Director may be repaid by the Company such expenses as might properly have been repaid to them if they had been a Director but shall not (unless the Company by ordinary resolution otherwise determines) in respect of their 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 they were a Director.
120. 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

121. The Board may meet 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 their appointor to a separate vote on behalf of their appointor in addition to their 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 their 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 them personally or by word of mouth or sent in writing to them at their last known address or any other address given by them to the Company for this purpose. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting of the Board to any Director absent from the United Kingdom unless they shall have supplied the Company with an address to which notices and documents can be sent in electronic form.
122. 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.
123. 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, by a series of telephone calls from the chairman of the meeting or by exchange of communication in electronic form addressed to the chairman of the 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 Companies Acts, 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.
124. 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 five 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.
125. A resolution in writing authenticated 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 authenticated by an alternate Director need not be authenticated by their appointor and, if it is authenticated by a Director who has appointed an alternate Director, it need not also be authenticated by the alternate Director in that capacity. To be effective the resolution need not be authenticated by a Director who is prohibited from voting thereon or whose vote would not count in relation thereto. The resolution may consist of one document or several documents in like form each authenticated by one or more Directors or alternate Directors.
126. 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

127. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, and provided that they has disclosed to the Board the nature and extent of any material interest, a Director notwithstanding their office:-
- 127.1 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;
- 127.2 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;
- 127.3 shall not, by reason of their office, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which they derive 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
- 127.4 may act by themselves or their firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as auditor) and they or their firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if they were not a Director of the Company.
128. 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 they have, directly or indirectly, an interest (other than by virtue of their 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 their interest or duty arises only because one of the following Articles applies (in which case they may vote and be counted in the quorum):-
- 128.1 the resolution relates to the giving to them or any other person of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of money lent to, or an obligation incurred by them or by any other person at the request of or for the benefit of, the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings;
- 128.2 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;
- 128.3 their interest arises by virtue of their 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;
- 128.4 the resolution relates to any proposal concerning any other company in which they are interested, directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise howsoever provided that they do not hold an interest in shares 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);
- 128.5 the resolution relates in any way to any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a superannuation fund or retirement benefits scheme under which they may benefit and which has been approved by or is subject to and conditional upon approval by the Board for taxation purposes;
- 128.6 the resolution concerns any scheme or arrangement for the benefit of employees of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings under which the Director benefits in a similar manner to such employees and does not accord to any Director any privilege or

- advantage not generally accorded to the employees to which such scheme or arrangement relates;
- 128.7 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 permitted under Article 86 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.
129. For the purposes of Articles 127 and 128 :-
- 129.1 an interest of a person who is, for any purpose of the Companies Acts (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 their appointor shall be treated as an interest of the alternate Director without prejudice to any interest which the alternate Director otherwise has;
- 129.2 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
- 129.3 an interest of which a Director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect them to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of theirs.
- 130.
- 130.1 The Board may authorise, to the fullest extent permitted by law:
- 130.1.1 any matter which would or might otherwise result in a Director infringing their duty to avoid a situation in which they have, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company and which may reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest (including a conflict of interest and duty or a conflict of duties);
- 130.1.2 a Director to accept or continue in any office, employment or position in addition to their office as a Director of the Company and without prejudice to the generality of this Article 130.1 may authorise the manner in which a conflict of interest arising out of such office, employment or position may be dealt with, either before or at the time that such a conflict of interest arises.
- 130.2 An authorisation under Article 130.1 may be given subject to such terms and conditions as the Board thinks fit to impose at the time of such authorisation or subsequently and the authorisation may be varied or terminated by the Board at any time.
- 130.3 An authorisation under Article 130.1 is only effective if any requirement as to the quorum of the meeting is met without the Director in question and any other interested Director counting in the quorum at any meeting at which such matter, or such office, employment or position, is approved and the authorisation is agreed to without their voting or would have been agreed to if their votes had not been counted.
- 130.4 If a matter or office, employment or position, has been authorised by the Board in accordance with this Article 130 (and subject to Article 130.2) then:
- 130.4.1 the Director shall not be required to disclose any confidential information relating to such matter, or such office, employment or position, to the Company if to make such a disclosure would result in a breach of a duty or obligation of confidence owed to them in relation to or in connection with that matter, or that office, employment or position;

