

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 AND 2006

PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

AGGREKO PLC

(Registered Number SC177553)
(Incorporated in Scotland on 23 July 1997)
(Adopted on 24 April 2014)

Preliminary

1. Exclusion of Table A

No regulations set out in any statute, or in any statutory instrument or other subordinate legislation made under any statute, concerning companies shall apply as the regulations or articles of the company.

2. Liability of Members

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

3. Unrestricted Objects

In accordance with the 2006 Act the company's objects shall be unrestricted.

4. Definitions

In these articles unless the context otherwise requires:-

"**the 2006 Act**" means the Companies Act 2006 as amended from time to time;

"**address**" has the meaning given to it in section 1148 of the 2006 Act;

"**these articles**" means these articles of association as altered from time to time and the expression "this article" shall be construed accordingly;

"**the auditors**" means the auditors from time to time of the company or, in the case of joint auditors, any one of them;

"**the board**" means the board of directors from time to time of the company or the directors present at a meeting of the directors at which a quorum is present;

"**certificated share**" means a share which is not an uncertificated share;

"**clear days**" in relation to the period of a notice means that period excluding the day when the notice is served or deemed to be served and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;

"**the Companies Act**" means the 2006 Act and every statute (including any orders, regulations or other subordinate legislation made under it) from time to time in force concerning companies in so far as it applies to the company;

"**electronic form**" when describing a document or information means sent or supplied in electronic form in accordance with section 1168 of the 2006 Act;

"**electronic means**" when describing a document or information means sent or supplied by electronic means in accordance with section 1168 of the 2006 Act;

"**electronic signature**" means anything in electronic form which the directors require to be incorporated into or otherwise associated with, an electronic communication for the purpose of establishing the authenticity or integrity of the communication;

"**the holder**" in relation to any shares means the member whose name is entered in the register as the holder of those shares;

"**issuer-instruction**" means a properly authenticated dematerialised instruction (sent or received by means of a relevant system) attributable to a body corporate which has issued a share or shares belonging to a participating class;

"**the London Stock Exchange**" means the main market for listed securities of London Stock Exchange plc;

"**member**" means a member of the company;

"**the office**" means the registered office from time to time of the company or, in the case of sending or supplying documents or information by electronic means, the address specified by the board for the purpose of receiving documents or information by electronic means;

"**operator**" means a person approved as operator of a relevant system under the Uncertificated Securities Regulations

"**operator-instruction**" means a properly authenticated dematerialised instruction (sent or received by means of a relevant system) attributable to an operator;

"**paid up**" means paid up or credited as paid up;

"**participating class**" means a class of shares title to which may be transferred by means of a relevant system;

"**person entitled by transmission**" means a person whose entitlement to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to its transmission by operation of law has been noted in the register;

"**properly authenticated dematerialised instruction**" has the meaning attributed to it in the Uncertificated Securities Regulations;

"**the register**" means the register of members of the company;

"**relevant system**" has the meaning attributed to it in regulation 3(1) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations;

"**seal**" means any common or official seal that the company may be permitted to have under the Companies Act;

"**the secretary**" means the secretary, or (if there are joint secretaries) any one of the joint secretaries, of the company and includes an assistant or deputy secretary and any person appointed by the board to perform any of the duties of the secretary;

"**sponsoring system-participant**" means in relation to a relevant system a person (including any body corporate) who is permitted by an operator to send properly authenticated dematerialised instructions attributable to another person and to receive properly authenticated instructions on another person's behalf;

"**UKLA**" means the UK Listing Authority, a division of the Financial Services Authority;

"**Uncertificated Securities Regulations**" means the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 (SI 2001 No. 2001/3755) as amended from time to time and any provisions of or under the Companies Act which supplement or replace such Regulations;

"**uncertificated share**" means a share of a class which is for the time being a participating class title to which is recorded on the register as being held in uncertificated form;

"**United Kingdom**" means Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

The expression "**debenture**" shall include "**debenture stock**".

The words "**holding company**" and "**subsidiary**" shall be construed in accordance with section 1159 of the 2006 Act and a company shall be treated, for the purposes only of the membership requirement contained in subsections 1159(1)(b) and (c), as a member of another company even if its shares in that other company are registered in the name of (a) another person (or its nominee), whether by way of security or in connection with the taking of security, or (b) its nominee.

Words importing the singular number only shall be deemed to include the plural, and vice versa.

Words importing the masculine gender only shall be deemed to include the feminine and neuter genders and vice versa.

Words importing individuals shall be deemed to include bodies corporate and unincorporated bodies or associations.

Expressions referring to "in writing" shall be construed as including references to any method of representing or reproducing words in a legible form other than in electronic form unless specifically provided for in a particular article or where permitted by the board in its absolute discretion.

References to a document being "executed" shall be construed as including references to it being executed under hand or under seal or by any other method, as permitted by the board in its absolute discretion, except by means of an electronic signature.

References to a document being "signed" or to "signature" include references to it being executed under hand or under seal or by any other method, as permitted by the board in its absolute discretion, and in the case of a communication in electronic form, are to it being an electronic signature (subject to such terms and conditions as the board may from time to time determine).

Headings are for convenience of reference only and shall not affect the construction or interpretation hereof.

Unless otherwise stated, any reference herein to the provisions of any statute shall extend to and include any amendment or re-enactment of or substitution for the same effected by any subsequent statute provided that no modification or re-enactment after the date of adoption of these articles of any statutory provision, instrument, regulation or order in force at that date shall be construed as imposing on any person any greater obligation than would have been the case if the statutory provision, instrument, regulation or order in force at the date of adoption of these articles continued to apply.

Subject as aforesaid, and unless the context otherwise requires, words and expressions defined in the 2006 Act or the Uncertificated Securities Regulations shall bear the same meanings in these articles.

5. Form of Resolution

- (A) Subject to the Companies Act, where for any purpose an ordinary resolution of the company is required, a special resolution shall also be effective.
- (B) Notwithstanding the provisions of the 2006 Act relating to members' written resolutions, a resolution in writing executed by or on behalf of each member who would have been entitled to vote upon it if it had been proposed at a general meeting at which he was present shall, in accordance with the principle established in *Re Duomatic Limited* [1969] 2 Ch 265, be as effectual as if it had been passed at a general meeting properly convened and held and may consist of several instruments in the like form each executed by or on behalf of one or more of the members.

6. **Rights Attached to Shares**

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and to any rights conferred on the holders of any other shares, any share may be issued with or have attached to it such rights and restrictions as the company may by ordinary resolution decide or, if no such resolution has been passed or so far as the resolution does not make specific provision, as the board may decide.

6A. **Rights and Restrictions attached to B Shares and Deferred Shares**

The B Shares (as defined below) and the Deferred Shares (as defined below) shall have the rights attaching to shares set out in these articles save that in the event of a conflict between any provision in this article 6A and any other provision in these articles, the provisions in this article 6A shall prevail.

Article 6A(A)-(H) has been deleted

(I) Deferred Shares

(i) Income

The Deferred Shares shall confer no right to participate in the profits of the company.

(ii) Capital

On a return of capital on a winding-up (excluding any intra-group re-organisation on a solvent basis) there shall be paid to the holders of the Deferred Shares the nominal capital paid up or credited as paid up on such Deferred Shares but only after paying to the holders of the Ordinary Shares the nominal capital paid up or credited as paid up on the Ordinary Shares held by them respectively, together with the sum of £100,000,000 on each Ordinary Share.

The holders of the Deferred Shares shall not be entitled to any further right of participation in the assets of the company.

(iii) Attendance and voting at general meetings

The holders of the Deferred Shares shall not be entitled to receive notice of any general meeting of the company or to attend, speak or vote at any such meeting.

(iv) Form

The Deferred Shares shall not be listed on any stock exchange nor shall any share certificates be issued in respect of such shares. The Deferred Shares shall not be transferable except in accordance with Article 6A(I)(vi) below or with the written consent of the Directors.

(v) Class rights

The company may from time to time create, allot and issue further shares, whether ranking *pari passu* with or in priority to the Deferred Shares, and on such creation, allotment or issue any such further shares (whether or not ranking in any respect in priority to the Deferred Shares) shall be treated as being in accordance with the rights attaching to the Deferred Shares and shall not involve a variation of such rights for any purpose or require the consent of the holders of the Deferred Shares.

The reduction by the company of the capital paid up on the Deferred Shares shall be in accordance with the rights attaching to the Deferred Shares and shall not involve a variation of such rights for any purpose and the company shall be authorised at any time to reduce its capital (subject to the confirmation of the Court in accordance with the Companies Act if required) without obtaining the consent of the holders of the Deferred Shares.

(vi) Transfer and purchase

The company may at any time (and from time to time), without obtaining the sanction of the holder or holders of the Deferred Shares:

- (a) appoint any person to execute on behalf of any holder of Deferred Shares a transfer of all of the Deferred Shares or any part thereof (and/or an agreement to transfer the same) to the company or to such person as the Directors may determine (whether or not an officer of the company), in any case for not more than 1 pence for all the Deferred Shares then being purchased from him, without such person having to account for such sum to the holder or holders of the Deferred Shares; and
- (b) cancel all or any of the Deferred Shares so purchased by the company in accordance with the Companies Act.

(j) Deletion of Article 6A(I)-(J) when no Deferred Shares in existence

Article 6A(I)-(J) shall remain in force until there are no longer any Deferred Shares in existence, notwithstanding any provision in the Articles to the contrary. Thereafter Article 6A(I)-(J) shall be and shall be deemed to be of no effect (save to the extent that the provisions of Article 6A(I)-(J) are referred to in other Articles) and shall (without any further action by the company) automatically be deleted and replaced with the wording "Article 6A(I)-(J) has been deleted", and the separate register for the holders of Deferred Shares shall no longer be required to be maintained by the company; but the validity of anything done under Article 6A(I)-(J) before that date shall not otherwise be affected and any actions taken under Article 6A(I)-(J) before that date shall be conclusive and shall not be open to challenge on any grounds whatsoever.

7. Redeemable Shares

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and to any rights conferred on the holders of any other shares, any share may be issued which is to be redeemed, or is liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the holder and the board is authorised to determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares.

8. Warrants to subscribe for shares

The company may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and of these articles, issue warrants to subscribe for shares in the company. Such warrants shall be issued upon such terms and subject to such conditions as may be resolved upon by the board including, without prejudice to the foregoing generality, terms and conditions which provide that, on a winding up of the company, a holder of warrants may be entitled to receive out of the assets of the company available in the liquidation parri passu with the holders of shares of the same class as the shares in respect of which the subscription rights conferred by the warrants can be exercised such a sum as he would have received had he exercised the subscription rights conferred by his warrants prior to the winding up but under deduction of the price (if any) payable on exercise of such subscription rights.

9. Variation of Rights

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, all or any of the rights for the time being attached to any class of shares for the time being issued may from time to time (whether or not the company is being wound up) be varied either with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-fourths in nominal value of the issued shares of that class (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares) or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of those shares. All the provisions of these articles as to general meetings of the company shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to any such separate general meeting, but so that the necessary quorum shall be two persons holding or representing by proxy not less than one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the class (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares), (but so that at any adjourned meeting one holder present in person or by proxy (whatever the number of shares held by him) shall be a quorum), that every holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares) shall be entitled on a poll to one vote for every share of the class held by him (subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any class of shares) and that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll. The foregoing provisions of this article shall apply to the variation of any special rights which only attach to certain shares of a particular class as if the shares carrying such special rights formed a separate class.

10. Pari Passu Issues

The rights conferred upon the holders of any shares shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided in the rights attaching to those shares, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking pari passu with them.

11. Payment of Commission

The company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Companies Act to the full extent permitted by, and in accordance with, the Companies Act. Such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or 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.

12. Trusts Not Recognised

Except as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust and the company shall not be bound by or required in any way to recognise (even when having notice of it) any interest in any share other than an absolute right to the whole of the share in the holder.

