

Company No. 8534332

POLAR CAPITAL GLOBAL FINANCIALS TRUST PLC

incorporated on 17 May 2013

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

(amended by Special Resolutions passed on 29 April 2015, on 7 April 2020 and on 16 June 2021)

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Chairman 16 June 2021

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ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
of
POLAR CAPITAL GLOBAL FINANCIALS TRUST PLC

PRELIMINARY

Definitions

1. (1) In these articles the following words bear the following meanings:

"the Acts" means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006) in so far as they apply to the Company;

"AIFM" means alternative investment fund manager;

"articles" means the articles of association of the Company;

"business day" means a day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays) on which banks in England are open for business;

"C Shareholder" means a holder of C Shares;

"C Shares" means redeemable C shares with a nominal value of £0.05 each in the capital of the Company issued and designated as C Shares of such class (denominated in such currency) as the Directors may determine in accordance with these articles and having such rights and being subject to such restrictions as are contained in the Articles and which will convert into Ordinary Shares in accordance with the Articles;

"C Share Surplus" means, in relation to any class of C Shares, the net assets of the Company attributable to the holders of C Shares of that class (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any income and/or revenue arising from or relating to such assets) less such proportion of the Company's liabilities (including the fees and expenses of the liquidation or return of capital (as the case may be)) as the directors or the liquidator (as the case may be) shall fairly allocate to the assets of the Company attributable to such holders;

"Calculation Date" means, in relation to any class of C Shares:

- (a) the business day immediately following the record date for the next semi-annual dividend payable in respect of Ordinary Shares immediately following the issuance of the relevant class of C Shares; or
- (b) such other date as the Directors may in their absolute discretion determine as part of the terms of the issue of the relevant class of C Shares;

provided that the Calculation Date shall in relation to any class of C Shares be such that the Conversion Date shall not be later than such date as may be determined by the Directors on the date of issue of C Shares of such class as the last date for Conversion of that class;

"Canadian Person" has the meaning given to it in 155(11);

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

"Company's Registrars" has the meaning given to it in article 155(4);

"Conversion" means, in relation to any class of C Shares, conversion of the C Shares of that class into New Ordinary Shares in accordance with article 6A(8) below:

"Conversion Date" means, in relation to any class of C Shares, the earlier of:

- (a) such date as may be determined by the directors on the date of issue of the C Shares of such class as the last date for Conversion of such class; and
- (b) the opening of business on a business day selected by the directors and falling after the Calculation Date;

"Conversion Ratio" means in relation to each class of C Shares, A divided by B calculated to four decimal places (with 0.00005 being rounded upwards) where:

$$\text{"A"} = (C-D)/E$$

and

$$\text{"B"} = (F-G)/H$$

and where:

"C" is the aggregate value of all assets and investments of the Company attributable to the relevant class of C Shares (as determined by the directors) on the relevant Calculation Date calculated in accordance with the accounting principles adopted by the Company from time to time, provided that the Directors shall be authorised to make such adjustments as they deem appropriate where some or all of the proceeds from the issue of the relevant class of C Shares has been used for the repayment of any debt incurred by or on behalf of the Company;

"D" is the amount (to the extent not otherwise deducted in the calculation of C) which, in the directors' opinion, fairly reflects the amount of the liabilities attributable to the holders of C Shares of the relevant class on the Calculation Date;

"E" is the number of C Shares of the relevant class in issue on the Calculation Date;

"F" is the aggregate value of all assets and investments attributable to the Ordinary Shares on the relevant Calculation Date calculated in accordance with the accounting principles adopted by the Company from time to time, provided that the Directors shall be authorised to make such adjustments as they deem appropriate where some or all of the proceeds from the issue of the relevant class of C Shares has been used for the repayment of any debt incurred by or on behalf of the Company;

"G" is the amount (to the extent not otherwise deducted in the calculation of F) which, in the directors' opinion, fairly reflects the amount of the liabilities attributable to the holders of Ordinary Shares on the Calculation Date; and

"H" is the number of Ordinary Shares in issue on the Calculation Date, provided always that: (i) in relation to any class of C Shares, the directors may determine, as part of the terms of issue of such class, that element A in the formula shall be valued at such discount as may be selected by the directors; and (ii) the directors shall make such adjustments to the value or amount of "A" and "B" as the reporting accountant appointed by the Company for such purpose shall report to be appropriate having regard, among other matters, to the assets of the Company immediately prior to the Issue Date or the Calculation Date; and (iii) in relation to any class of C Shares, the directors may, as part of the terms of issue of such class, amend the definition of Conversion Ratio in relation to that class;

"Deferred Shares" has the meaning given to it in article 162(10)(c);

"electronic address" means any number or address used for the purposes of sending or receiving notices, documents or information by electronic means;

"electronic form" means has the same meaning as in the Acts;

"electronic means" means has the same meaning as in the Acts;

"ERISA" means the US Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended; **"Exchange Act"** means the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; **"executed"** means any mode of execution;

"FCA" means the Financial Conduct Authority;

"financial institution" means a recognised clearing house or a nominee of a recognised clearing house or of a recognised investment exchange who is designated as mentioned in section 778(2) of the 2006 Act;

"holder" means in relation to shares, the member whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares;

"Investor Disclosures" has the meaning given in article 112(2);

"Issue Date" means in relation to any class of C Shares, the day on which the Company receives the net proceeds of the issue of the C Shares of that class;

"Listing Rules" means the listing rules made by the FCA under section 73A of the UK Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;

"Net Asset Value" means the value of the assets of the Company less its liabilities, determined in accordance with the accounting principles adopted by the Company from time to time;

"New Ordinary Shares" means the new Ordinary Shares arising on Conversion of the relevant C Shares;

"Non-Qualified Holder" has the meaning given to it in article 32(2);

"Office" means the registered office of the Company;

"Official List" means the official list maintained by the FCA;

"Ordinary Share Surplus" means the net assets of the Company less the C Share Surplus or, if there is more than one class of C Shares in issue at the relevant time, the C Share Surpluses attributable to each of such classes;

"Ordinary Shares" means Ordinary Shares of 5 pence each in the capital of the Company;

"Qualifying C Share Issue" has the meaning given to it in article 158(2);

"Relevant Electronic System" has the meaning given to it in article 155(3);

"Relevant Shares" has the meaning given to it in article 162(10);

"Rights Offer" has the meaning given to it in article 156(3);

"seal" means the common seal (if any) of the Company and an official seal (if any) kept by the Company by virtue of section 50 of the Companies Act 2006, or either of them as the case may require;

"secretary" means the secretary of the Company or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the Company, including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary;

"Stock Exchange" means London Stock Exchange plc;

"Subscription Date" has the meaning given to it in article 155(1);

"Subscription Notice" has the meaning given to it in article 162(10);

"Subscription Price" has the meaning given to it in article 155(1);

"Subscription Right" has the meaning given to it in article 155(1);

"Subscription Shares" means redeemable subscription shares of 1 penny each in the capital of the Company as may be issued from time to time at the discretion of the Directors;

"Subscription Shareholder" has the meaning given to it in article 155(1);

"Subscription Trustee" has the meaning given to it in article 162(7);

"Uncertificated Securities Regulations" means the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001;

"Uncertificated Subscription Notice" has the meaning given to it in article 156(5);

"US Person" means has the same meaning as defined for the purposes of Regulation S under the US Securities Act; and

"US Securities Act" means the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended from time.