- 130.4.2 the Director may (and shall if required by the Board) absent themselves from meetings or discussions of the Board at which anything relating to that matter, or that office, employment or position, will or may be discussed; and
- 130.4.3 the Director may (and shall if required by the Board) decline to review information provided by the Company which will or may relate to or be connected to that matter, or that office, employment or position.
- 130.5 A Director shall not, by reason of their office, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which they derive from any matter, or from any office, employment or position, which has been approved by the Board pursuant to this Article 130 (subject in any such case to any terms or conditions to which such approval is for the time being subject).
- 130.6 This Article is without prejudice to the operation of Article 127 and a director who shall have in accordance with Article 127 disclosed any material interest shall not infringe or be in breach of their duties to the Company by reason of such interest.
131. A Director who, to their knowledge, is in any way (directly or indirectly) interested in any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal with the Company shall declare the nature of their interest at the meeting of the Board at which the question of entering into the contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal is first considered, if they know their interest then exists or, in any other case, at the first meeting of the Board after they know that they are or have become so interested. For the purposes of this Article:
- 131.1 a general notice given to the Board by a Director that they are to be regarded as having an interest (of the nature and extent specified in the notice) in any contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a sufficient disclosure under this Article in relation to such contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal; and
- 131.2 an interest of which a Director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect them to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of theirs.
132. A Director shall not be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to a resolution on which they are not entitled to vote.
133. 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 they are not otherwise 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 their own appointment.
134. 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 their 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.
135. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and to the Listing Rules, the Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the provisions of Articles 127 to 134, either generally or in respect of any particular matter, or ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of these Articles.

SECRETARY

136. Subject to the Companies Acts, 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 be removed by it.

137. Any provision of the Companies Acts 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

- 138.
- 138.1 The Board shall cause minutes to be kept:-
- 138.1.1 of all appointments of officers made by the Board;
- 138.1.2 of the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Board and of any committee of the Board;
- 138.1.3 of 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.
- 138.2 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

139. In addition to its powers under the Companies Acts, 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 or it shall be signed by a Director in the presence of a witness who attests their signature.
140. 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.
141. The Company may have an official seal for use abroad under the provisions of the CA 2006, where and as the Board shall determine.
142. Any instrument signed by one Director and the Secretary, by two Directors or by one Director in the presence of a witness who attests their signature and, in any such case, expressed to be executed by the Company shall have the same effect as if executed under the Seal, provided that no instrument which makes it clear on its face that it is intended to have effect as a deed shall be so signed without the authority of the Directors or of a committee authorised by the Directors in that behalf.

ACCOUNTING RECORDS, BOOKS AND REGISTERS

143. 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 Companies Acts and subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, 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.
144. The accounting records shall be kept at the office or (subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts) at such other place in Great Britain as the Board thinks fit, and shall always be open to inspection by the Directors. No member of the Company (other than a Director) 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.

145. The Board shall in accordance with the Companies Acts 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 Companies Acts. The Board shall in its report state the amount which it recommends to be paid by way of dividend.

AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

146. 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.
147. 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 146 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

148. 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

149. Subject to the Companies Acts, 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.
150. 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 152 as paid on the share.
151. 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.
152. 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.
153. Subject to the Companies Acts, 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.
- 153.1 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 them to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to shares in the Company.
- 153.2 All dividends and interest shall 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.
154. 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.
155. 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 become due for payment shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company.
156. The Company may pay any dividend, interest or other sum payable in respect of a share in cash or by direct debit, bank transfer, cheque, dividend warrant, or money order or by any other method (including by electronic means) as the Board may consider appropriate. 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).
157. Subject to any special rights for the time being attached to any shares, every such cheque, warrant or order may be sent by post or other delivery service (or by such other means offered by the Company as the member or persons entitled to it may agree in writing) to the registered address of the member or person entitled to it (or, if two or more persons are holders of the share or are jointly entitled to it by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the member or otherwise by operation of law, to the registered address of such of those persons as is first named in the register) or to such person and such address as such member or person or persons may direct in writing. In respect of shares in uncertificated form, every such payment made by such other method as is referred to in Article 156 shall