13. Suspension of Rights Where Non-Disclosure of Interest

- (A) Where the holder of any shares in the company, or any other person appearing to be interested in those shares, fails to comply within the relevant period with any statutory notice in respect of those shares, the company may give the holder of those shares a further notice (a “**restriction notice**”) to the effect that from the service of the restriction notice those shares will be subject to some or all of the relevant restrictions, and from service of the restriction notice those shares shall, notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, be subject to those relevant restrictions accordingly.
- (B) If after the service of a restriction notice in respect of any shares the board is satisfied that all information required by any statutory notice relating to those shares or any of them from their holder or any other person appearing to be interested in the shares the subject of the restriction notice has been supplied, the company shall, within 7 days, cancel the restriction notice. The company may at any time at its discretion cancel any restriction notice or exclude any shares from it. A restriction notice shall automatically cease to have effect in respect of any shares transferred where the transfer is pursuant to an arm’s length sale of those shares.
- (C) Where any restriction notice is cancelled or ceases to have effect in relation to any shares, any moneys relating to those shares which were withheld by reason of that notice shall be paid without interest to the person who would but for the notice have been entitled to them or as he may direct.
- (D) Any new shares in the company issued in right of any shares subject to a restriction notice shall also be subject to the restriction notice, and the board may make any right to an allotment of the new shares subject to restrictions corresponding to those which will apply to those shares by reason of the restriction notice when such shares are issued.
- (E) Any holder of shares on whom a restriction notice has been served may at any time request the company to give in writing the reason why the restriction

notice has been served, or why it remains uncanceled, and within 14 days of receipt of such a notice the company shall give that information accordingly.

- (F) If a statutory notice is given by the company to a person appearing to be interested in any share, a copy shall at the same time be given to the holder, but the failure or omission to do so or the non-receipt of the copy by the holder shall not invalidate such notice.
- (G) This article is in addition to, and shall not in any way prejudice or affect, the statutory rights of the company arising from any failure by any person to give any information required by a statutory notice within the time specified in it. For the purpose of this article a statutory notice need not specify the relevant period, and may require any information to be given before the expiry of the relevant period.
- (H) In this article:

a sale is an **“arm’s length sale”** if the board is satisfied that it is a bona fide sale of the whole of the beneficial ownership of the shares to a party unconnected with the holder or with any person appearing to be interested in such shares and shall include a sale made by way of or in pursuance of acceptance of a takeover offer (as defined in section 974 of the 2006 Act) and a sale made through the London Stock Exchange or any other stock exchange outside the United Kingdom on which the company’s shares are normally traded. For this purpose an associate (within the definition of that expression in any statute relating to insolvency in force at the date of adoption of this article) shall be included amongst the persons who are connected with the holder or any person appearing to be interested in such shares;

“person appearing to be interested” in any shares shall mean any person named in a response to a statutory notice or otherwise notified to the company by a member as being so interested or shown in any register kept by the company under the Companies Act as so interested or, taking into account a response or failure to respond in the light of the response to any other statutory notice and any other relevant information in the possession of the company any person whom the company knows or has reasonable cause to believe is so interested;

“person with a 0.25 per cent. interest” means a person who holds, or is shown in any register kept by the company under the Companies Act as having an interest in, shares in the company which comprise in total at least 0.25 per cent. in number or nominal value of the shares of the company (calculated exclusive of treasury shares), or of any class of such shares, in issue at the date of service of the statutory notice or the restriction notice (as the case may be) (calculated exclusive of treasury shares);

“relevant period” means a period of 14 days following service of a statutory notice;

“relevant restrictions” means in the case of a restriction notice served on a person with a 0.25 per cent. interest that

- (i) the shares shall not confer on the holder any right to attend or vote either personally or by proxy at any general meeting of the company or at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to attending general meetings and voting;
- (ii) the board may withhold payment of all or any part of any dividends (including shares issued in lieu of dividends) payable in respect of the shares; and
- (iii) the board may (subject to the requirements of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations) decline to register a transfer of the shares or any of them unless such a transfer is pursuant to an arm’s length sale

and in any other case means only the restriction specified in sub-paragraph (i) of this definition;

“statutory notice” means a notice served by the company under the Companies Act requiring particulars of interests in shares or of the identity of persons interested in shares.

14. **Uncertificated Shares**

- (A) Pursuant and subject to the Uncertificated Securities Regulations, the board may permit title to shares of any class to be evidenced otherwise than by a certificate and title to shares of such a class to be transferred by means of a relevant system and may make arrangements for a class of shares (if all shares of that class are in all respects identical) to become a participating class. Title to shares of a particular class may only be evidenced otherwise than by a certificate where that class of shares is for the time being a participating class. The board may also, subject to compliance with the Uncertificated Securities Regulations and the rules of any relevant system, determine at any time that title to any class of shares may from a date specified by the board no longer be evidenced otherwise than by a certificate or that title to such a class shall cease to be transferred by means of any particular relevant system. For the avoidance of doubt, shares which are uncertificated shares shall not be treated as forming a class which is separate from certificated shares with the same rights. Subject to Article 14(E), the company shall enter on the register, in respect of any participating class, the number of shares that each member having both uncertificated and certificated shares of that class holds in uncertificated form and certificated form respectively.
- (B) In relation to a class of shares which is, for the time being, a participating class and for so long as it remains a participating class, no provision of these articles shall apply or have effect to the extent that it is inconsistent in any respect with:-

- (i) the holding of shares of that class in uncertificated form;
- (ii) the transfer of title to shares of that class by means of a relevant system; and
- (iii) any provision of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations,

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

- (C) Shares of a class which is for the time being a participating class may be changed from uncertificated to certificated form, and from certificated to uncertificated form, in accordance with and subject as provided in the Uncertificated Securities Regulations and the rules of any relevant system.
- (D) Unless the board otherwise determines or the Uncertificated Securities Regulations or the rules of the relevant system concerned otherwise require, any shares issued or created out of or in respect of any uncertificated shares shall be uncertificated shares and any shares issued or created out of or in respect of any certificated shares shall be certificated shares.
- (E) The company shall be entitled to assume that the entries on any record of securities maintained by it in accordance with the Uncertificated Securities 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 assumption.

15. Right to Share Certificates

Subject to the provisions of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations, the rules of any relevant system and these articles, every person (except a person to whom the company is not by law required to issue a certificate) whose name is entered in the register as a holder of any certificated shares shall be entitled, without payment, to receive within whichever is the earlier of:-

- (i) any time period required by the listing rules of the UKLA; or
- (ii) any time limits prescribed by the Companies Act,

one certificate for all those shares of any one class or several certificates each for one or more of the shares of the class in question upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable out-of-pocket expenses as the board may from time to time decide. In the case of a certificated share held jointly by several persons, delivery of a certificate to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all. A member

who transfers some but not all of the shares comprised in a certificate shall be entitled to a certificate for the balance without charge. Any two or more certificates representing shares of any one class held by any member shall at his request be cancelled and a single new certificate for such shares issued in lieu without charge. The company shall not be bound to register more than four persons as the joint holders of any share. For the avoidance of doubt, the company may issue a certificate in relation to uncertificated shares when required to do so by a holder of uncertificated shares.

16. Replacement of Share Certificates

If a share certificate is defaced, worn out, lost or destroyed, it may be replaced without charge but on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity as the board may decide and, where it is defaced or worn out, after delivery of the old certificate to the company. Any certificate representing shares of any one class held by any member may at his request be cancelled and two or more certificates for such shares may be issued instead. The board may require the payment of any exceptional out-of-pocket expenses of the company incurred in connection with the issue of any certificates under this article. Any one of two or more joint holders may request replacement certificates under this article.

17. Execution of Share Certificates

Every share certificate shall be executed under a seal (or under a securities seal or, in the case of shares on a branch register, an official seal for use in the relevant territory) or in such other manner as the board having regard to the terms of issue and any listing requirements may authorise, and shall specify the number and class of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up on the shares. The board may by resolution decide, either generally or in any particular case or cases, that any signatures on any share certificates need not be autographic but may be applied to the certificates by some mechanical means or may be printed on them or that the certificates need not be signed by any person.

Lien

18. Company's Lien on Shares Not Fully Paid

The company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all amounts payable to the company (whether presently or not) in respect of that share. The company's lien on a share shall extend to every amount payable in respect of it. The board may at any time either generally or in any particular case waive any lien that has arisen or declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this article.

19. Enforcing Lien by Sale

The company may sell, in such manner as the board may decide, any share 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 a notice in writing has been served on the holder of the share or the person who is entitled by transmission to the share and who has supplied the company with an address within the United Kingdom for the

service of notices, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the share may be sold. For giving effect to the sale the board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share sold to or in accordance with the directions of the purchaser. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in relation to the sale.

20. Application of Proceeds of Sale

The net proceeds, after payment of the costs, of the sale by the company of any share on which it has a lien shall be applied in or towards payment or discharge of the debt or liability in respect of which the lien exists so far as it is presently payable, and any residue shall (subject to a like lien for debts or liabilities not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale and upon surrender, if required by the company, for cancellation of the certificate for the share sold) be paid to the person who was entitled to the share at the time of the sale.

Calls on Shares

21. Calls

Subject to the terms of issue, the board may from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether on account of the nominal amount of the shares or by way of premium) and not payable on a date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue, and each member shall (subject to the company serving upon him at least fourteen clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be revoked or postponed as the board may decide. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for all calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made.

22. Payment on Calls

A call may be made payable by instalments and shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the board authorising the call was passed.

23. Liability of Joint Holders

The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of the share.

24. Interest Due on Non-Payment

If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable, the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day it is due and payable to the time of actual payment at such rate, not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum, as the board may decide, and all expenses that have been incurred by the company by reason of such non-payment, but the board shall be at liberty in any case or cases to waive payment of the interest or expenses wholly or in part.

25. Sums Due on Allotment Treated as Calls

Any amount which becomes payable in respect of a share on allotment or on any other date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue, whether in respect of the nominal amount of the share or by way of premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call and, if it is not paid, all the provisions of these articles shall apply as if the sum had become due and payable by virtue of a call.

26. Power to Differentiate

Subject to the terms of issue, the board may on the issue of shares differentiate between the allottees or holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.

27. Payment of Calls in Advance

The board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member who is willing to advance them all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid upon any shares held by him and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced may (until they would, but for the advance, become presently payable) pay interest at such rate, not exceeding (unless the company by ordinary resolution shall otherwise direct) 15 per cent. per annum, as the board may decide.

Forfeiture of Shares

28. Notice to Pay Unpaid Calls and Forfeiture

If any member fails to pay in full any call or instalment on or before the day appointed for payment thereof, the board may, at any time thereafter, serve a notice on him requiring him to pay so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued and any expenses incurred by the company by reason of such non-payment. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen days from the date of service of the notice) on or before which, and the place within the United Kingdom where, such call or instalment and such interest and expenses as aforesaid are to be paid. The notice shall also state that, in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call or instalment is payable will be liable to be forfeited. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, the board may by resolution at any time thereafter, but before the payment of all calls or instalments and interest and expenses due in respect thereof has been made, forfeit any share in respect of which such notice has been given. Such forfeiture shall extend to all dividends declared in respect of the shares so forfeited and not actually paid before such forfeiture. Forfeiture shall be deemed to occur at the time of the passing of the said resolution of the board. The board may accept a surrender of any share liable to be forfeited hereunder and, in that event, reference in these articles to forfeiture shall include surrender.

29. Notice of forfeiture

Any person whose shares have been forfeited or surrendered shall cease to be a member in respect of those shares. When any share has been forfeited in accordance

with these articles, notice of the forfeiture shall be served upon the person who was, before forfeiture, the holder of the share, or the person entitled to the share by transmission, and an entry of the forfeiture or surrender, with the date thereof, shall forthwith be made in the register, but no forfeiture shall be invalidated by any failure to give such notice or make such entry as aforesaid.

30. Forfeited shares to be the property of the Company

A share so forfeited or surrendered shall become and be deemed to be the property of the company, and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of to such person (including the person who was before such forfeiture or surrender the holder thereof or entitled thereto) and in such manner and upon such terms, either subject to or discharged from all calls made or instalments due prior to the forfeiture or surrender, as the board thinks fit; provided that the company shall not exercise any voting rights in respect of such share. Any such share not disposed of in accordance with the foregoing provision of this article within a period of three years from the date of its forfeiture or surrender shall thereupon be cancelled in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act. For the purpose of giving effect to any such sale or other disposition the board may authorise some person to transfer the share so sold or otherwise disposed of to the purchaser thereof or other person becoming entitled thereto.