- (2) In these articles, references to a share being in uncertificated form are references to that share being an uncertificated unit of a security and references to a share being in certificated form are references to that share being a certificated unit of a security, provided that any reference to a share in uncertificated form applies only to a share of a class which is, for the time being, a participating security, and only for so long as it remains a participating security.
- (3) Save as aforesaid and unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006 or the Uncertificated Securities Regulations (as the case may be).
- (4) Except where otherwise expressly stated, a reference in these articles to any primary or delegated legislation or legislative provision includes a reference to any modification or reenactment of it for the time being in force.
- (5) In these articles, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (a) words in the singular include the plural, and vice versa;
 - (b) words importing any gender include all genders; and
 - (c) a reference to a person includes a reference to a body corporate and to an unincorporated body of persons.
- (6) In these articles:
 - (a) references to writing include references to typewriting, printing, lithography, photography and any other modes of representing or reproducing words in a legible and non-transitory form, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or made available on a website or otherwise;
 - (b) the words and phrases "other", "otherwise", "including" and "in particular" shall not limit the generality of any preceding words or be construed as being limited to the same class as the preceding words where a wider construction is possible; and
 - (c) references to a power are to a power of any kind, whether administrative, discretionary or otherwise.
- (7) The headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the construction of these articles.

Exclusion of other regulations

2. No regulations or model articles contained in any statute or subordinate legislation including, without prejudice to such generality, the regulations contained in the Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008, shall apply as the articles.

TENDER OFFER

3. (1) Subject to article 3(2), on or before 30 June 2025 and on or around 30 June of every fifth year thereafter,
 - (a) the directors shall propose a special resolution for a tender offer of up to 100 per cent. of the shares held by every holder of ordinary shares, made to every holder of ordinary shares. Subject to article 3A, such a tender offer shall be subject to such terms and conditions and timing as the Board may determine in its absolute discretion.
 - (b) In the event of such a resolution being proposed, pursuant to article 3(1)(a) above, those members who are present in person or by proxy or corporate

representative and who vote in favour of the resolution shall collectively have such number of votes as is required to pass the resolution.

- (2) The requirement for the directors to propose a tender offer pursuant to article 3(1), and the Company's ability to implement any tender offer proposed pursuant to article 3(1) are subject to:
- (a) the Company having available sufficient distributable reserves at the relevant time(s); and
 - (b) the proposed special resolution and the implementation of the relevant tender offer not being prohibited by applicable law.

DURATION

- 3A In the event that: (i) a special resolution under article 3(1) is not proposed; or (ii) a tender offer proposed pursuant to such special resolution cannot be implemented: (a) by reason of any of the circumstances outlined in article 3(2); or (b) because any conditions imposed by the Directors pursuant to article 3(1) not being satisfied, the directors shall either:
- (1) call a general meeting and propose a special resolution for a tender offer made to every holder of ordinary shares, up to the amount of available distributable reserves. Such a tender offer shall be subject to such terms and conditions and timing as the Board may determine in its absolute discretion; or
 - (2) call a general meeting and propose a special resolution for the voluntary winding up of the Company and the appointment of a liquidator, and
- in the event of a resolution being proposed, pursuant to this article 3A, those members who are present in person or by proxy or corporate representative and who vote in favour of the resolution shall collectively have such number of votes as is required to pass the resolution.

SHARE CAPITAL

Liability of members

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

Further issues and rights attaching to shares on issue

5. (1) Without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares, any share may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine or, if the Company has not so determined, as the directors may determine.
- (2) In the event that rights and restrictions attaching to shares are determined by ordinary resolution pursuant to this article, those rights and restrictions shall apply, in particular in place of any rights or restrictions that would otherwise apply by virtue of the Companies Act 2006 in the absence of any provisions in the articles of a company, as if those rights and restrictions were set out in the articles.

Redeemable shares

6. (1) Any share may be issued which is or is to be liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder, and the directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such share.
- (2) In the event that rights and restrictions attaching to shares are determined by the directors pursuant to this article, those rights and restrictions shall apply, in particular in place of any rights or restrictions that would otherwise apply by virtue of the Companies Act 2006 in the absence of any provisions in the articles of a company, as if those rights and restrictions were set out in the articles.

6A. (1) Issue of C Shares

- (a) Subject to the Acts, the directors shall be authorised to issue tranches of C Shares on such terms as they determine provided that such terms are

consistent with the provisions in this article 6A. The directors shall, on the issue of each tranche of C Shares determine the minimum percentage of assets required to have been invested or committed (which shall include, where relevant, the repayment of any debt incurred by or on behalf of the Company prior to the Calculation Date the last date for the Conversion of such class of C Shares to take place and the voting rights attributable to each such class.

- (b) Each tranche of C Shares, if in issue at the same time, shall be deemed to be a separate class of shares. The directors may if they so decide designate each class of C Shares in such manner as they see fit in order that each class of C Shares can be separately identified.

(2) Dividends

- (a) The holders of any class of C Shares will be entitled to receive such dividends as the directors may resolve to pay to such holders out of the assets attributable to such holders.
- (b) The New Ordinary Shares arising on Conversion of the C Shares shall rank in full for all dividends and other distributions declared with respect to the Ordinary Shares after the Conversion Date save that in relation to any classes of C Shares, the directors may determine, as part of the terms of issue of such class, that the New Ordinary Shares arising on the Conversion of such class will not rank for any dividend declared with respect to the Ordinary Shares after the Conversion Date by reference to a record date falling on or before the Conversion Date.

(3) Rights as to capital

The capital and assets of the Company shall on a winding up or on a return of capital prior, in each case, to Conversion be applied as follows:

- (a) first the Ordinary Share Surplus shall be divided amongst the holders of the Ordinary Shares pro rata according to their holdings of Ordinary Shares; and
- (b) secondly the C Share Surplus attributable to each class of C Shares shall be divided amongst the holders of the C Shares of such class pro rata according to their holdings of C Shares of that class.

(4) Voting rights

Each class of C Shares shall carry the right to receive notice of and to attend and vote at any general meeting of the Company. Subject to article 6A(6), the voting rights of holders of C Shares will be the same as those applying to holders of Ordinary Shares as set out in these articles as if the C Shares and Ordinary Shares were a single class.

(5) Share certificates

The Company shall not be obliged to issue share certificates to the C Shareholders in respect of the C Shares of any class unless, before conversion or redemption of the same, it shall have received a written request from a holder of C Shares for the issue of a certificate in respect of the C Shares held by him.