- be made in such manner as may be consistent with the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned. 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.
158. Every cheque, warrant, order or other form of payment is sent at the risk of the person entitled to the money represented by it, and shall be made payable to the person or persons entitled, or to such other person as the person or persons entitled may direct in writing. Payment of the cheque, warrant, order or other form of payment (including, in respect of shares in uncertificated form, the making of payment in accordance with the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned) shall be a good discharge to the Company. If any such cheque, warrant, order or other form of payment has or shall be alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, the Board may, at the request of the person entitled thereto, issue a replacement cheque or warrant or order or make payment in some other form, 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 Board may think fit.
159. If several persons are entered in the register as joint holders of any share, any one of them may give effectual receipts for any moneys paid or property distributed in respect of the share.
160. 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:-
- 160.1 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.
- 160.2 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 UK Listing Authority 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.
- 160.3 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.
- 160.4 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.
- 160.5 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 new ordinary shares for allotment and distribution to the holders of the elected ordinary shares on that basis.

- 160.6 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).
- 160.7 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

161. The Board may (having regard to the Company's status as a venture capital trust), 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

162.

- 162.1 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 to which this Article applies and accordingly that the Board be authorised and directed to appropriate the profits so resolved to be capitalised to the members on the date specified in the relevant resolution or determined as therein provided who would have been entitled thereto if distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions.

- 162.2 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 members entitled thereto either:-

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

- 162.2.2 in paying up in full new 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 members 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 new shares to be allotted and distributed to members credited as fully paid.

- 162.3 The Board shall have power after the passing of any such resolution:-

- 162.3.1 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;
- 162.3.2 to authorise any person to enter, on behalf of all the members entitled thereto, into an agreement with the Company providing (as the case may require) either:-
- 162.3.2.1 for the payment up by the Company on behalf of such members (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
- 162.3.2.2 for the allotment to such members 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 members.
- 162.4 The Company in general meeting may resolve that any shares allotted pursuant to this Article 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.
- 162.5 The profits of the Company to which this Article applies 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:-
- 162.5.1 any profits arising from appreciation in capital assets (whether realised by sale or ascertained by valuation); and
- 162.5.2 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.

DISTRIBUTION OF REALISED CAPITAL PROFITS

163. At any time when the Company has given notice in the prescribed form (which has not been revoked) to the Registrar of Companies of its intention to carry on business as an investment company ("a Relevant Period") distribution of the Company's capital profits (within the meaning of section 833(2)(c) of the CA 2006) shall be prohibited except to the extent that the requirements for investment company status under the CA 2006 do not require a company to prohibit the distribution of capital profits in its memorandum or articles of association and the Board shall establish a reserve to be called the capital reserve. During a Relevant Period all surpluses arising from the realisation or revaluation of investments and all other monies realised on or derived from the realisation, payment off of or other dealing with any capital asset in excess of the book value thereof and all other monies which are considered by the Board to be in the nature of accretion to capital shall be credited to the capital reserve. Subject to the Companies Acts, the Board may determine whether any amount received by the Company is to be dealt with as income or capital or partly one way and partly the other. During a Relevant Period, any loss realised on the realisation or payment off of or other dealing with any investments or other capital assets and subject to the Companies Acts, any expenses, loss or liability (or provision therefor) which the Board considers to relate to a capital item or which the Board otherwise considers appropriate to be debited to the capital reserve shall be carried to the debit of the capital reserve. During a Relevant Period, all sums carried and standing to the credit of the capital reserve may be applied for any of the purposes for which sums standing to any revenue reserve are applicable except and provided that notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles during a Relevant Period no part of the capital reserve or any other money in the nature of accretion to capital shall be transferred to the revenue reserves of the Company or be regarded or treated as profits of the Company available for distribution (as defined by section 833(2)(c) of the CA 2006) except to the extent that the requirements for investment company status under the CA 2006 do not require a company to prohibit the distribution of capital profits in its memorandum or articles of association or be applied in paying dividends on any shares in the Company. In periods other than a Relevant Period any amount standing to the credit of the capital reserve may be

transferred to the revenue reserves of the Company or be regarded or treated as profits of the Company available for distribution (as defined by section 833(2)(c) of the CA 2006) or be applied in paying dividends on any shares in the Company.