31. Board may annul forfeitures

The board may, at any time before any share so forfeited or surrendered shall have been cancelled or sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, annul the forfeiture or surrender upon such terms as it thinks fit.

32. Forfeiture not to extinguish liability to pay

Any person whose shares have been forfeited or surrendered shall, notwithstanding that he shall have ceased to be a member in respect of those shares, remain liable to pay to the company all moneys which, at the date of the forfeiture or surrender, were presently payable by him to the company in respect of the shares, together with interest thereon at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum (or such lower rate as the board may determine) from the time of forfeiture or surrender until the time of payment, but his liability shall cease if and when the company shall have received payment in full of all such moneys in respect of the shares, together with interest as aforesaid. The board may at its absolute discretion enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or surrender or for any consideration received on their disposal or waive payment in whole or in part.

33. Statutory Declaration as to Forfeiture

A statutory declaration that the declarant is a director of the company or the secretary and that a share has been forfeited 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 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 sold or otherwise disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase

money (if any) nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the forfeiture, sale, re-allotment or disposal.

Transfer of Shares

34. Transfer

Subject to such of the restrictions of these articles as may be applicable:-

- (i) any member may transfer all or any of his uncertificated shares by means of a relevant system in such manner provided for, and subject as provided in the Uncertificated Securities Regulations and the rules of any relevant system, and accordingly no provision of these articles shall apply in respect of an uncertificated share to the extent that it requires or contemplates the effecting of a transfer by an instrument in writing or the production of a certificate for the share to be transferred; and
- (ii) any member may transfer all or any of his certificated shares by an instrument of transfer in any usual form or in any other form which the board may approve.

35. Execution of Transfer

The instrument of transfer of a certificated share shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and (in the case of a partly paid share) the transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share concerned until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect of it. All instruments of transfer, when registered, may be retained by the company.

36. Rights to Decline Registration of Partly Paid Shares

The board may, in its absolute discretion and without giving any reason for so doing, decline to register any transfer of any share which is not a fully paid share provided that where such share is admitted to the Official List of the UKLA such discretion may not be exercised in such a way as to prevent dealings in shares of that class from taking place on an open and proper basis.

37. Other Rights to Decline Registration

- (A) The board may only decline to register a transfer of an uncertificated share in the circumstances set out in the Uncertificated Securities Regulations, and where, in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the uncertificated share is to be transferred exceeds four.
- (B) The board may decline to register any transfer of a certificated share unless:-
 - (i) the instrument of transfer is left at the office or such other place as the board may from time to time determine accompanied (save in the case of a transfer by a person to whom the company is not required by law to issue a certificate and to whom a certificate has not been issued) by

the certificate for the share to which it relates and such other evidence as the board may reasonably require to show the right of the person executing the instrument of transfer to make the transfer;

- (ii) (if stamp duty is generally chargeable on transfers of certificated shares) the instrument of transfer is duly stamped or adjudged or certified as not chargeable to stamp duty;
- (iii) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share; and
- (iv) in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the share is to be transferred does not exceed four.

38. Notice of Refusal

If the board declines 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 instrument of transfer was lodged or, in the case of uncertificated shares, as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event within two months after the date on which the relevant operator-instruction is received, send to the transferee notice of the refusal.

39. No Fee for Registration

No fee shall be charged by the company for registering any transfer, document or instruction relating to or affecting the title to any share or for making any other entry in the register.

40. Registration of transfers may be suspended

Subject to the Companies Act and the requirements of the UKLA, the registration of transfers may be suspended at such times and for such periods as the board may from time to time determine and either generally or in respect of any class of shares.

41. Untraced Shareholders

The company may sell any certificated shares in the company on behalf of the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares by instructing their sale on the London Stock Exchange, or on any other stock exchange outside the United Kingdom on which the company's shares are normally traded, at the best price reasonably obtainable at the time of the sale if:-

- (i) the shares have been in issue either in certificated or uncertificated form throughout the qualifying period and at least three cash dividends have become payable on the shares during the qualifying period;
- (ii) no cash dividend payable on the shares has either been claimed by presentation to the paying bank of the relevant cheque or warrant or been satisfied by the transfer of funds to a bank account designated by the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares or by the transfer of funds by means of a relevant system at any time during the relevant period;

- (iii) so far as any director of the company at the end of the relevant period is then aware, the company has not at any time during the relevant period received any communication from the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares;
- (iv) the company has caused two advertisements to be published, one in a newspaper with a national circulation and the other in a newspaper circulating in the area in which the last known address of the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares or the address at which service of notices may be effected under the articles is located, giving notice of its intention to sell the shares and a period of three months has elapsed from the date of publication of the advertisements or of the last of the two advertisements to be published if they are published on different dates; and
- (v) the company has given notice to a Regulatory Information Service (as defined in the UKLA rules) of its intention to make the sale.

For the purpose of this article:-

“the qualifying period” means the period of twelve years immediately preceding the date of publication of the advertisements referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) above or of the first of the two advertisements to be published if they are published on different dates; and

“the relevant period” means the period beginning at the commencement of the qualifying period and ending on the date when all the requirements of sub-paragraphs (i) to (v) above have been satisfied.

If during any relevant period further shares have been issued in right of those held at the beginning of that relevant period or of any previously so issued during that relevant period and all the requirements of sub-paragraphs (ii) to (v) above have been satisfied in regard to the further shares, the company may also sell the further shares.

To give effect to any sale of shares pursuant to this article the board may authorise some person to transfer the shares in question and an instrument of transfer executed by that person shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares. The purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase moneys nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale. The net proceeds of sale shall belong to the company and, upon their receipt, the company shall become indebted to the former holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares for an amount equal to the net proceeds. No trust shall be created in respect of the debt and no interest shall be payable in respect of it and the company shall not be required to account for any moneys earned from the net proceeds which may be employed in the business of the company or as it thinks fit.

Transmission of Shares

42. Transmission on Death

If a member dies, the survivor or survivors, where he was a joint holder, and his personal representatives, where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to his shares; but nothing contained in these articles shall release the estate of a deceased holder from any liability in respect of any share held by him solely or jointly with other persons.

43. Entry of Transmission in Register

Where the entitlement of a person to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to its transmission by operation of law is proved to the satisfaction of the board, the board shall within two months after proof cause the entitlement of that person to be noted in the register.

44. Election of Person Entitled by Transmission

Any person entitled by transmission to a share may, subject as provided elsewhere in these articles, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the holder. If he elects to be registered himself he shall give notice to the company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered, he shall transfer title to the share to that person. All the provisions of these articles relating to the transfer of, and registration of transfers of, shares shall apply to the notice or 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 transfer was given or executed by the member.

45. Rights of Person Entitled by Transmission

Where a person becomes entitled by transmission to a share, the rights of the holder in relation to that share shall cease, but the person entitled by transmission to the share may give a good discharge for any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of it and shall have the same rights in relation to the share as he would have had if he were the holder of it save that, until he becomes the holder, he shall not be entitled in respect of the share (except with the authority of the board) to attend or vote at any general meeting of the company or at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company. The board may at any time give notice requiring the person to elect either to be registered himself 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 moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

Alteration of Share Capital

46. Fractions

Subject to any direction by the company in general meeting, whenever as a result of any consolidation and division or sub-division of shares any members of the company would become entitled to any issued shares of the company in fractions, the board may deal with such fractions as it shall determine and in particular may sell the shares to which members would become so entitled in fractions to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the company) for the best price reasonably obtainable and pay and distribute to and amongst the members entitled to such shares, in due proportions, the net proceeds of the sale thereof provided that where the entitlement of a member is to a sum of less than £3.00 then such sum may be retained by the company for its own benefit. For the purpose of giving effect to any such sale the board may authorise some person to transfer or deliver the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser and may cause the name of the purchaser to be entered in the register as the holder of the shares comprised in any such transfer and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in, or invalidity of, the proceedings relating to the sale. So far as the Companies Act allow, the board may treat certificated shares of a member and uncertificated shares of the same member as separate holdings in giving effect to subdivisions and/or consolidations and may cause any shares arising on consolidation or subdivision and representing fractional entitlements to be entered in the register as certificated shares where this is desirable to facilitate the sale thereof.

47. Reduction of Capital

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve, any share premium account or any other undistributable reserve in any way.

Warrants

48. Issue of share warrants to bearer

The company may, with respect to any fully paid shares, issue a warrant to bearer (referred to in these articles as a "share warrant") stating that the bearer of the warrant is entitled to the shares specified in it and may provide (by coupons or otherwise) for the payment of future dividends on the shares included in a share warrant.

49. Conditions of issue of share warrants

The powers referred to in article 48 may be exercised by the board who may determine and vary the conditions upon which share warrants shall be issued and in particular upon which:

- (i) a new share warrant or coupon will be issued in the place of one damaged, defaced, worn out or lost (provided that no new share warrant will be issued to replace one that has been lost unless the board is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the original has been destroyed);

- (ii) the bearer of a share warrant shall be entitled to receive notice of and to attend, vote and demand a poll at general meetings;
- (iii) dividends will be paid; and
- (iv) a share warrant may be surrendered and the name of the holder entered in the register in respect of the shares specified in it.

Subject to such conditions and to these articles, the bearer of a share warrant shall be deemed to be a member for all purposes. The bearer of a share warrant shall be subject to the conditions for the time being in force and applicable thereto made before or after the issue of such share warrant.

General Meetings

50. General Meetings

Any general meeting of the company other than an annual general meeting shall be called a general meeting.

51. Annual General Meetings

The board shall convene and the company shall hold general meetings as annual general meetings in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act.

52. Convening of General Meetings

The board may convene a general meeting whenever it thinks fit.

53. Ordinary Business

Except where prohibited by law, ordinary business shall mean and include only business transacted at a general meeting of the following types:

- (i) declaring a dividend;
- (ii) receiving and/or adopting the accounts of the company, the reports of the directors and auditors and other documents required to be annexed to the accounts;
- (iii) re-appointing the auditors and authorising the directors to fix their remuneration;
- (iv) appointing and re-appointing directors;
- (v) granting, renewing or varying authority to allot and issue new shares or issue shares by transfer out of treasury or to disapply pre-emption rights in relation to such allotment and issue;

- (vi) granting or renewing an authority for the company to purchase its own shares;
and
- (vii) a resolution to call a general meeting on 14 clear days' notice.

54. Separate General Meetings

The provisions of these articles relating to general meetings shall apply, with any necessary modifications, to any separate general meeting of the holders of shares of a class convened otherwise than in connection with the variation or abrogation of the rights attached to the shares of that class. For this purpose, a general meeting at which no holder of a share other than an ordinary share may, in his capacity as a member, attend or vote shall also constitute a separate general meeting of the holders of the ordinary shares.

55. General Meetings at More Than One Place

The provisions of articles 56 to 59 shall apply if any general meeting is convened at, or adjourned to, more than one place.

56. Notice and Conditions of Holding Meetings

The notice of the meeting or adjourned meeting shall specify the place at which the chairman of the meeting shall preside (the "**specified place**"), and the board shall make arrangements for simultaneous attendance and participation at that or any other place by members, provided that persons attending at any particular place shall be able to see and hear, and be seen and heard by, persons attending at the other place or places at which the meeting is convened.

57. Controlling Level of Attendance

The board may, from time to time, make such arrangements for the purpose of controlling the level of attendance at any such place as they shall, in their absolute discretion, consider appropriate, and may from time to time vary any such arrangements or make any new arrangements in place of them, provided that the entitlement of a member to attend a meeting or adjourned meeting shall be satisfied by his being given the entitlement to attend at such place (fulfilling the conditions specified in article 56) as may be specified by the board for the purposes of this article 57.

58. Deemed Location of Meeting

For the purposes of all other provisions of these articles any such meeting shall be treated as being held at the specified place.