(6) Class consents and variation of rights

For the purposes of article 13, until Conversion, the consent of both: (i) the holders of each class of C Shares as a class and (ii) the holders of the Ordinary Shares as a class shall be required to:

- (a) make any alteration to the memorandum of association or the articles of association of the Company; or
- (b) pass any resolution to wind up the Company.

(7) Undertakings

Until Conversion and without prejudice to its obligations under the Acts, the Company shall in relation to each class of C Shares:

- (a) procure that the Company's records and bank accounts shall be operated so that the assets attributable to the holders of C Shares of the relevant class can, at all times, be separately identified and, in particular but without prejudice to any obligations pursuant to the Acts, procure that separate cash accounts, broker and other settlement accounts and investment ledger accounts shall be created and maintained in the books of the Company for the assets and liabilities attributable to such C Shareholders;
- (b) allocate to the assets attributable to such C Shareholders such proportion of the expenses and liabilities of the Company incurred or accrued between the relevant Issue Date and the Calculation Date (both dates inclusive) as the directors fairly consider to be attributable to such C Shares; and
- (c) give appropriate instructions to the AIFM and the Company's administrator to manage the Company's assets so that the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) above can be complied with by the Company.

(8) The Conversion process

- (a) The directors shall procure in relation to each class of C Shares that:
 - (i) within ten business days (or such other period as the directors may determine) after the relevant Calculation Date, the Conversion Ratio as at the Calculation Date and the numbers of New Ordinary Shares to which each holder of C Shares of that class shall be entitled on Conversion shall be calculated; and
 - (ii) the reporting accountant appointed by the Company for such purpose shall be requested to certify, within ten business days (or such other period as the directors may determine) of the relevant Calculation Date or, if later, the date on which the Conversion Ratio is determined under article 6A(8)(a)(i) above, that such calculations as have been made by under article 6A(8)(a)(i):
 - (A) have been performed in accordance with the articles of association of the Company; and
 - (B) are arithmetically accurate;whereupon such calculations shall become final and binding on the Company and all members.
- (b) The directors shall procure that, as soon as practicable following such certification, a notice is sent to each C Shareholder advising such C Shareholder of the Conversion Date, the Conversion Ratio and the number of New Ordinary Shares to which such C Shareholder shall be entitled on Conversion of such C Shareholder's Shares.
- (c) On Conversion, such number of C Shares as shall be necessary to ensure that, upon Conversion being completed, the aggregate number of New Ordinary Shares into which those C Shares are converted equals the number of C Shares in issue on the Calculation Date multiplied by the Conversion Ratio and rounded down to the nearest whole Ordinary Share, shall automatically convert into an equal number of New Ordinary Shares. The New Ordinary Shares arising on Conversion shall be divided amongst the former C Shareholders pro rata according to their respective former holdings of C Shares (provided always that the directors may deal in such manner as they think fit with fractional entitlements to New Ordinary Shares arising upon Conversion, including, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, selling any such shares representing such fractional

entitlements and retaining the proceeds for the benefit of the Company provided that such proceeds are less than £2.00 per C Shareholder). In the event that the number of C Shares required to be converted into New Ordinary Shares exceeds the number of C Shares in issue, the directors shall be authorised (without the need for any further authorisation pursuant to article 47 hereof or otherwise) to take such additional steps, including issuing additional innominate shares by way of a bonus issue to C Shareholders, as shall be necessary to ensure the proper operation of the Conversion process as described in this article 6A. Should any such bonus issue be made it shall be on terms that any such additional shares shall immediately upon their issue be consolidated with the pre-existing C Shares and immediately thereafter such consolidated shares shall be converted into the required number of New Ordinary Shares.

- (d) Each issued C Share which does not convert into a New Ordinary Share in accordance with article 6A(8)(c) shall, immediately upon Conversion, be redeemed by the Company for an aggregate consideration of £0.05 for all of the C Shares to be so redeemed and the notice referred to in article 6A(8)(b) above shall be deemed to constitute notice to each C Shareholder (and any person or persons having the right to acquire or acquiring C Share on or after the Calculation Date) that such C Shares shall be so redeemed. The Company shall not be obliged to account to any C Shareholder for the redemption monies in respect of such shares.
- (e) Upon request following Conversion, the Company shall issue to each former C Shareholder a new certificate in respect of the New Ordinary Shares in certificated form which have arisen upon Conversion.

Payment of commissions

- 7. The Company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Acts. Any such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares, or partly in one way and partly in the other and may be in respect of a conditional or an absolute subscription.

Trusts not recognised

- 8. Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust. Except as otherwise provided by these articles or by law, the Company shall not be bound by or recognise (even if having notice of it) any equitable, contingent, future, partial or other claim or any interest in any share other than the holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it.

Uncertificated shares

- 9. Without prejudice to any powers which the Company or the directors may have to issue, allot, dispose of, convert, or otherwise deal with or make arrangements in relation to shares and other securities in any form:
 - (a) the holding of shares in uncertificated form and the transfer of title to such shares by means of a relevant system shall be permitted; and
 - (b) the Company may issue shares in uncertificated form and may convert shares from certificated form to uncertificated form and vice versa.
- 10. If and to the extent that any provision of these articles is inconsistent with such holding or transfer as is referred to in paragraph (a) of this article or with any provision of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations, it shall not apply to any share in uncertificated form.

Separate holdings of shares in certificated and uncertificated form

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

Obligation to provide information to the Company

12. Each holder shall be required to provide any form, certification or other information requested by the Company that the Company determines is necessary for the Company to:
- (a) establish the status of such holder under the US federal securities laws, including with regard to whether such holder may be a Non-Qualified Holder (as defined in article 32(2) below);
 - (b) prevent withholding or qualify for a reduced rate of withholding or backup withholding in any jurisdiction from or through which the Company receives payments;
 - (c) satisfy reporting or other obligations under sections 1471 through 1474 of the US Tax Code, any applicable intergovernmental agreement relating to the same, any other intergovernmental agreement with respect to the automatic exchange of information; the Common Reporting Standard developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development, the Revised European Union Directive on Administrative Cooperation or any similar reporting code together with any implementing legislation or rules in relation to the aforementioned reporting codes;
 - (d) update or replace such form, certification or other information in accordance with its terms or subsequent amendments or as requested by the Company; and
 - (e) provide such information as is required for the Company to otherwise comply with any reporting obligations imposed by any other jurisdiction, including reporting obligations that may be imposed by legislation (or forthcoming legislation).

The Company shall each be entitled to disclose any of the foregoing information to any government division or department or to any person or entity from which the Company receives payments.