NOTICES

164. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Articles, any notice or document to be given, sent, issued, deposited, served, delivered or lodged (or the equivalent) to or by any person pursuant to these Articles (other than a notice calling a meeting of the Directors) shall be in writing and, if the Board in its absolute discretion considers appropriate for any purpose or purposes under these Articles, any such notice or document shall be deemed given, sent, issued, deposited, served, delivered or lodged, or the equivalent where it is sent in electronic form, to an address for the time being notified for that purpose to the person giving the notice, but subject always to the provisions of Article 172 and, in the case of notices or other documents sent in electronic form, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Acts.
165. Subject to the Companies Acts, any notice, document or information may be validly sent or supplied by the Company by making it available on a website if, in addition to the requirements of the Companies Acts:
- 165.1 that member has agreed that such notice, document or information may be sent or supplied to them by making it available on a website or the member is deemed to have so agreed having been asked by the Company to agree that the Company may send or supply notices, documents and information to them by making it available on a website and the Company has not received a response within a period of 28 days beginning on the date on which such request was sent;
- 165.2 that member is sent in accordance with these Articles notification of the presence of the notice, document or information on a specified website; and
- 165.3 the notice, documents or information are available on that website throughout the period required by CA 2006, or if no period is required by CA 2006, then for a period of 28 days from the date of such notification (excluding for this purpose times where availability is limited or restricted for reasons outside the control of the Company).
166. Where a document or information is sent or supplied to the Company by a person on behalf of another, the Company may require reasonable evidence of the authority of the former to act on behalf of the latter.
167. Any amendment or revocation of a notification given to the Company under Article 166 shall only take effect if in writing, authenticated by the member and on actual receipt by the Company thereof.
168. An electronic communication shall not be treated as received by the Company if it is rejected by computer virus protection arrangements.
169. Any notification that may be given by the Company pursuant to sections 146 to 150 of the CA 2006 shall be in a form prescribed or approved by the Board.
170. The Company may give any notice or document (including a share certificate) or information to a member, either personally or by sending it by post or other delivery service in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at their registered address or by leaving it at that address or by any other means authorised in writing by the member concerned or, subject to and in accordance with the Companies Acts, by sending it in electronic form to an address for the time being notified to the Company by the member or by making it available on a website. In the case of a member registered on an overseas branch register any such notice or document may be posted either in the United Kingdom or in the territory in which such branch register is maintained.

171. 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.
- 172.
- 172.1 Any member present, in person or by proxy, at any meeting of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares of the Company shall be deemed to have received due notice of such meeting, and, where requisite, of the purposes for which such meeting was called.
- 172.2 Any notice, certificate or other document, addressed to a member at their registered address or address for service in the United Kingdom shall, if sent by post, be deemed to have been served or delivered on the working day after the day when it was put in the post (or, where second-class mail is employed, on the second working day after the day when it was put in the post). Proof that an envelope containing the notice or document was properly addressed and put into the post as a prepaid letter shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. Any notice, certificate or other document not sent by post but delivered or left at a registered address or address for service in the United Kingdom shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day (or, if not a working day, the next working day) and at the time on which it was so delivered or left.
- 172.3 Any notice or other document addressed to a member shall, if sent using electronic means, be deemed to have been served or delivered at the expiration of 24 hours after the time it was first sent or, if the day it is sent is not a working day, on the next working day. In proving such service or delivery it shall be conclusive to prove that the address used for the electronic communication was correct and that the electronic communication was properly dispatched by the Company, unless the Company is aware that there has been a failure of delivery of such notice or document following at least 2 attempts in which case such notice or document shall be sent to the member at their registered address or address for service in the United Kingdom provided that the date of deemed service or delivery shall be 24 hours from the dispatch of the original electronic communication in accordance with this Article.
- 172.4 Any notice or other document sent or supplied by means of a website shall be deemed received by the intended recipient when the material was first made available on the website or, if later, when the recipient received, or is deemed to have received, notice of the fact that the material was available on the website.
- 172.5 In calculating a period of hours for the purposes of this Article, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.
173. 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 them, or, if the Board in its absolute discretion permits, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Acts, of an address to which notices or documents may be sent in electronic form, shall be entitled to have notices served upon them 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.
174. If on at least three consecutive occasions the Company has attempted to send notices or documents in electronic form to an address for the time being notified to the Company by a member for that purpose but the Company is aware that there has been a failure of delivery of such notice or document, then the Company shall thereafter send notices or documents through the post to such member at their registered address or their address for the service of notices by post.
175. 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 a notice advertised on the same date in at least one national newspaper 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 by post if at least seven clear days prior to the meeting the posting of notices to addresses throughout the United Kingdom becomes practicable.