59. Adjournment to More Than One Place

If a meeting is adjourned to more than one place, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given notwithstanding any other provision of these articles.

Notice of General Meetings

60. Length of Notice

An annual general meeting shall be convened by not less than twenty-one clear days' notice in writing. Subject to the Companies Act, all other general meetings shall be convened by not less than fourteen clear days' notice in writing. The notice shall specify:

- (i) the place, day and time of the meeting;
- (ii) the general nature of the business to be transacted;
- (iii) the address of the website where information relating to the meeting is available;
- (iv) the record date;
- (v) any procedures on attendance and voting;
- (vi) an explanation of the right to ask questions in accordance with the Companies Act; and
- (vii) an explanation of members' rights to requisition resolutions in accordance with the Companies Act.

Notice of every general meeting shall be given to all members other than any who, under the provisions of these articles or the terms of issue of the shares they hold, are not entitled to receive such notices from the company, and also to the auditors or, if more than one, each of them.

For the purposes of this article 60, "record date" shall mean the date specified by the board in accordance with the Companies Act determining the right to vote at a general meeting.

Subject to the Companies Act and notwithstanding that a meeting of the company is convened by shorter notice than that specified in this article, it shall be deemed to have been properly convened if it is so agreed:

- (i) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting; and
- (ii) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together holding not less than 95 per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

In this article, references to a notice "**in writing**" include the use of communications in electronic form and/or publication on a website in accordance with the Companies Act.

61. Omission or Non-Receipt of Notice

To the fullest extent permitted by law, the accidental omission to give any notice of a meeting or the accidental omission to send any document, including a proxy form,

relating to any meeting to, or the non-receipt of any such notice or document by, any person entitled to receive the notice or document shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

62. Postponement of General Meetings

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 specified in the notice calling the general meeting, it may postpone the general meeting to another date, time and/or place. The board shall take reasonable steps to ensure that notice of the date, time and place of the postponed meeting is given to any member trying to attend the meeting at the original time and place. 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 rearranged in this way, proxy forms will be valid if they are delivered in accordance with the provisions of these articles as if the general meeting had been originally convened on the date for the holding of the postponed meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings

63. Quorum

No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to business, but the absence of a quorum shall not preclude the choice or appointment of a chairman which shall not be treated as part of the business of the meeting. Save as otherwise provided by these articles, two members present in person or by proxy or by a duly authorised corporate representative and entitled to vote shall be a quorum for all purposes.

64. Procedure if Quorum Not Present

If within five minutes (or such longer time not exceeding one hour as the chairman of the meeting may decide to wait) after the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened by or upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to such other day (being not less than ten nor more than twenty-eight clear days later) and at such other time or place as may have been specified for the purpose in the notice convening the meeting. Where no such arrangements have been so specified, the meeting shall stand adjourned to such other day (being not less than ten nor more than twenty-eight clear days later) and at such other time or place as the chairman of the meeting may decide and, in this case, the company shall give not less than seven clear days' notice in writing of the adjourned meeting. At any adjourned meeting one member present in person or by proxy (whatever the number of shares held by him) shall be a quorum and any notice of an adjourned meeting shall state that one member present in person or by proxy (whatever the number of shares held by him) shall be a quorum.

References in this article to "**notice in writing**" include the use of communications in electronic form and publication on a website in accordance with the Companies Act.

65. Security Arrangements

The board may direct that persons wishing to attend any general meeting should submit to such searches or other security arrangements or restrictions as the board shall consider appropriate in the circumstances and shall be entitled in its absolute discretion to, or to authorise some one or more persons who shall include a director or the secretary or the chairman of the meeting to refuse entry to, or to eject from, such general meeting any person who fails to submit to such searches or to otherwise comply with such security arrangements or restrictions.

66. Chairman of General Meeting

The chairman (if any) of the board or, in his absence, the deputy chairman (if any) shall preside as chairman at every general meeting. If there is no chairman or deputy chairman, or if at any meeting neither the chairman nor any deputy chairman is present within five minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting, or if neither the chairman nor any deputy chairman is willing to act as chairman, the directors present shall choose one of their number to act, or if one director only is present he shall preside as chairman if willing to act. If no director is present, or if each of the directors present declines to take the chair, the persons present and entitled to vote shall appoint one of their number to be chairman.

67. Orderly Conduct

The chairman shall take such action or give directions for such action to be taken as he thinks 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 be his determination as to whether any matter is of such a nature.

68. Entitlement to Attend and Speak

Each director shall be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting of the company and at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company. The chairman may invite any person to attend and speak at any general meeting of the company where he considers that this will assist in the deliberations of the meeting.

69. Adjournments

The chairman may at any time without the consent of the meeting adjourn any meeting (whether or not it has commenced or a quorum is present) either sine die or to another time or place where it appears to him that (a) the members, proxies and corporate representatives wishing to attend cannot be conveniently accommodated in the place appointed for the meeting (b) the conduct of persons present prevents or is likely to prevent the orderly continuation of business or (c) an adjournment is otherwise necessary so that the business of the meeting may be properly conducted. In addition, the chairman may at any time with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting either sine die or to another time or place. When a meeting is adjourned sine die the time and place for

the adjourned meeting shall be fixed by the board. No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting except business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place.

70. Notice of Adjournment

When a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, or sine die, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Except where these articles or the Companies Act otherwise require, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjourned meeting or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

Amendments

71. Amendments to Resolutions

In the case of a resolution duly proposed as a special resolution no amendment thereto (other than an amendment to correct a patent error) may be considered or voted upon; 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 upon unless either at least forty-eight hours 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 in his absolute discretion decides that it may be considered or voted upon.

72. Amendments Ruled Out of Order

If an amendment shall be proposed to any resolution under consideration but shall 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.

Voting

73. Suspension of rights

The following provisions of these articles in relation to voting by members whether in person or by proxy shall be subject, when appropriate, to article 13.

74. Votes of Members

(A) Votes on a show of hands

Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares may be issued or may for the time being be held and to any other provisions of these articles or the Companies Act, on a vote on a resolution on a show of hands at a general meeting:

- (i) every member who is present in person shall have one vote;
- (ii) every duly authorised corporate representative shall have one vote;

- (iii) subject to articles 74(A)(iv) and (v), every proxy present who has been duly appointed by one or more members entitled to vote on the resolution shall have one vote;
- (iv) if a proxy has been duly appointed by more than one member entitled to vote on the resolution and the proxy has been instructed by one or more of those members to vote for the resolution and by one or more other of those members to vote against it then the proxy shall have one vote for and one vote against the resolution; and
- (v) if a proxy has been duly appointed by more than one member entitled to vote on the resolution and has been granted both discretionary authority to vote on behalf of one or more of those members and concrete voting instructions on behalf of one or more other members, the proxy shall not be restricted by the concrete voting instructions in casting a second vote in any manner he so chooses under the discretionary authority conferred upon him.

(B) Votes on a poll

Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares may be issued or may for the time being be held and to any other provisions of these articles or the Companies Act, on a vote on a resolution on a poll at a general meeting:

- (i) every member who is present in person shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder;
- (ii) every duly authorised corporate representative who is present may exercise all the powers on behalf of the company which authorised him to act as its representative and shall have one vote for every share in respect of which he is appointed corporate representative; and
- (iii) every proxy present who has been duly appointed by one or more members entitled to vote on the resolution shall have one vote for every share in respect of which he is appointed as proxy, provided always that where a member appoints more than one proxy, this article 74(B)(iii) does not authorise the exercise by such proxies taken together of more extensive voting rights than could be exercised by the member in person.

(C) Proxies and corporate representatives voting in accordance with instructions

The company shall be under no obligation to verify whether or not proxies and corporate representatives have cast their votes in accordance with their instructions. To the extent that a proxy or corporate representative has voted other than in accordance with any instructions the vote(s) in question shall stand and shall not in any way be invalidated and shall not vitiate the relevant resolution.

75. Method of Voting

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 demand for a poll) a poll is properly demanded. Subject to the Companies Act, a poll may be demanded by:-

- (i) the chairman of the meeting; or
- (ii) at least five members present in person or by proxy or represented by duly authorised corporate representative and entitled to vote; or
- (iii) any member or members present in person or by proxy or represented by duly authorised corporate representative and representing in the aggregate not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the company held in treasury) of all the members having the right to attend and vote at the meeting; or
- (iv) any member or members present in person or by proxy or represented by duly authorised corporate representative and holding shares or being a representative in respect of a holder of shares conferring a right to attend and vote at the meeting on which there have been paid up sums in the aggregate equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sums paid up on all the shares conferring that right.

Unless a poll is so demanded on a show of hands and the demand is not withdrawn, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution on a show of hands has been carried or carried unanimously or by a particular majority or not carried by a particular majority or lost shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against the resolution.

76. Procedure if Poll Demanded

If a poll is properly demanded it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman shall direct. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded. The chairman may (and, if so directed by the meeting, shall) appoint scrutineers and may adjourn the meeting to some place and time fixed by him for the purpose of declaring the result of the poll.

77. When Poll to be Taken

A poll demanded on the election of a chairman, or on a question of adjournment, shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either forthwith or on such date (being not later than thirty days after the date of the demand) and at such time and place as the chairman shall direct. It shall not be necessary (unless the chairman otherwise directs) for notice to be given of a poll.

78. Continuance of Other Business after Poll Demand

The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded, and it may be withdrawn with the consent of the chairman at any time before the close of the meeting or the taking of the poll, whichever is the earlier, and in that event shall not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.

79. Votes cast in advance

To the extent that the board decides to do so and subject to such terms as may be imposed by the board to ensure the identification of the person voting and only to the extent that such terms are proportionate to the achievement of that objective, the votes on a resolution on a poll taken at a meeting may include votes cast in advance of that meeting.

80. Votes on a Poll

On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend, speak and vote on his behalf on the same occasion, provided the proxies are appointed in respect of separate shares.

81. Votes of Joint Holders

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

82. Voting on Behalf of Incapable Member

A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any competent court or official on the ground that he is or may be suffering from mental disorder or is otherwise incapable of managing his affairs may vote at any general meeting of the company or at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company and may exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to general meetings by or through any person authorised in such circumstances to do so on his behalf (and that person may vote on a poll by proxy), provided that evidence to the satisfaction of the board of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote or such other right has been delivered at the office (or at such other place as may be specified in accordance with these articles for the delivery of instruments appointing a proxy) not later than the last time at which an instrument of proxy should have been delivered in order to be valid for use at that meeting or on the holding of that poll.

83. No Right to Vote where Sums Overdue on Shares

No member shall, unless the board otherwise decides, be entitled in respect of any share held by him to vote (either personally or by proxy) at any general meeting of the company or at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to general

meetings unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.

84. Objections or Errors in Voting

If:-

- (i) any objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter, or
- (ii) any votes have been counted which ought not to have been counted or which might have been rejected, or
- (iii) any votes are not counted which ought to have been counted,

the objection or error shall not vitiate the decision of the meeting or adjourned meeting on any resolution unless it is raised or pointed out at the meeting or, as the case may be, the adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered or at which the error occurs. Any objection or error shall be referred to the chairman and shall only vitiate the decision of the meeting on any resolution if the chairman decides that the same may have affected the decision of the meeting. The decision of the chairman on such matters shall be conclusive.

Proxies

85. Execution of Proxies

An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing signed by the appointer or his attorney duly authorised in writing or, if the appointer is a corporation, either under its seal or signed by an officer, attorney or other person authorised to sign it.

In this article, references to "**in writing**" include the use of signed communications in electronic form subject to such terms and conditions (including as to signatures) as the board may from time to time prescribe.

86. Delivery of Proxies

- (A) The appointment of a proxy, and any authority under which it is signed or a copy of such authority certified notarily or in some other way approved by the board, shall, subject to article 86(B):
 - (i) in the case of an instrument in writing, be deposited at the office, or at such other place (if any) within the United Kingdom and by such time as is specified for that purpose in or by way of note to the notice convening the meeting; or
 - (ii) in the case of an appointment contained in electronic form, be received at such address and by such time as is specified by the company on a website or by way of note to the notice convening the meeting.