VARIATION OF RIGHTS

Variation of rights

13. If at any time the capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may be varied, either while the Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding up:
- (a) in such manner (if any) as may be provided by those rights; or
 - (b) in the absence of any such provision, with the consent in writing of the holders of three-quarters in nominal value of the issued shares of that class of shares (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares), or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of that class,

but not otherwise. To every such separate meeting the provisions of these articles relating to general meetings shall apply, except that the necessary quorum shall be (i) at any such meeting other than an adjourned meeting, two persons together holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the class in question (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares); and (ii) at an adjourned meeting, one person holding shares of the class in question (other than treasury shares) or his proxy.

Rights deemed not varied

14. Unless otherwise expressly provided by the rights attached to any class of shares, those rights shall be deemed not to be varied by the purchase by the Company of any of its own shares, or the holding of such shares as treasury shares.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

Rights to share certificates

14. (1) On becoming the holder of any share other than a share in uncertificated form, every person (other than a financial institution in respect of whom the Company is not required by law to complete and have ready a certificate) shall be entitled, without

payment, to have issued to him within two months after allotment or lodgement of a transfer (unless the terms of issue of the shares provide otherwise) one certificate for all the shares of each class registered in his name or, upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable sum as the directors may determine, several certificates each for one or more of his shares.

- (2) Every certificate shall be issued under the seal or under such other form of authentication as the directors may determine (which may include manual or facsimile signatures by one or more directors), and shall specify the number, class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up on them.
- (3) Where a member (other than a financial institution) has transferred part only of the shares comprised in a certificate, the member is entitled, without payment, to have issued to him a certificate in respect of the balance of shares held by him or, upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable sum as the directors may determine, several certificates each for one or more of his shares.
- (4) When a member's (other than a financial institution's) holding of shares of a particular class increases, the Company may issue that member with a single consolidated certificate in respect of all the shares of a particular class which that member holds or a separate certificate in respect of only those shares by which that member's holding has increased.
- (5) A member (other than a financial institution) may request the Company, in writing, to replace the member's separate certificates with a consolidated certificate or the member's consolidated certificate with two or more separate certificates representing such portion of the shares as the member may specify, provided that any certificate(s) which it is (or they are) to replace has first been returned to the Company for cancellation. When the Company complies with such a request it may charge such reasonable sum as the directors may determine for doing so.
- (6) The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for shares held jointly by several persons and delivery of a certificate to the senior shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them, and seniority shall be determined in the manner described in article 72.
- (7) If a certificate issued in respect of a member's shares is damaged or defaced or said to be lost, stolen or destroyed, then that member is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same shares. A member exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate:
 - (a) must return the certificate which is to be replaced to the Company if it is damaged or defaced; and
 - (b) must comply with such conditions as to evidence, indemnity and the payment of a reasonable fee as the directors may determine.
- (8) Any share certificate sent by the Company (or its agent) is sent at the risk of the member or other person entitled to the certificate and the Company (and its agent) will not be responsible for any share certificate lost or destroyed in the course of delivery.

LIEN

Company's lien on shares not fully paid

15. The Company has a lien over every share which is partly paid for all amounts (whether presently payable or not) payable at a fixed time or called in respect of that share. The directors may declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this article. The Company's lien over a share takes priority over any third party's interest in that share, and extends to any dividend or other money payable by the Company in respect of that share (and, if the lien is enforced and the share is sold by the Company, the proceeds of sale of that share).

Enforcing lien by sale

16. The Company may sell, in such manner as the directors determine, any share on which the Company has a lien if an amount in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and

is not paid within 14 clear days after notice has been given to the holder of the share, or the person entitled to it in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder or otherwise by operation of law, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold.

Giving effect to a sale

17. (1) To give effect to the sale:
- (a) in the case of a share in certificated form, the directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser; and
 - (b) in the case of a share in uncertificated form, the directors may:
 - (i) to enable the Company to deal with the share in accordance with the provisions of this article, require the Operator of a relevant system to convert the share into certificated form; and
 - (ii) after such conversion, authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer and/or take such other steps (including the giving of directions to or on behalf of the holder, who shall be bound by them) as they think fit to effect the transfer.
- (2) The title of the transferee to the share shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

Application of proceeds of sale

18. The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in payment of so much of the amount for which the lien exists as is presently payable. Any residue shall (upon surrender to the Company for cancellation of the certificate for the share sold, in the case of a share in certificated form, and subject to a like lien for any amount not presently payable as existed upon the share before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the share at the date of the sale.

CALLS ON SHARES AND FORFEITURE

Calls

19. Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make calls upon the members in respect of any amounts unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) and each member shall (subject to receiving at least 14 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 required to be paid by instalments. A call may, before receipt by the Company of an amount due under it, be revoked in whole or in part and payment of a call may be postponed in whole or part. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made.
20. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed.

Joint and several liability in respect of calls

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

Interest

22. If a call or an instalment of a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the person from whom it is due shall pay interest on the amount unpaid, from the day it became due and payable until it is paid at the rate fixed by the terms of allotment of the shares in question or fixed in the notice of the call or, if no rate is fixed, at the appropriate rate (as defined in the Acts). The directors may, however, waive payment of the interest wholly or in part.

Sums treated as calls

23. An amount payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date, whether in respect of nominal value or premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call and if it is not paid these articles shall apply as if that sum had become due and payable by virtue of a call.

Power to differentiate

24. Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may differentiate between the holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.

Payment of calls in advance

25. The directors may receive from any member willing to advance it all or any part of the amount unpaid on the shares held by him (beyond the sums actually called up) as a payment in advance of calls, and such payment shall, to the extent of it, extinguish the liability on the shares in respect of which it is advanced. The Company may pay interest on the amount so received, or so much of it as exceeds the sums called up on the shares in respect of which it has been received, at such rate (if any) as the member and the directors agree.

Notice if call not paid and forfeiture

26. If a call or an instalment of a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the directors may give to the person from whom it is due not less than 14 clear days' notice requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued. The notice shall name the place where payment is to be made and shall state that if the notice is not complied with the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited. If the notice is not complied with, any shares in respect of which it was given may, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors and the forfeiture shall include all dividends and other amounts payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture.

Sale of forfeited shares

27. A forfeited share may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors determine either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder (including a person who was entitled to the share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder or otherwise by operation of law) or to any other person and, at any time before the disposition, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors determine. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person:

in the case of a share in certificated form, the directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer; and

in the case of a share in uncertificated form, the directors may:

- (i) to enable the Company to deal with the share in accordance with the provisions of this article, require the Operator of a relevant system to convert the share into certificated form; and
- (ii) after such conversion, authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer and take such other steps (including the giving of directions to or on behalf of the holder, who shall be bound by them) as they think fit to effect the transfer.

Cessation of membership and continuing liability

28. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the shares forfeited and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation any certificate for the shares forfeited. However, such person shall remain liable to the Company for all amounts which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of those shares with interest at the rate at which interest was payable on those amounts before the forfeiture or, if no interest was so payable, at the appropriate rate (as defined in the Acts) from the date of forfeiture until payment. The directors may waive payment wholly or in part

or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.