176. 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 their 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 them at such address any notice or document to which the member but for their 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 them) 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 other event occurred) 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.

UNTRACED MEMBERS

177.

- 177.1 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 if and provided that:-

177.1.1 during the period of twelve years prior to the date of the publication of the advertisements referred to in Article 177.1.2 below (or, if published on different dates, the earlier or earliest thereof) at least three dividends in respect of the shares have become payable and no dividend has been claimed during that period in respect of such shares;

177.1.2 the Company shall on 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;

177.1.3 the said advertisements, if not published on the same day, shall be published within thirty days of each other;

177.1.4 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;

177.2 If, during the period referred to in Article 177.1.1 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 Article 177.1.1 to 177.1.5 have been satisfied, also sell such additional shares.

178. To give effect to any such sale the Company may appoint any person to execute 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.

179. The net proceeds of sale shall belong to the Company which shall:-

- 179.1 be obliged to account to the former member or other person previously entitled as aforesaid for an amount equal to such proceeds; and
- 179.2 (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.
180. 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

181.

181.1 The Company shall be entitled to destroy:-

181.1.1 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;

181.1.2 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

181.1.3 at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of the recording thereof, all notifications of change of name or address.

181.2 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:-

181.2.1 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;

181.2.2 nothing contained in this Article 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;

181.2.3 references herein to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner;

181.2.4 any document referred to in Articles 181.1 - 181.3 above may be destroyed at a date earlier than that authorised by this Article 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

182. In order for the future of the Company to be considered by the members, the Board shall at the Annual General Meeting of the Company falling after the fifth anniversary of the last allotment of shares in the Company and thereafter at five yearly intervals, invite the members to consider and debate the future of the Company (including, without limitation, whether the Company should be wound up, sold or unitised) and as soon as practicable following that meeting shall convene an extraordinary meeting to propose such resolution as the members attending the Annual General Meeting may by ordinary resolution require.
183. 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.
184. On any voluntary winding-up of the Company, the liquidator may, with the sanction of an extraordinary 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 the liquidator with the like sanction, shall determine but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets on which there is a liability.

PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEES

185. The Company may, pursuant to a resolution of the Board, make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries 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 or subsidiary undertaking.

INDEMNITY

186. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which they may otherwise be entitled, every person who is or was at any time a Director or an officer of the Company or a director or officer of an associated company (except the Auditors) shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all costs, charges, losses, damages and liabilities incurred by them for negligence, default, breach of duty, breach of trust or otherwise in relation to the affairs of the Company or of an associated company, or in connection with the activities of the Company, or of an associated company, as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme.
187. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Company may at the discretion of the Board provide any person who is or was a Director or officer of the Company or a director or officer of an associated company (except the Auditors or the auditors of an associated company) with funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by them (or to enable such Director or officer to avoid incurring such expenditure) in defending any criminal or civil proceedings or defending themselves in any investigation by, or against action proposed to be taken by, a regulatory authority or in connection with any application under the provisions referred to in section 205(5) CA 2006.

INSURANCE

188. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Board shall have the power to purchase and maintain insurance for or for the benefit of any persons who are or were at any time Directors, officers, employees or auditors of the Company, or of any company or body which is its holding company or in which the Company or such holding company has an interest whether direct or indirect or which is in any way allied to or associated with the Company or who were at any time trustees of any pension fund in which any employees of the Company or of any other such company or body are interested including (without

prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) insurance against any liability incurred by such persons in respect of any act or omission in the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of their duties and/or in the exercise or purported exercise of their powers and/or otherwise in relation to their duties, powers or offices in relation to the Company and/or any such other company, body or pension fund. For the purposes of this Article "holding company" shall have the same meaning as in the CA 2006.