- (B) The time specified pursuant to article 86(A) for the deposit and/or receipt of a proxy in respect of a meeting or adjourned meeting or the vote by poll:
- (i) in the case of a meeting, or adjourned meeting, cannot be more than 48 hours (excluding non-working days) prior to the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which it is proposed that the proxy appointed by the member will vote; or
 - (ii) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded cannot be more than 24 hours (excluding non-working days) before the time appointed for the taking of the poll or, as the case may be, the time fixed for holding the adjourned meeting; or
 - (iii) in the case of a poll taken not more than 48 hours after it is demanded at a meeting, cannot be more than 48 hours (excluding non-working days) prior to the meeting at which the poll is demanded.

For the purposes of this article 86 "non-working days" means weekends, Christmas Day, Good Friday and any other bank holiday in Scotland.

- (C) Failure to deposit, receive or deliver the appointment of a proxy in accordance with the requirements set out above shall entitle the company to treat such instrument as being invalid save that the directors may, in their absolute discretion, treat such an instrument as valid notwithstanding any default in complying with the requirements set out above.
- (D) Nothing in this article shall prejudice the continuing authority of a validly appointed proxy to attend, speak and vote on any resolution demanded at a meeting in respect of which he is validly appointed whenever taken or to attend, speak and vote at an adjourned meeting (whose business has been adjourned from a meeting in respect of which he has been validly appointed) whenever held. When two or more valid but differing appointments of proxy are delivered in respect of the same share for use at the same meeting, the one which is last delivered or received (regardless of its date or the date of its signature) shall be treated as replacing and revoking the others as regards that share. If the company is unable to determine which was last delivered or received, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share. Delivery of an instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending, speaking and voting in person at the meeting or poll concerned.

87. Maximum Validity of Proxy

No appointment of a proxy shall be valid after twelve months have elapsed from the date stated in it as the date of its signature save that, unless the contrary is stated in it, an appointment of a proxy shall be valid for use at an adjourned meeting or on a poll after a meeting or an adjourned meeting even after twelve months, if it was valid for the original meeting.

88. Form of Proxy

- (A) Appointments of proxy shall be in any usual form (including, without limitation, in electronic form) or in such other form as the board may approve and the board may, if it thinks fit, but subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, send out with the notice of any meeting forms of instrument of proxy for use at the meeting. The appointment of proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join 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. The appointment of proxy shall, unless the contrary is stated in it, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates.
- (B) Without limiting the foregoing, in relation to any shares which are held in uncertificated form, the board may from time to time permit appointments of a proxy to be made in electronic form in the form of an uncertificated proxy instruction (that is, a properly authenticated dematerialised instruction, and/or other instruction or notification, which is sent by means of the relevant system concerned and received by such participant in that system acting on behalf of the company as the board may prescribe, in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the board (subject always to the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned)); and may in a similar manner permit supplements to, or amendments or revocations of, any such uncertificated proxy instruction to be made by like means. The board may in addition prescribe the method of determining the time at which any such properly authenticated dematerialised instruction (and/or other instruction or notification) is to be treated as received by the company or such participant. The board may treat any such uncertificated proxy instruction which purports to be or is expressed to be sent on behalf of a member as sufficient evidence of the authority of the person sending that instruction to send it on behalf of that member.

89. Cancellation of Proxy's Authority

A vote given or poll demanded by a proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll, or the previous death or insanity of the principal, unless notice in writing of the determination, death or insanity was received by the company:

- (i) in the case of an instrument in writing, at the office (or such other place in the United Kingdom as was specified for the delivery of instruments of proxy in the notice convening the meeting or other accompanying document); or
- (ii) in the case of a communication in electronic form, to such address as was specified for the purpose of the meeting in respect of the delivery of a proxy form in any communication in electronic form issued by the company inviting shareholders to appoint a proxy,

not later than the last time at which an instrument of proxy should have been delivered in order to be valid for use at the meeting or on the holding of the poll at which the vote was given or the poll demanded.

Corporations Acting by Representatives

90. Representatives of corporations

Any corporation (other than the company itself) which is a member of the company may by resolution of its board of directors or other governing body authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its representative or representatives at any meeting of the company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares and, subject to the terms of the Companies Act, the corporation shall for the purposes of these articles be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting at which a person or persons so authorised is present.

Appointment, Retirement and Removal of Directors

91. Number of Directors

Subject to the following provisions of these articles, and unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution of the company, the number of directors (disregarding alternate directors) shall not be not less than two nor more than fifteen in number.

92. Directors' Shareholding Qualification

No shareholding qualification for directors shall be required.

93. Power of Company to Appoint Directors

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

94. Power of Board to Appoint Directors

Without prejudice to the power of the company in general meeting pursuant to any of the provisions of these articles to appoint any person to be a director, the board may appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the existing board, but so that the total number of directors shall not at any time exceed any maximum number fixed by or in accordance with these articles. Any director so appointed shall hold office only until the next general meeting and shall then be eligible for election.

95. Periodic Retirement

Each director shall retire from office at the third Annual General Meeting after the Annual General Meeting at which he was last elected.

96. Filling Vacancies

Subject to the provisions of these articles, at the meeting at which a director retires the company can pass an ordinary resolution to re-elect the director or to elect some other eligible person in his place.

97. Power of Removal by Special Resolution

In addition to any power of removal conferred by the Companies Act, the company may by special resolution remove any director before the expiration of his period of office and may (subject to these articles) by ordinary resolution appoint another person who is willing to act to be a director in his place.

98. Persons Eligible as Directors

No person other than a director retiring at the meeting shall be appointed or reappointed a director at any general meeting unless: (i) he is recommended by the board or (ii) not less than seven nor more than forty two days before the day appointed for the meeting, notice signed by a member qualified to vote at the meeting (not being the person to be proposed) has been given to the secretary of the intention to propose that person for appointment or reappointment together with notice signed by that person of his willingness to be appointed or reappointed.

99. Position of Retiring Directors

A director who retires (whether as a periodic retirement or otherwise) at an annual general meeting may, if willing to continue to act, be re-appointed. If he is not re-appointed, he shall retain office until the meeting appoints someone in his place or, if it does not do so, until the end of the meeting.

100. Vacation of Office by Directors

Without prejudice to the provisions for retirement or otherwise contained in these articles, the office of a director shall be vacated if:-

- (i) he resigns his office by notice in writing delivered to the office or tendered at a meeting of the board; or
- (ii) by notice in writing delivered to the office or tendered at a meeting of the board he offers to resign and the board resolves to accept such offer; or
- (iii) by notice in writing delivered to the office or tendered at a meeting of the board, his resignation is requested by all of the other directors and all of the other directors are not less than three in number; or
- (iv) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that director gives a written opinion to the company stating that that director has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months; or

- (v) by reason of a director's mental health, a court makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that director from personally exercising any powers or rights which that director would otherwise have; or
- (vi) he is absent without the permission of the board from meetings of the board (whether or not an alternate director appointed by him attends) for six consecutive months and the board resolves that his office is vacated; or
- (vii) he becomes bankrupt or compounds with his creditors generally; or
- (viii) he is prohibited by law from being a director; or
- (ix) he ceases to be a director by virtue of the Companies Act or is removed from office pursuant to these articles.

If the office of a director is vacated for any reason, he shall cease to be a member of any committee or sub-committee of the board.

In this article, references to "**in writing**" includes the use of communications in electronic form subject to such terms and conditions as the board may decide.

101. Alternate Directors

- (A) Each director may appoint any person to be his alternate and may at his discretion remove an alternate director so appointed. If the alternate director is not already a director, the appointment, unless previously approved by the board, shall have effect only upon and subject to its being so approved. Any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be effected by notice in writing signed by the appointor and delivered to the office or tendered at a meeting of the board, or in any other manner approved by the board. If his appointor so requests, an alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of the board or of committees of the board of which his appointor is a member. He shall also be entitled to attend and vote as a director at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present and at such meeting to exercise and discharge all the functions, powers and duties of his appointor as a director and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting the provisions of these articles shall apply as if he were a director.
- (B) Every person acting as an alternate director shall (except as regards power to appoint an alternate and remuneration) be subject in all respects to the provisions of these articles relating to directors and shall alone be responsible to the company for his acts and defaults and shall not be deemed to be the agent of or for the director appointing him. An alternate director may be paid expenses and shall be entitled to be indemnified by the company to the same extent as if he were a director but shall not be entitled to receive from the company any fee in his capacity as an alternate director but the company shall, if so requested in writing by the appointor, pay to the alternate director any part of the fees or remuneration otherwise due to the appointor.

- (C) A director or any other person may act as an alternate director to represent more than one director. Every person acting as an alternate director shall have one vote for each director for whom he acts as alternate, in addition to his own vote if he is also a director but he shall count as only one for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is present. Signature by an alternate director of any resolution in writing of the board or a committee of the board shall, unless the notice of his appointment provides to the contrary, be as effective as signature by his appointor.
- (D) An alternate director shall automatically cease to be an alternate director if his appointor ceases for any reason to be a director except that, if at any meeting any director retires but is reappointed or deemed to be reappointed at the same meeting, any appointment made by him pursuant to this article which was in force immediately before his retirement shall remain in force as though he had not retired.
- (E) In this article references to "**in writing**" include the use of communications in electronic form subject to such terms and conditions as the directors may decide.

102. Executive Directors

The board or any committee authorised by the board may from time to time appoint one or more directors to hold any employment or executive office with the company for such period (subject to the provisions of the Companies Act) and upon such other terms as the board or any committee authorised by the board may in its discretion decide and may revoke or terminate any appointment so made. Any revocation or termination of the appointment shall be without prejudice to any claim for damages that the director may have against the company or the company may have against the director for any breach of any contract of service between him and the company which may be involved in the revocation or termination. A director so appointed shall receive such remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the board or any committee authorised by the board may decide, and either in addition to or in lieu of his remuneration as a director.

Fees, Remuneration, Expenses and Pensions

103. Directors' Fees

The directors shall be paid, out of the funds of the company by way of fees for their services as directors, such sums (if any), and such benefits in kind as the board may from time to time determine (not exceeding in the aggregate £500,000¹ per annum or such larger amount as the company may by ordinary resolution determine) and such

¹ On 24 April 2014, the Company passed an ordinary resolution to increase the aggregate limit for Directors' fees to £900,000.

remuneration shall be divided between the directors as the board shall agree or, failing agreement, equally. Such remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day. The provisions of this article shall not apply to the remuneration of any director who is appointed to any executive office (whether part time or full time) which remuneration shall be established pursuant to the provisions of article 102.

104. Additional Remuneration

Any director who is appointed to any executive office or who performs services which in the opinion of the board or any committee authorised by the board go beyond the ordinary duties of a director may be paid such extra remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the board or any committee authorised by the board may in its discretion decide in addition to any remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other article.

105. Expenses

Each director may be paid his reasonable travelling, hotel and incidental expenses of attending and returning from meetings of the board or committees of the board or general meetings of the company or any other meeting which as a director he is entitled to attend and shall be paid all other costs and expenses properly and reasonably incurred by him in the conduct of the company's business or in the discharge of his duties as a director.

106. Pensions and Gratuities for Directors

The board or any committee authorised by the board may exercise all the powers of the company to provide benefits, either by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or in any other manner whether similar to the foregoing or not, for any director or former director or the relations, connections or dependants of any director or former director provided that no benefits (except such as may be provided for by any other article) may be granted to or in respect of a director or former director who has not been employed by, or held an executive office or place of profit under, the company or any body corporate which is or has been its subsidiary or any predecessor in business of the company or any such body corporate without the approval of an ordinary resolution of the company. No director or former director shall be accountable to the company or the members for any benefit provided pursuant to this article and the receipt of any such benefit shall not disqualify any person from being or becoming a director of the company.

Directors' Interests

107. Permitted interests and voting

Paragraphs (A) to (I) of this article are subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and to the provisions of paragraphs (J) to (P).