Statutory declaration as to forfeiture

29. A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary 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 and the declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer if necessary, in the case of a share in certificated form) constitute good title to the share and the person to whom the share is disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings relating to the forfeiture or disposal of the share.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

Transfer of shares in certificated form

30. The instrument of transfer of a share in certificated form may be in any usual form or in any other form which the directors approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and, where the share is not fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee.

Transfer of shares in uncertificated form

31. Where any class of shares is, for the time being, a participating security, title to shares of that class which are recorded on an Operator register of members as being held in uncertificated form may be transferred by means of the relevant system concerned. The transfer may not be in favour of more than four transferees.

Refusal to register transfers

32. (1) The directors may, in their absolute discretion, refuse to register the transfer of a share in certificated form which is not fully paid provided that if the share is listed on the Official List of the FCA such refusal does not prevent dealings in the shares from taking place on an open and proper basis. They may also refuse to register a transfer of a share in certificated form (whether fully paid or not) unless the instrument of transfer:
- (a) is lodged, duly stamped, at the Office or at such other place as the directors may appoint and (except in the case of a transfer by a financial institution where a certificate has not been issued in respect of the share) is accompanied by the certificate for the share to which it relates and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
 - (b) is in respect of only one class of share;
 - (c) is in favour of not more than four transferees; and
 - (d) is not in favour of any Non-Qualified Holder.

The directors may refuse to register a transfer of a share in uncertificated form to a person who is to hold it thereafter in certificated form in any case where the Company is entitled to refuse (or is excepted from the requirement) under the Uncertificated Securities Regulations to register the transfer.

- (2) The directors may, in their absolute discretion, decline to transfer, convert or register any transfer of shares to any person:
- (a) whose ownership of shares may cause the Company's assets to be deemed assets of an "employee benefits plan" (within the meaning of Section 3(3) of ERISA) that is subject to Part 4 of Title I of ERISA, or of a "plan", individual retirement account or other arrangement that is subject to Section 4975 of the US Tax Code or any applicable federal, state, local or foreign law that would cause the underlying assets of the Company to be considered plan assets of any such plan or arrangement and thereby subject the Company

to laws that are substantially similar to Part 4 of Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the US Tax Code;

- (b) whose ownership of shares may cause the Company to be required to register as an "investment company" under the Investment Company Act or to lose an exemption or a status thereunder to which it might otherwise be entitled (including because the holder of the shares is not a "qualified purchaser" as defined in the Investment Company Act);
- (c) whose ownership of shares may cause the Company to be required to register under the Exchange Act or any similar legislation;
- (d) whose ownership of shares may cause the Company to be a "controlled foreign corporation" for the purposes of the US Tax Code, or may cause the Company to suffer any pecuniary disadvantage (including any excise tax, penalties or liabilities under ERISA or the US Tax Code);
- (e) whose ownership of shares may cause the Company to cease to be considered a "foreign private issuer" for the purposes of the Securities Act or the Exchange Act; and
- (f) whose ownership of shares would or might result in the Company not being able to satisfy its obligations under the Common Reporting Standard developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development, FATCA or such similar reporting obligations on account of, inter alia, non-compliance by such person with any information request made by the Company,

(each person described in (a) through (f) above, a "**Non-Qualified Holder**").

Notice of and reasons for refusal

33. If the directors refuse to register a transfer of a share, they shall as soon as practicable and in any event within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company (in the case of a transfer of a share in certificated form) or the date on which the Operator- instruction was received by the Company (in the case of a transfer of a share in uncertificated form to a person who is to hold it thereafter in certificated form) send to the transferee notice of the refusal together with reasons for the refusal. The directors shall send such further information about the reasons for the refusal to the transferee as the transferee may reasonably request.

Right to Eject

34. If it shall come to the notice of the directors that any shares are or may be owned directly, indirectly or beneficially by a Non-Qualified Holder, the directors may give notice to such person requiring him:

- (1) to provide the directors within thirty days of receipt of such notice with sufficient documentary evidence to satisfy the directors that such person is not a Non-Qualified Holder; or
- (2) to sell or transfer his shares to a person who is not a Non-Qualified Holder within thirty days and within such thirty days to provide the directors with satisfactory evidence of such sale or transfer. Pending such transfer, the directors may suspend the exercise of any voting or consent rights and rights to receive notice of, or attend, a meeting of the Company and any rights to receive dividends or other distributions with respect to such shares.

35. If any person upon whom such a notice is served pursuant to article 34 does not within thirty days after such notice either:

- (1) transfer his shares to a person who is not a Non-Qualified Holder; or
- (2) establish to the satisfaction of the directors (whose judgment shall be final and binding) that he is not a Non-Qualified Holder,

the directors may arrange for the sale of the shares on behalf of the registered holder at the best price reasonably obtainable at the relevant time. Any shares in relation to which the directors are entitled to arrange the sale under this article 35 may be aggregated and sold

together. The manner, timing and terms of any such sale of shares made or sought to be made by the directors (including but not limited to the price or prices at which the same is made and the extent to which the assurance is obtained that no transferee is or would become a Non-Qualified Holder) shall be such as the directors determine (based on advice from bankers, brokers, or such other persons as the directors consider appropriate to be consulted by them for the purpose) to be reasonably obtainable having regard to all material circumstances, including but not limited to the number of shares to be disposed of and any requirement that the disposal be made without delay; and the directors shall not be liable to any person (whether or not a Non-Qualified Holder) for any consequences (including consequences as to price) of their decision as to such manner, timing and terms of such sale or their reliance on any such advice.

36. A person who becomes aware that they are or may be a Non-Qualified Holder shall forthwith notify the Company in writing.

No fee for registration

37. No fee shall be charged for the registration of any instrument of transfer or other document or instruction relating to or affecting the title to any share.

Retention or return of instrument of transfer

38. The Company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the directors refuse to register shall (except in the case of fraud) be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.

Recognition of renunciation

39. Nothing in these articles shall preclude the directors from recognising a renunciation of the allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person.
40. The directors reserve the right to require that any shares acquired by persons in the United States or US Persons be issued in registered and certificated form, and that such shares may not be transferred into CREST or any other paperless system without the prior approval of the Company. In such case, approval will only be granted if such person seeks to transfer the shares, and (if requested) delivers to the Company a written certification in form and substance satisfactory to the Company with copies to the Company's administrator and registrars, containing a representation that the transfer is being made:
- (1) in an "offshore transaction" complying with the provisions of Regulation S to a person outside the United States and not known by the transferor to be a US Person, by prearrangement or otherwise; or
 - (2) to the Company or a subsidiary thereof.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

Transmission on death

41. If a member dies the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, or 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 interest. However, nothing in this article shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which had been solely or jointly held by him.

Election of person entitled by transmission

42. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or otherwise by operation of law may, upon such evidence being produced as the directors may properly require to show his title to the share elect either to become the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee. If he elects to become the holder 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 shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer (if any) as if it were an instrument of transfer signed by the member and the death or bankruptcy of the member or other event had not occurred.