- (A) No director or proposed or intending director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the company, either with regard to his tenure of any office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or in any other manner

whatever, nor shall any contract in which any director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided, nor shall any director who is so interested be liable to account to the company or the members for any remuneration, profit or other benefit realised by the contract by reason of the director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established.

- (B) A director may hold any other office or place of profit with the company (except that of auditor) in conjunction with his office of director for such period (subject to the provisions of the Companies Act) and upon such other terms as the board may decide, and may be paid such extra remuneration for so doing (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the board or any committee authorised by the board may decide, and either in addition to or in lieu of any remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other article.
- (C) A director may be or become a director or other officer of, or otherwise interested in, any company promoted by the company or in which the company may be interested or as regards which it has any power of appointment, and shall not be liable to account to the company or the members for any remuneration, profit or other benefit received by him as a director or officer of or from his interest in the other company. The board may also cause any voting power conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the company or any power of appointment to be exercised 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 the directors or any of them as directors or officers of the other company, or in favour of the payment of remuneration to the directors or officers of the other company.
- (D) A director may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity (otherwise than as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a director.
- (E) A director shall not vote on or be counted in the quorum in relation to any resolution of the board concerning his own appointment, or the settlement or variation of the terms or the termination of his own appointment, as the holder of any office or place of profit with the company or any other company in which the company is interested but, where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment, or the settlement or variation of the terms or the termination of the appointment, of two or more directors to offices or places of profit with the company or any other company in which the company is interested, a separate resolution may be put in relation to each director and in that case each of the directors concerned shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution unless it concerns his own appointment or the settlement or variation of the terms or the termination of his own appointment or the appointment of another director to an office or place of profit with a company in which the company is interested and the director seeking to vote or be counted in the quorum owns one per cent. or more of it.
- (F) Save as otherwise provided by these articles, a director shall not vote on, or be counted in the quorum in relation to, any resolution of the board in respect of any actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company in which he has an interest (taken together with any interest of any person connected

with him) which is an interest of which he is aware, or ought reasonably to be aware, does conflict, or can reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict, with the interests of the company and, if he shall do so, his vote shall not be counted, but this prohibition shall not apply to any resolution where that material interest arises only from one or more of the following matters:

- (i) the giving to him of any guarantee, indemnity or security in respect of money lent or obligations undertaken by him or by any other person at the request of or for the benefit of the company or any of its subsidiary undertakings;
 - (ii) the giving to a third party of any guarantee, indemnity or security in respect of a debt or obligation of the company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
 - (iii) where the company or any of its subsidiary undertakings is offering securities in which offer the director is or may be entitled to participate as a holder of securities or in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of which the director is to participate;
 - (iv) any contract in which he is interested by virtue of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities of the company or by reason of any other interest in or through the company;
 - (v) any contract concerning any other company (not being a company in which the director owns one per cent. or more) in which he is interested directly or indirectly whether as an officer, shareholder, creditor or otherwise howsoever;
 - (vi) any contract concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme which relates both to directors and employees of the company or of any of its subsidiary undertakings and does not provide in respect of any director as such any privilege or advantage not accorded to the employees to which the fund or scheme relates;
 - (vii) any contract for the benefit of the employees of the company or of any of its subsidiary undertakings under which he benefits in a similar manner to the employees and which does not accord to any director as such any privilege or advantage not accorded to the employees to whom the contract relates; and
 - (viii) any contract for the purchase or maintenance of insurance against any liability for, or for the benefit of, any director or directors or for, or for the benefit of, persons who include directors.
- (G) A company shall be deemed to be one in which a director owns one per cent. or more if and for so long as (but only if and for so long as) he, taken together with any person connected with him, is to his knowledge (either directly or indirectly) the holder of or beneficially interested in one per cent. or more of any class of the equity share capital of that company or of the voting rights available to members of that company. For the purpose of this paragraph of this article 107 there shall be disregarded any shares held by the director or any such person as bare trustee or custodian and in which he has no beneficial

interest, any shares comprised in a trust in which his, or any such person's, interest is in reversion or remainder if and so long as some other person is entitled to receive the income of the trust and any shares comprised in an authorised unit trust scheme in which he, or any such person, is interested only as a unit holder.

- (H) Where a company in which a director owns one per cent. or more is interested in a contract, he also shall be deemed to be interested in that contract.
- (I) If any question shall arise at any meeting of the board as to whether the interest of a director gives rise to a conflict, or could reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict, with the interests of the company or as to the entitlement of any director to vote or be counted in the quorum and the question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or not to be counted in the quorum, the question shall be decided by a resolution of the board (for which purpose the director in question shall not be counted in the quorum and provided that the resolution was agreed to without the director in question voting or would have been agreed if their votes had not been counted) and the resolution shall be conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the director (so far as it is known to him) has not been fairly disclosed to the board.
- (J) A director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company shall declare the nature and extent of his interest at the meeting of the board at which the question of entering into the contract is first taken into consideration, if he knows his interest then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the board after he knows that he is or has become so interested. For the purposes of this article, a general notice to the board by a director to the effect that (a) he is a member of a specified company or firm and is to be regarded as interested in any contract which may after the date of the notice be made with that company or firm or (b) he is to be regarded as interested in any contract which may after the date of the notice be made with a specified person who is connected with him, shall be deemed to be a sufficient declaration of interest under this article in relation to any such contract; provided that no such notice shall be effective unless either it is given at a meeting of the board or the director takes reasonable steps to secure that it is brought up and read at the next board meeting after it is given.
- (K) References in this article to a contract include references to any proposed contract and to any transaction or arrangement whether or not constituting a contract.
- (L) In respect of any situation in which a director has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the company, the board may authorise the matter, on such terms as they may determine, provided that:
 - (i) the director has declared the full nature and extent of the situation to the board; and
 - (ii) it is proposed (either by the director in question or another) that the board authorise the matter and upon the resolution to do so the requirement for the quorum is met without counting the director in

question and the resolution was agreed to without such director voting or would have been agreed to if that conflicted director's vote had not been counted.

- (M) Any terms determined by the board under paragraph (L) of this article may be imposed at the time of authorisation or may be imposed subsequently and may include (without limitation):
 - (i) the exclusion of the interested director in question from all information and discussion by the company of the situation in question; and
 - (ii) (without prejudice to the general obligations of confidentiality) the application to the interested director of a strict duty of confidentiality to the company for any confidential information of the company in relation to the situation in question.
- (N) An interested director under this article 107 must act in accordance with any terms determined by the board pursuant to paragraphs (L) or (M) of this article.
- (O) Any authorisation given by the board under paragraph (L) of this article may provide that, where the interested director obtains (other than through his position as a director of the company) information that is confidential to a third party, he will not be obliged to disclose it to the company or to use it in relation to the company's affairs in circumstances where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence.
- (P) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the provisions of this article to any extent or ratify any contract not properly authorised by reason of a contravention of this article provided that nothing in this article shall permit the company to cease to comply with the Listing Rules of the UKLA.

Powers and Duties of the Board

108. General Powers of Company Vested in Board

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and these articles and to any directions given by the company in general meeting by special resolution, the business of the company shall be managed by the board which may exercise all the powers of the company whether relating to the management of the business of the company or not. No alteration of these articles and no special resolution shall invalidate any prior act of the board which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that resolution had not been passed. The powers given by this article shall not be limited by any special power given to the board by any other article.

109. Borrowing Powers

- (A) The board may exercise all the powers of the company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge all or any part of the undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital of the company and to issue debentures and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the company or of any third party.

- (B) The 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 (but as regards subsidiary undertakings only in so far as by the exercise of the rights or powers of control the board can secure) that the aggregate principal amount from time to time outstanding of all borrowings by the group (exclusive of borrowings owing by one member of the group to another member of the group) shall not at any time without the previous sanction of an ordinary resolution of the company exceed an amount equal to three times the adjusted capital and reserves.
- (C) For the purposes of this article, “**the adjusted capital and reserves**” means the aggregate from time to time of:-
- (i) the amount paid up on the issued share capital of the company, and
 - (ii) the amount standing to the credit of the reserves including any share premium account, capital redemption reserve and credit balance on profit and loss account,
- all as shown by the then latest audited consolidated balance sheet but after:
- (iii) deducting from the aggregate any debit balance on profit and loss account subsisting at the date of that audited consolidated balance sheet except to the extent that a deduction has already been made on that account, and
 - (iv) excluding the effect on the reserves of the group of any retirement scheme surplus or deficit which would otherwise be reflected in accordance with any applicable accounting standard;
 - (v) making such adjustments as may be deemed appropriate by the auditors to reflect any variation in the amount of the paid up share capital, share premium account or capital redemption reserve, merger reserve or special reserve arising through the reduction or cancellation of share premium account since the date of the audited consolidated balance sheet; and
 - (iv) making any other adjustments (if any) that the directors may consider appropriate;
- (D) For the purposes of this article, “**borrowings**” include not only borrowings but also the following except in so far as otherwise taken into account:-
- (i) the nominal amount of any issued and paid up share capital (other than equity share capital) of any subsidiary undertaking beneficially owned otherwise than by a member of the group, and
 - (ii) the nominal amount of any other issued and paid up share capital and the principal amount of any debentures or borrowed moneys which is not for the time being beneficially owned by a member of the group, the

redemption or repayment of which is the subject of a guarantee or indemnity by a member of the group or which any member of the group may be required to purchase,

- (iii) 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,
- (iv) the principal amount of any debenture (whether secured or unsecured) of a member of the group beneficially owned otherwise than by a member of the group,
- (v) any fixed or minimum premium payable by a member of the group on final repayment of any borrowing or deemed borrowing;

but do not include:-

- (vi) borrowings incurred by any member of the group for the purpose of repaying within six months of the borrowing the whole or any part of any borrowings of that or any other member of the group for the time being outstanding, pending their application for that purpose within that period, or
 - (vii) 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 under the contract by that or any other member of the group is guaranteed or insured by the Export Credits Guarantee Department or by any other governmental department or agency fulfilling a similar function, up to an amount equal to that part of the price receivable under the contract which is so guaranteed or insured,
 - (viii) borrowings of an undertaking which became a subsidiary undertaking of the company after the date as at which the latest audited balance sheet was prepared, to the extent the amount of those borrowings does not exceed their amount immediately after it became such a subsidiary undertaking; or
 - (ix) the minority proportion of moneys borrowed by a partly-owned subsidiary undertaking and not owing to another member of the group (and for this purpose the minority proportion shall be a proportion equal to the proportion of its issued share capital which is not attributable to a member of the group);
- (E) When the aggregate principal amount of borrowings required to be taken into account on any particular date is being ascertained, any particular borrowing then outstanding which is denominated or repayable in a currency other than sterling shall be notionally converted into sterling at the rate of exchange prevailing in London on the last business day before that date or, if it would result in a lower figure, at the rate of exchange prevailing in London on the last business day six months before that date and so that for these purposes the rate

of exchange shall be taken as the spot rate in London recommended by a London clearing bank, selected by the board, as being the most appropriate rate for the purchase by the company of the currency in question for sterling on the day in question;

- (E) Where under the terms of any borrowing the amount of money that would be required to discharge the borrowing in full if it fell to be repaid by reason of an event of default, the exercise of an option or for any other reason on the date as at which the calculation is being made is at a premium or discount to the principal amount the amount to be taken into account in respect of that borrowing shall be the amount (or the greater or greatest of two or more alternative amounts) which would be payable on such repayment as at the date on which the calculation is being made;
- (G) For the purposes of calculating the limit of borrowings under this article there shall be credited (subject, in the case of any item held or deposited by a partly owned subsidiary, to the exclusion of a proportion thereof equal to the proportion the issued equity share capital of the partly-owned subsidiary which is not attributable to the company or any subsidiary of the company) against the amount of any moneys borrowed the aggregate of:
- (i) cash in hand of the group;
 - (ii) cash deposits and the balance on each current account of the group with banks in the UK and/or elsewhere if the remittance of such cash is not prohibited by any law, regulation, treaty or official directive; however, if the remittance of such cash is prohibited it shall nonetheless be deducted from amounts borrowed but only to the extent that it may be set-off against or act as security for any borrowings or amounts included in sub-paragraph (D)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) of this article;
 - (iii) the amount of all assets ("**short term assets**") as would be included in "Investments-short term loans and deposits" in a consolidated balance sheet of the group prepared as at the date of the relevant calculation in accordance with the principles with which the then latest published audited consolidated balance sheet of the company was produced; and
 - (iv) the amount of any cash or short term assets securing the repayment by the group of any amount borrowed by the group, deposited or otherwise placed with the trustee or similar entity in respect of the relevant borrowing except to the extent that such cash represents the proceeds of a borrowing not included pursuant to sub-paragraph (D)(vi) of this article.
- (H) The "**group**" means the company and its subsidiary undertakings, and "consolidated balance sheet" means the consolidated balance sheet of the company and its subsidiary undertakings in respect of which the company has prepared group accounts pursuant to the Companies Act and "the then latest audited consolidated balance sheet" means in respect of a particular time the

then most recently published audited consolidated balance sheet of the company and its subsidiary undertakings.