Rights of person entitled by transmission

43. A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a member or otherwise by operation of law shall, after giving notice to the Company of his entitlement to the share and upon such evidence being produced as the directors may properly require to show his title to the share, have the rights to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in respect of it to attend or vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares. The directors may at any time give notice requiring any such 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 directors may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends or other monies payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with. A person entitled to a share who has elected for that share to be transferred to some other person pursuant to article 42 shall cease to be entitled to any rights in relation to such share upon that other person being registered as the holder of that share.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Disclosure of interests

44. (1) If a member, or any other person appearing to be interested in shares held by that member, has been given a notice under section 793 of the Companies Act 2006 and has failed in relation to any shares (the "**default shares**") to give the Company the information thereby required within 14 days from the date of giving the notice, the following sanctions shall apply, unless the directors otherwise determine:
- (a) the member shall not be entitled in respect of the default shares to be present or to vote (either in person or by representative or proxy) at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares or on any poll; and
 - (b) where the default shares represent at least 0.25 per cent of their class (calculated exclusive of treasury shares):
 - (i) any dividend payable in respect of the shares shall be withheld by the Company, which shall not have any obligation to pay interest on it, and the member shall not be entitled to elect, pursuant to these articles, to receive shares instead of that dividend; and
 - (ii) no transfer, other than an excepted transfer, of any shares held by the member in certificated form shall be registered unless:
 - (A) the member is not himself in default as regards supplying the information required; and
 - (B) the member proves to the satisfaction of the directors that no person in default as regards supplying such information is interested in any of the shares the subject of the transfer;
 - (iii) for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(b)(ii) of this article, in the case of shares held by the member in uncertificated form, the directors may, to enable the Company to deal with the shares in accordance with the provisions of this article, require the Operator of a relevant system to convert the shares into certificated form.
- (2) Where the sanctions under paragraph (1) of this article apply in relation to any shares, they shall cease to have effect at the end of the period of seven days (or such shorter period as the directors may determine) following the earlier of:
- (a) receipt by the Company of the information required by the notice mentioned in that paragraph; and
 - (b) receipt by the Company of notice that the shares have been transferred by means of an excepted transfer.

The directors may suspend or cancel any of the sanctions at any time in relation to any shares.

- (3) Any new shares in the Company issued in right of default shares shall be subject to the same sanctions as apply to the default shares, and the directors may make any right to an allotment of the new shares subject to sanctions corresponding to those which will apply to those shares on issue, provided that:
 - (a) any sanctions applying to, or to a right to, new shares by virtue of this paragraph shall cease to have effect when the sanctions applying to the related default shares cease to have effect (and shall be suspended or cancelled if and to the extent that the sanctions applying to the related default shares are suspended or cancelled); and
 - (b) paragraph (1) of this article shall apply to the exclusion of this paragraph if the Company gives a separate notice under section 793 of the Companies Act 2006 in relation to the new shares.
- (4) Where, on the basis of information obtained from a member in respect of any share held by him, the Company gives a notice under section 793 of the Companies Act 2006 to any other person, it shall at the same time send a copy of the notice to the member. The accidental omission to do so, or the non-receipt by the member of the copy, shall, however, not invalidate or otherwise affect the application of paragraph (1) of this article.
- (5) For the purposes of this article:
 - (a) a person, other than the member holding a share, shall be treated as appearing to be interested in that share if the member has informed the Company that the person is, or may be, so interested, or if the Company (after taking account of any information obtained from the member or, pursuant to a notice under section 793 of the Companies Act 2006, from anyone else) knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person is, or may be, so interested;
 - (b) "**interested**" shall be construed as it is for the purpose of section 793 of the Companies Act 2006;
 - (c) reference to a person having failed to give the Company the information required by a notice, or being in default as regards supplying such information, includes (i) reference to his having failed or refused to give all or any part of it and (ii) reference to his having given information which he knows to be false in a material particular or having recklessly given information which is false in a material particular; and
 - (d) an "**excepted transfer**" means, in relation to any shares held by a member:
 - (i) a transfer pursuant to acceptance of a takeover offer (within the meaning of section 974 of the Companies Act 2006) in respect of shares in the Company;
 - (ii) a transfer in consequence of a sale made through a recognised investment exchange (as defined in the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) or any other stock exchange outside the United Kingdom on which the Company's shares are normally traded; or
 - (iii) a transfer which is shown to the satisfaction of the directors to be made in consequence of a sale of the whole of the beneficial interest in the shares to a person who is unconnected with the member and with any other person appearing to be interested in the shares.
- (6) Nothing in this article shall limit the powers of the Company under section 794 of the Companies Act 2006 or any other powers of the Company whatsoever.

UNTRACED MEMBERS

Untraced members

45. (1) The Company shall be entitled to sell at the best price reasonably obtainable any share held by a member, or any share to which a person is entitled by transmission (including in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the member or otherwise by operation of law), if:
- (a) for a period of 12 years no cheque or warrant or other method of payment for amounts payable in respect of the share sent and payable in a manner authorised by these articles has been cashed or effected and no communication has been received by the Company from the member or person concerned;
 - (b) during that period the Company has paid at least three dividends (whether interim or final) and no such dividend has been claimed by the member or person concerned;
 - (c) the Company has, after the expiration of that period, by advertisement in a national newspaper published in the United Kingdom and in a newspaper circulating in the area of the registered address or last known address of the member or person concerned, given notice of its intention to sell such share, and the advertisements, if not published on the same day, shall have been published within 30 days of each other; and
 - (d) the Company has not during the further period of three months following the date of publication of the advertisements (or, if published on different dates, the later or latest of them) and prior to the sale of the share received any communication from the member or person concerned.
- (2) The Company shall also be entitled to sell [at the best price reasonably obtainable] any additional share issued during the said period of 12 years in right of any share to which paragraph (1) of this article applies (or in right of any share so issued), if the criteria in sub-paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) of that paragraph are satisfied in relation to the additional share (but as if the words "for a period of 12 years" were omitted from sub-paragraph (a) and the words ", after the expiration of that period," were omitted from sub-paragraph (c)).
- (3) A sale of any shares pursuant to this article may be made at such time, in such manner and on such terms as the directors may decide and to give effect to the sale of any share pursuant to this article:
- (a) in the case of a share in certificated form, the directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser and take such other steps (including the giving of directions to or on behalf of the holder, who shall be bound by them) as it thinks fit to effect the transfer Page: 16; and
 - (b) in the case of a share in uncertificated form, the directors may:
 - (i) to enable the Company to deal with the share in accordance with the provisions of this article, require the Operator of a relevant system process a sale instruction or to convert the share into certificated form; and
 - (ii) after such conversion, authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to the purchaser or person nominated by the purchaser and take such other steps (including the giving of directions to or on behalf of the holder, who shall be bound by them) as it thinks fit to effect the transfer.
46. The purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the proceeds of sale, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale. The Company shall be indebted to the member or other person entitled to the share for an amount equal to the net proceeds of the sale, but no trust or duty to account shall arise

and no interest shall be payable in respect of the proceeds of sale and any money earned on the proceeds of sale may be kept by the Company and used in the business of the Company or invested in any way that the directors may from time to time decide. If no valid claim for the proceeds of sale has been received by the Company during a period of 3 years from the date on which the relevant shares were sold by the Company under this article, the net proceeds of sale of any shares pursuant to this article shall be forfeited and shall belong to the Company and such former member (or their estate) or other person previously entitled to the share shall no longer be a creditor for the proceeds of sale and the Company will not be obliged to account to such persons for, or be liable to such persons in relation to, the proceeds of sale.

ALTERATION OF CAPITAL

Consolidation and sub-division

47. (1) The Company may by ordinary resolution:
- (a) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;
 - (b) sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount than its existing shares; and determine that, as between the shares resulting from the sub-division, any of them may have any preference or advantage as compared with the others; and
- (2) where any difficulty arises in regard to any consolidation or division, the directors may settle such difficulty as they see fit. In particular, without limitation, the directors may sell to any person (including the Company) the shares representing the fractions for the best price reasonably obtainable and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members or retain such net proceeds for the benefit of the Company and:
- (a) in the case of shares in certificated form, the directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser and take such other steps (including the giving of directions to or on behalf of the holder, who shall be bound by them) as they think fit to effect such transfer Page: 17; and
 - (b) in the case of shares in uncertificated form, the directors may:
 - (i) to enable the Company to deal with the share in accordance with the provisions of this article, require the Operator of a relevant system to convert the share into certificated form; and
 - (ii) after such conversion, authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser and take such other steps (including the giving of directions to or on behalf of the holder, who shall be bound by them) as they think fit to effect the transfer.
- (3) The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Calling general meetings

48. The directors may call general meetings. If there are not sufficient directors to form a quorum in order to call a general meeting, any director may call a general meeting. If there is no director, any member of the Company may call a general meeting.

Notice of annual general meetings and other general meetings

49. An annual general meeting and all other general meetings of the Company shall be called by at least such minimum period of notice as is prescribed or permitted under the Acts. The notice shall specify the place, the date and the time of meeting and the general nature of the

business to be transacted, and in the case of an annual general meeting shall specify the meeting as such. Where the Company has given an electronic address in any notice of meeting, any document or information relating to proceedings at the meeting may be sent by electronic means to that address, subject to any conditions or limitations specified in the relevant notice of meeting. Subject to the provisions of these articles and to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, notices shall be given to all members, to all persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or otherwise by operation of law and to the directors and auditors of the Company.

Omission or failure to give notice and non-receipt of notice

50. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the failure to give notice due to circumstances beyond the Company's control to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

Postponement of a general meeting

51. (1) If, after the sending of notice of a general meeting but before the meeting is held (or after the adjournment of a general meeting but before the adjourned meeting is held) the directors decide that it is impracticable or undesirable to hold the meeting at the declared time or place or both, they may postpone the time at which the meeting is to be held or change the place or both, and in any such case:
- (a) no new notice of the meeting need be sent, but the directors shall, if practicable, advertise the new date, time and place of the meeting in at least two national daily newspapers and shall take reasonable steps to ensure that any shareholder attempting to attend the meeting at the original time and place is informed of the new arrangements; and
 - (b) a proxy appointment in relation to the meeting may be delivered or received, at the address or addresses specified by or on behalf of the Company in accordance with these articles, at any time not less than 48 hours before any postponed time appointed for holding the meeting.
- (2) The directors may use the power under paragraph (1) of this article any number of times in relation to the same meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

Form of general meetings

52. (1) In this article 52:
- (a) "**physical meeting**" means a general meeting held and conducted by physical attendance by members and proxies at a particular place;
 - (b) a "**hybrid meeting**" means a general meeting held and conducted by both physical attendance by members and proxies at a particular place and by members and proxies also being able to attend and participate by electronic means without needing to be in physical attendance at that place (or places).
- (2) The directors may decide in relation to any general meeting (including a postponed or adjourned meeting) whether the general meeting is to be held as a physical meeting or as a hybrid meeting (and shall, for the avoidance of doubt, be under no obligation to convene a meeting as a hybrid meeting whatever the circumstances).
- (3) The directors may make such arrangements as they may (subject to the requirements of the Acts) decide in connection with the facilities for participation by electronic means in a hybrid meeting, and the entitlement of any member or proxy to attend the general meeting, or to participate in it by electronic means, shall be subject to such arrangements. In the case of a hybrid meeting, the provisions of these articles shall be treated as modified to permit any such arrangements and in particular:
- (a) references in these articles to attending and being present at the meeting, including in relation to the quorum for the meeting and the right to vote at

- the meeting, shall be treated as including participating in the meeting by electronic means;
- (b) a notice of a general meeting which is to be a hybrid meeting shall state details of the facilities for attendance and participation by electronic means at the meeting or shall state where such details will be made available by the Company prior to the meeting;
 - (c) a hybrid meeting shall be treated as having commenced if it has commenced at the physical place (or places) specified in the notice of the meeting;
 - (d) the meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid if the chairman of the meeting is satisfied that adequate facilities have been made available so that all persons (being entitled to do so) attending the hybrid meeting by electronic means, may participate in the business of the meeting, but under no circumstances shall the inability of one or more members or proxies to access, or continue to access, the facilities for participation in the meeting despite adequate facilities being made available by the Company, affect the validity of the meeting or any business conducted at the meeting;
 - (e) all resolutions put to members at a hybrid meeting, including in relation to procedural matters, shall be decided on a poll;
 - (f) the directors may authorise any voting application, system or facility in respect of the electronic platform for the hybrid general meetings as they may see fit; and
 - (g) if it appears to the chairman of the meeting that the electronic facilities for a hybrid meeting have become inadequate for the purpose of holding the meeting then the chairman of the meeting may, with or without the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting (before or after it has started), the provisions in article 62 shall apply to any such adjournment and all business conducted at the hybrid meeting up to the point of the adjournment shall be valid.
- (4) If, after the sending of notice of a hybrid meeting but before the meeting is held (or after the adjournment of a hybrid meeting but before the adjourned meeting is held), the directors consider that it is impracticable or unreasonable to hold the meeting at the time specified in the notice of meeting using the electronic facilities stated in the notice of meeting or made available prior to the meeting, they may change the meeting to a physical meeting or change the electronic facilities (and make details of the new facilities available in the manner stated in the notice of meeting) or both, and may postpone the time at which the meeting is to be held.
- (5) An adjourned general meeting or postponed general meeting may be held as a physical meeting or a hybrid meeting irrespective of the form of the general meeting which was adjourned or postponed.
- (6) The directors or the chairman of the meeting may make any arrangement and impose any requirement or restriction they or he consider appropriate to ensure the security of a hybrid meeting, without limitation, requirements for evidence of identity:
- (a) necessary to ensure the identification of those taking part and the security of the electronic communication; and
 - (b) proportionate to those objectives.