- (I) 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 this article has not been or will not be exceeded at any particular time or times shall be conclusive evidence of that amount or of that fact.
- (J) For the avoidance of doubt, all references in this article to reserves and profit and loss account shall be deemed to be references to consolidated reserves and consolidated profit and loss account respectively.

110. Agents

The board may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person or body of persons whether nominated directly or indirectly by the board to be the agent of the company upon such terms (including terms as to remuneration) as it may decide and may delegate to any person so appointed any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate). The board may remove any person appointed under this article and may revoke or vary the delegation but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of the revocation or variation shall be affected by it. The power to delegate contained in this article shall be effective in relation to the powers, authorities and discretions of the board generally and shall not be limited by the fact that in certain articles, but not in others, express reference is made to particular powers, authorities or discretions being exercised by the board or by a committee authorised by the board.

111. Delegation to Individual Directors

The board may entrust to and confer upon any director any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as it thinks fit, and either collaterally with, or to the exclusion of, its own powers, authorities and discretions and may from time to time revoke or vary all or any of them but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of the revocation or variation shall be affected by it. The power to delegate contained in this article shall be effective in relation to the powers, authorities and discretions of the board generally and shall not be limited by the fact that in certain articles, but not in others, express reference is made to particular powers, authorities or discretions being exercised by the board or by a committee authorised by the board.

112. Official Seals

The company may exercise all the powers conferred by the Companies Act with regard to having official seals and those powers shall be vested in the board.

113. Registers

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the company may keep an overseas or local or other register in any place and the board may make and vary such regulations as it may think fit respecting the keeping of the register.

114. Provision for Employees

The board may exercise any power conferred by the Companies Act to 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.

Proceedings of the Board**115. Board Meetings**

The board may meet for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit. A director at any time may, and the secretary on the requisition of a director at any time shall, summon a board meeting.

116. Notice of Board Meetings

Notice of a board meeting shall be deemed to be properly given to a director if it is given to him personally or by word of mouth or sent in writing to him at his last known address or any other address given by him to the company for this purpose. A director absent or intending to be absent from the United Kingdom may request the board that notices of board meetings shall during his absence be sent in writing to him at an address given by him to the company for this purpose, but such notices need not be given any earlier than notices given to directors not so absent and if no request is made to the board it shall not be necessary to give notice of a board meeting to any director who is for the time being absent from the United Kingdom. A director may waive the requirement for him to receive notice of any meeting either prospectively or retrospectively.

In this article, references to "**in writing**" includes the use of communications in electronic form subject to such terms and conditions as the board may decide.

117. Quorum

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. Subject to the provisions of these articles, any director who ceases to be a director at a board meeting may continue to be present and to act as a director and be counted in the quorum until the termination of the board meeting if no other director objects and if otherwise a quorum of directors would not be present.

118. Directors below Minimum through Vacancies

The continuing directors or a sole continuing director may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their number but, if and so long as the number of directors is reduced below the minimum number fixed by or in accordance with these articles or is below the number fixed by or in accordance with these articles as the quorum or there is only one continuing director, the continuing directors or director may act for the purpose of filling vacancies or of summoning general meetings of the company but not for any

other purpose. If there are no directors or director able or willing to act, then any two members may summon a general meeting for the purpose of appointing directors.

119. Appointment of Chairman

The board may appoint a director to be the chairman or the deputy chairman of the board, and may at any time remove him from that office. The chairman or failing him the deputy chairman shall act as chairman at every meeting of the board. But if no chairman or deputy chairman is appointed, or if at any meeting neither the chairman nor any deputy chairman is present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

120. Competence of Meetings

A meeting of the board at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in or exercisable by the board.

121. Voting

Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

122. Delegation to Committees

- (A) The board may delegate any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) to any committee, consisting of such person or persons (whether a member or members of its body or not) as it thinks fit. Any committee so formed may exercise its power to sub-delegate by sub-delegating to any person or persons (whether or not a member or members of the board or of the committee).
- (B) Any committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers, authorities and discretions so delegated, conform to any regulations which may be imposed on it by the board. The meetings and proceedings of any committee consisting of two or more members shall be governed by the provisions contained in these articles for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the board so far as the same are applicable and are not superseded by any regulations imposed by the board.
- (C) The power to delegate contained in this article shall be effective in relation to the powers, authorities and discretions of the board generally and shall not be limited by the fact that in certain articles, but not in others, express reference is made to particular powers, authorities or discretions being exercised by the board or by a committee authorised by the board.

123. Participation in Meetings by Telephone

All or any of the members of the board or any committee of the board may participate in a meeting of the board or that committee by means of a conference telephone or any communication equipment which allows all persons participating in the meeting to speak to and hear each other. A person so participating shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall be entitled to vote or be counted in a quorum accordingly. 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. Resolution in Writing

A resolution in writing signed by all the directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the board (if that number is sufficient to constitute a quorum) or by all the members of a committee for the time being so entitled shall be as valid and effectual as a resolution passed at a meeting of the board or, as the case may be, of the committee properly called and constituted. The resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the directors or members of the committee concerned. In this article, references to "**in writing**" include the use of communications in electronic form.

125. Validity of Acts of Board or Committee

All acts done by the board or by any committee or by any person acting as a director or member of a committee shall, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any member of the board or committee 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 each such member or person had been properly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director or member of the committee and had been entitled to vote.

Secretary**126. Appointment and Removal of the Company Secretary**

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the secretary shall be appointed by the board for such term and upon such conditions as the board may think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by the board. The secretary shall receive such remuneration as the board or any committee authorised by the board shall decide.

Seals**127. Use of Seals**

The board shall provide for the custody of every seal of the company. A seal shall only be used by the authority of the board or of a committee of the board authorised by the board in that behalf. Subject as otherwise provided in these articles, and to any resolution of the board or committee of the board dispensing with the requirement for counter-signature on any occasion, any instrument to which the common seal is applied

shall be signed by at least one director and the secretary, or by at least two directors or by such other person or persons as the board may approve. Any instrument to which an official seal is applied need not, unless the board for the time being otherwise decides or the law otherwise requires, be signed by any person.

Dividends and Other Payments

128. Declaration of Dividends by Company

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the company may by ordinary resolution from time to time declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the board.

129. Payment of Interim and Fixed Dividends by Board

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the board may pay such interim dividends as appear to the board to be justified by the financial position of the company and may also pay any dividend payable at a fixed rate at intervals settled by the board whenever the financial position of the company, in the opinion of the board, justifies its payment. If the board acts in good faith, it shall not incur any liability to the holders of any shares for any loss they may suffer in consequence of the payment of an interim or fixed dividend on any other class of shares ranking *pari passu* with or after those shares.

130. Calculation and Currency of Dividends

Except in so far as the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue of, any share otherwise provide:-

- (i) all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares in respect of which the dividend is paid, but no amount paid up on a share in advance of calls shall be treated for the purposes of this article as paid up on the share;
- (ii) all dividends shall be apportioned and paid *pro rata* according to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; and
- (iii) dividends may be declared or paid in any currency.

The board may agree with any member that dividends which may at any time or from time to time be declared or become due on his shares in one currency shall be paid or satisfied in another, and may agree the basis of conversion to be applied and how and when the amount to be paid in the other currency shall be calculated and paid and for the company or any other person to bear any costs involved.

131. Amounts Due on Shares may be Deducted from Dividends

The board may deduct from any dividend or other moneys payable to a member by the company on or in respect of any shares all sums of money (if any) presently payable by

him to the company on account of calls or otherwise in respect of shares of the company. Sums so deducted can be used to pay amounts owing to the company in respect of the shares.

132. No Interest on Dividends

Subject to the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue of, any shares, no dividend or other moneys payable by the company on or in respect of any share shall bear interest against the company.

133. Payment Procedure

Any dividend or other sum payable by the company in respect of a share may be paid by cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument sent by post addressed to the holder at his registered address or, in the case of joint holders, addressed to the holder whose name stands first in the register in respect of the shares at his address as appearing in the register or addressed to such person and at such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct.

Every cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument shall, unless the holder or joint holders otherwise direct, be made payable to the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the holder whose name stands first on the register in respect of the shares, and shall be sent at his or their risk and payment of the cheque warrant or similar financial instrument by the financial institution on which it is drawn shall constitute a good discharge to the company. In addition, any such dividend or other sum may be paid by any bank or other funds transfer system or such other means including, in respect of uncertificated shares, by means of the facilities and requirements of a relevant system and to or through such person as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct, and the company shall have no responsibility for any sums lost or delayed in the course of payment by any such system or other means or where it has acted on any such directions. Any one of two or more joint holders may give effectual receipts for any dividends or other moneys payable or property distributable in respect of the shares held by them. Where a person is entitled by transmission to a share, any dividend or other sum payable by the company in respect of the share may be paid as if he were a holder of the share and his address noted in the register were his registered address.

134. Uncashed Dividends

The company may cease to send any cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument through the post or to employ any other means of payment, including payment by means of a relevant system, for any dividend payable on any shares in the company which is normally paid in that manner on those shares if in respect of at least two consecutive dividends payable on those shares the cheques, warrants or similar financial instruments have been returned undelivered or remain uncashed during or at the end of the period for which the same are valid or that means of payment has failed. In addition, the company may cease to send any cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument through the post or may cease to employ any other means of payment if, in respect of one dividend payable on those shares, the cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument has been returned undelivered or remains uncashed during or at the end of the period for which the same is valid or that means of payment has failed.

and reasonable enquiries have failed to establish any new address or account of the registered holder. Subject to the provisions of these articles, the company may recommence sending cheques, warrants or similar financial instruments or employing such other means in respect of dividends payable on those shares if the holder or person entitled by transmission requests such recommencement in writing.

135. Forfeiture of Unclaimed Dividends

All dividends or other sums payable on or in respect of any shares which remain unclaimed may be invested or otherwise made use of by the board for the benefit of the company until claimed. Any dividend unclaimed after a period of twelve years from the date when it was declared or became due for payment shall be forfeited and shall revert to the company and the payment by the board of any unclaimed dividend or other sum payable on or in respect of a share into a separate account shall not constitute the company a trustee in respect of it.

136. Dividends Not in Cash

Any general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the board, by ordinary resolution direct that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets, and in particular of paid up shares or debentures of any other company, and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution the board may settle it as it thinks expedient, and in particular may authorise any person to sell and transfer any fractions or may ignore fractions altogether, and may fix the value for distribution purposes of any assets to be distributed and may determine that cash shall be paid to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to secure equality of distribution and may vest any assets to be distributed in trustees as may seem expedient to the board.

137. Scrip Dividends

The board may, if authorised by an ordinary resolution of the company, offer any holders of ordinary shares the right to elect to receive ordinary shares, credited as fully paid, instead of cash in respect of the whole (or some part, to be determined by the board) of any dividend specified by the ordinary resolution. The following provisions shall apply:-

- (i) an ordinary resolution may specify a particular dividend (whether or not already declared) or may specify all or any dividends declared or paid within a specified period, but such period may not end later than the fifth anniversary of the date of the meeting at which the ordinary resolution is passed;
- (ii) the entitlement of each holder of ordinary shares to new ordinary shares shall be such that the relevant value of the entitlement shall be as nearly as possible equal to (but not greater than) the cash amount (disregarding any tax credit) of the dividend that such holder elects to forego. For this purpose "relevant value" shall be calculated by reference to the average of the middle market quotations for the company's ordinary shares on the London Stock Exchange as derived from the Daily Official List, on the day on which the ordinary shares are first quoted "ex" the relevant dividend and the four subsequent dealing

days, or in such other manner as may be determined by or in accordance with the ordinary resolution. 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 and in giving such a certificate or report the auditors may rely on advice or information from brokers or other sources of information as they think fit;

- (iii) no fraction of any ordinary share shall be allotted. The board may make such provisions as they think fit for any fractional entitlements including provisions whereby, in whole or in part, the benefit thereof accrues to the company and/or under which fractional entitlements are accrued and/or retained and in each case accumulated on behalf of any member and such accruals or retentions are applied to the allotment by way of bonus to or cash subscription on behalf of such member of fully paid ordinary shares and/or provisions whereby cash payments may be made to members in respect of their fractional entitlements;.
- (iv) the board, if it intends to offer an election in respect of any dividend, shall give notice to the holders of ordinary shares of the right of election offered to them, and specify the procedure to be followed which, for the avoidance of doubt, may include an election by means of a relevant system and the place at which, and the latest time by which elections must be lodged in order for elections to be effective;
- (v) the board shall not proceed with any election unless the company has sufficient unissued shares authorised for issue and sufficient reserves or funds that may be capitalised to give effect to it after the basis of allotment is determined;
- (vi) the board may exclude from any offer or make other arrangements in relation to any holders of ordinary shares where the board believes that such exclusion or arrangement is necessary or expedient in relation to legal or practical problems under the laws of, or the requirements of any recognised regulatory body or any stock exchange in, any territory, or the board believes that for any other reason the offer should not be made to them;
- (vii) 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 (for the purposes of this article “**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 the profit and loss account) whether or not the same is available for distribution as the board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the additional ordinary shares to be allotted on that basis and apply it in paying up in full the appropriate number of unissued ordinary shares for allotment and distribution to the holders of the elected ordinary shares on that basis;
- (viii) the additional ordinary shares when allotted shall rank pari passu in all respects with the fully-paid ordinary shares then in issue except that they will not be entitled to participation in the relevant dividend;

- (ix) unless the board otherwise determines, or unless the Uncertificated Securities Regulations and/or the rules of the relevant system concerned otherwise require, the new ordinary share or shares which a member has elected to receive instead of cash in respect of the whole (or some part) of the specified dividend declared or paid in respect of his elected ordinary shares shall be in uncertificated form (in respect of the member's elected ordinary shares which were in uncertificated form on the date of the member's election) and in certificated form (in respect of the member's elected ordinary shares which were in certificated form on the date of the member's election); and
- (x) the board may also from time to time establish or vary a procedure for election mandates, which, for the avoidance of doubt, may include an election by means of a relevant system, under which a holder of ordinary shares may elect in respect of future rights of election offered to that holder under this article until the election mandate is revoked in accordance with the procedure.

Capitalisation of Reserves

138. Power to Capitalise Reserves and Funds

The company may, upon the recommendation of the board, at any time and from time to time pass an ordinary resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalise all or any part of any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve or fund (including any share premium account, capital redemption reserve, merger reserve or special reserve arising on the cancellation or reduction of share premium account) or the profit and loss account whether or not the same is available for distribution and accordingly that the amount to be capitalised be set free for distribution among the members or any class of members who would be entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions, on the footing that it is applied either in or towards paying up the amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares in the company held by those members respectively or in paying up in full unissued shares debentures or other obligations of the company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid up among those members, or partly in one way and partly in the other, but so that, for the purposes of this article, a share premium account and a capital redemption reserve, merger reserve and any reserve or fund representing unrealised profits, may be applied only in paying up in full unissued shares of the company. The board may authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the company on behalf of the persons entitled to participate in the distribution providing for the allotment to them respectively of any shares, debentures or other obligations of the company to which they are entitled on the capitalisation and the agreement shall be binding on those persons.

139. Settlement of Difficulties in Distribution

Where any difficulty arises in regard to any distribution of any capitalised reserve or fund the board may settle the matter as it thinks expedient and in particular may authorise any person to sell and transfer any fractions or may resolve that the distribution should be as nearly as may be practicable in the correct proportion but not exactly so or may ignore fractions altogether, and may determine that cash payments

shall be made to any members in order to adjust the rights of all parties, as may seem expedient to the board.

Record Dates

140. Power to Choose Any Record Date

Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, the company or the board may fix any date as the record date for any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue and such record date may be on or at any time before or after any date on which the dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, paid or made. The power to fix any such record date shall include the power to fix a time on the chosen date.

Accounting Records and Summary Financial Statements

141. Records to be Kept

The board shall cause to be kept accounting records sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions, and such as to disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company at that time, and which accord with the Companies Act.

142. Inspection of Records

No member in his capacity as such shall have any right of inspecting any accounting record or book or document of the company except as conferred by law, ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or authorised by the board or by ordinary resolution of the company.

Summary Financial Statements

143. Summary Financial Statements

The company may send summary financial statements to members of the company instead of copies of its full accounts and reports.

Auditors

144. Validity of acts of Auditors

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

145. Attendance at General Meetings

The auditors shall be entitled to attend any general meeting of the company and to receive all notices of and other communications relating to any general meeting which

any member is entitled to receive and to be heard at any general meeting on any part of the business of the meeting which concerns the auditors.

Service of Notices and Documents

146. Service of Notices

Any notice or document (including a share certificate) may be served on or delivered to any member by the company either personally or by sending it through the post addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address addressed to the member or by means of a relevant system or, where appropriate, by sending it in electronic form to an address for the time being notified by the member concerned to the company for that purpose or by publication on a web-site in accordance with the Companies Act or by any other means authorised in writing by the member concerned. In the case of joint holders of a share, service or delivery of any notice or document on or to one of the joint holders shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient service on or delivery to all the joint holders.

147. Record Date for Service

Any notice or document may be served or delivered by the company by reference to the register as it stands at any time not more than 15 days before the date of service or delivery. No change in the register after that time shall invalidate that service or delivery. Where any notice or document is served on or delivered to any person in respect of a share in accordance with these articles, no person deriving any title or interest in that share shall be entitled to any further service or delivery of that notice or document.

148. Members Resident Abroad

Any member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom (a "**Non-UK Resident Member**") shall not be entitled to receive notices or documents except that:

- (A) a Non-UK Resident Member who gives to the company a postal address within the United Kingdom at which notices or documents may be served upon him shall be entitled to have notices or documents served upon him at that address; and
- (B) a Non-UK Resident Member who has not provided a postal address in the United Kingdom but has provided an address for the receipt of notices or documents by electronic means shall be entitled to receive notices or documents at that address provided always that the board may determine in their sole discretion, acting in good faith, not to serve notices or documents on a Non-UK Resident Member by electronic means to the extent that: (a) to do so would constitute a breach of or non-compliance with the laws or rules of any jurisdiction or regulatory authority outside the United Kingdom ("**Local Laws**"); or (b) the costs or other disadvantages of taking legal advice to determine whether or not Local Laws may be breached or not complied with are disproportionate to the benefits which might be derived from obtaining such advice.

149. Service of Notice on Person Entitled by Transmission

A person who is entitled by transmission to a share, upon supplying the company with either or both of: (i) a postal address within the United Kingdom for the service of written notices; and/or (ii) an address for the purposes of the service of notices in electronic form, shall be entitled to have served upon or delivered to him at such address any notice or document to which he would have been entitled if he were the holder of that share, 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 claimants through or under him) in the share. Otherwise, any notice or other document served on or delivered to any member pursuant to these articles shall, notwithstanding that the member is then dead or bankrupt or that any other event giving rise to the transmission of the share by operation of law has occurred and whether or not the company has notice of the death, bankruptcy or other event, be deemed to have been properly served or delivered in respect of any share registered in the name of that member as sole or joint holder.

150. When Notice Deemed Served

Any notice or document, if sent by the company by post, shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day following that on which it was put in the post and, in proving service or delivery, it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice or document was properly addressed, prepaid and put in the post. Any notice or document not sent by post but left by the company at a registered address shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day it was so left. Any notice served or delivered by the company by means of a relevant system shall be deemed to have been served or delivered when the company or any sponsoring system participant acting on its behalf sends the issuer-instruction relating to the notice. Any notice or document sent by the company by way of a communication in electronic form shall be deemed to have been received on the day following that on which it was sent. Proof that notice contained in a communication in electronic form was sent in accordance with the guidance issued from time to time by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, or such other guidelines which the board, in its absolute discretion, resolves to be applicable shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was sent. A notice or other document placed on the company's web-site shall be deemed to have been received when it was first made available on the website or, if later, on the day following that on which the notice of availability was sent. Any notice or document served or delivered by the company by any other means authorised in writing by the member concerned shall be deemed to have been served when the company has carried out the action it has been authorised to take for that purpose.

151. Notice When Post Not Available

If at any time by reason of the suspension or curtailment of postal services and/or the unavailability of communications in electronic form within the United Kingdom or some part of the United Kingdom (the "**affected area**") the company is unable effectively to serve a notice on members with an address in the affected area, a general meeting may be convened by a notice to such members advertised in at least one newspaper with circulation throughout the affected area. Notice published in this way shall be deemed to have been properly served on all members and persons entitled by

transmission, who are entitled to have notice of the meeting served upon them, on the day when the advertisement has appeared in at least one such paper. If at least six clear days prior to the meeting the posting of notices to addresses throughout the affected area has again become practicable, the company shall send confirmatory copies of the notice by post to the persons entitled to receive them.

Destruction of Documents

152. Company may destroy old instruments of transfer and other documents

The company shall be entitled to destroy:

- (i) any instrument of transfer of shares or operator-instruction for the transfer of shares which has been registered at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of registration thereof;
- (ii) any instruction concerning the payment of dividends or other moneys in respect of any share or any variation or cancellation thereof or any notification of change of address, at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of recording thereof or, as the case may be, the date of such cancellation or cessation;
- (iii) any share certificate which has been cancelled, at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of such cancellation; and
- (iv) any other document on the basis of which any entry in the register has been made at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of the first entry in the register in respect thereof,

and 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, that every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered, that every share certificate so destroyed was a valid certificate duly and properly cancelled and that every other document destroyed hereunder was a valid and effective document in accordance with the recorded particulars thereof in the books or records of the company; provided always that:

- (a) the provisions aforesaid shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without express notice to the company that the preservation of such document was relevant to any claim (regardless of the parties thereto);
- (b) 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 case where the conditions of paragraph (a) above are not fulfilled; and
- (c) references in this article to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner.

Winding Up

153. Distribution of Assets Otherwise Than in Cash

If the company commences liquidation, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the company and any other sanction required by the Companies Act:-

- (i) divide among the members in kind the whole or any part of the assets of the company (whether they shall consist of property of the same kind or not) and, for that purpose, set such values as he deems fair upon any property to be divided and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members, or
- (ii) vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the contributories as the liquidator, with the like sanction, shall think fit

but no member shall be compelled to accept any shares or other assets upon which there is any liability.

154. Indemnity of Officers and Others

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the company may:

- (A) indemnify to any extent any person who is or was a director, or a director of any associated company, directly or indirectly (including by funding any expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him) against any loss or liability, whether in connection with any proven or alleged negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him or otherwise, in relation to the company or any associated company; and/or
- (B) indemnify to any extent any person who is or was a director of an associated company that is a trustee of an occupational pension scheme, directly or indirectly (including by funding any expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him) against any liability incurred by him in connection with the company's activities as trustee of an occupational pension scheme; and/or
- (C) purchase and maintain insurance for any person who is or was a director, or a director of any associated company, against any loss or liability or any expenditure he may incur, whether in connection with any proven or alleged negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him or otherwise, in relation to the company or any associated company.

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ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

AGGREKO PLC

(Incorporated in Scotland on 23 July 1997)
(Articles adopted on 24 April 2014)