Quorum

53. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. Two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation which is a member (including for this purpose two persons who are proxies or corporate representatives of the same member), shall be a quorum.

Procedure if quorum not present

54. If a quorum is not present within half an hour after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned in accordance with article 62(1).

Chairing general meetings

55. The chairman (if any) of the board of directors, or in his absence the vice-chairman, or in the absence of both of them some other director nominated prior to the meeting by the directors, shall preside as chairman of the meeting. If neither the chairman nor the vice chairman nor such other director (if any) is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting and willing to act, the directors present shall elect one of their number present and willing to act to be chairman of the meeting, and if there is only one director present he shall be chairman of the meeting.
56. If no director is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

Security arrangements and orderly conduct

57. The directors or the chairman of the meeting may direct that any person wishing to attend any general meeting should submit to and comply with such searches or other security arrangements (including without limitation, requiring evidence of identity to be produced before entering the meeting and placing restrictions on the items of personal property which may be taken into the meeting) as they or he consider appropriate in the circumstances. The directors or the chairman of the meeting may in their or his absolute discretion refuse entry to, or eject from, any general meeting any person who refuses to submit to a search or otherwise comply with such security arrangements.
58. The directors or the chairman of the meeting may take such action, give such direction or put in place such arrangements as they or he consider appropriate to secure the safety of the people attending the meeting and to promote the orderly conduct of the business of the meeting. Any decision of the chairman of the meeting on matters of procedure or matters arising incidentally from the business of the meeting, and any determination by the chairman of the meeting as to whether a matter is of such a nature, shall be final.

Directors entitled to attend and speak

59. Directors may attend and speak at general meetings and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares, whether or not they are members. The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not members of the Company or otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of members in relation to general meetings to attend and, at the chairman of the meeting's discretion, speak at a general meeting or at any separate class meeting.

Attendance and participation at different places and by electronic means

60. In the case of any general meeting, the directors may, notwithstanding the specification in the notice convening the general meeting of the place at which the chairman of the meeting shall preside (the "**Principal Place**"), make arrangements for simultaneous attendance and participation by electronic means allowing persons not present together at the same place to attend, speak and vote at the meeting (including the use of satellite meeting places). The arrangements for simultaneous attendance and participation at any place at which persons are participating using electronic means may include arrangements for controlling or regulating the level of attendance at any particular venue provided that such arrangements shall operate so that all members and proxies wishing to attend the meeting are able to attend at one or other of the venues.
61. (1) The members or proxies at the place or places at which persons are participating via electronic means shall be counted in the quorum for, and be entitled to vote at, the general meeting in question, and that meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid if the chairman of the meeting is satisfied that adequate facilities

are available throughout the meeting to ensure that the members or proxies attending at the places at which persons are participating via electronic means are able to:

- (a) participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened; and
- (b) see and hear all persons who speak (whether through the use of microphones, loud speakers, audiovisual communication equipment or otherwise) in the Principal Place (and any other place at which persons are participating via electronic means).

For the purposes of all other provisions of these articles (unless the context requires otherwise), the members shall be treated as meeting at the Principal Place.

- (2) If it appears to the chairman of the meeting that the facilities at the Principal Place or any place at which persons are participating via electronic means have become inadequate for the purposes set out in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above, the chairman of the meeting may, without the consent of the meeting, interrupt or adjourn the general meeting. All business conducted at the general meeting up to the point of the adjournment shall be valid. The provisions of article 62(3) shall apply to that adjournment.

Adjournments

- 62. (1) If a quorum is not present within half an hour after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned (subject to the provisions of the Acts) the Chairman of the meeting shall either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is adjourned to such time and place as the directors may determine. At such adjourned meeting one member present in person or by proxy (whatever the number of shares held by him) and entitled to vote shall be quorum. If at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the meeting shall be dissolved.
- (2) Without prejudice to any other power of adjournment he may have under these articles or at common law:
 - (a) the chairman of the meeting may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting; and
 - (b) the chairman of the meeting may, without the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting before or after it has commenced, if the chairman of the meeting considers that:
 - (i) there is not enough room for the number of members and proxies who wish to attend the meeting;
 - (ii) the behaviour of anyone present prevents, or is likely to prevent, the orderly conduct of the business of the meeting;
 - (iii) an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting; or
 - (iv) an adjournment is otherwise necessary in order for the business of the meeting to be properly carried out. If so adjourned, the chairman of the meeting shall either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is adjourned to such time and place as the directors may determine.
- (3) Subject to the provisions of the Acts, it shall not be necessary to give notice of an adjourned meeting except that when a meeting is adjourned for 14 days or more, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted and setting out that the quorum shall be one member present in person or by proxy (whatever the number of shares held by him) and entitled to vote). No business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than

business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place.

AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS

Amendments to special and ordinary resolutions

63. (1) A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if:
- (a) the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed; and
 - (b) the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a clear error in the resolution.
- (2) An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if:
- (a) written notice of the terms of the proposed amendment and of the intention to move the amendment have been delivered to the Company at the Office at least 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or the adjourned meeting at which the ordinary resolution in question is proposed and the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution; or
 - (b) the chairman of the meeting, in his absolute discretion, decides that the proposed amendment may be considered or voted on.

Withdrawal and ruling amendments out of order

64. With the consent of the chairman of the meeting, an amendment may be withdrawn by its proposer before it is voted on. If an amendment proposed to any resolution under consideration is ruled out of order by the chairman of the meeting, the proceedings on the resolution shall not be invalidated by any error in the ruling.

POLLS

Demand for a poll

65. A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is validly demanded. A poll on a resolution may be demanded either before a vote on a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared.

A poll on a resolution may be demanded by:

- (a) the chairman of the meeting;
- (b) a majority of the directors present at the meeting;
- (c) not less than five members having the right to vote at the meeting;
- (d) a member or members representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the Company held as treasury shares); or
- (e) a member or members holding shares conferring a right to vote on the resolution on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right (excluding any shares in the Company conferring a right to vote at the meeting which are held as treasury shares).

Chairman's declaration

66. Unless a poll is duly demanded and the demand is not subsequently withdrawn, a declaration by the chairman of the meeting that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority, and an entry in respect of such declaration in the minutes of the meeting, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact

without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

Withdrawal of demand for a poll

67. The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman of the meeting, and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.

Polls to be taken as chairman directs

68. Polls at general meetings shall, subject to articles 69 and 70 below, be taken when, where and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs. The chairman of the meeting may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and decide how and when the result of the poll is to be declared. The result of a poll shall be the decision of the meeting in respect of the resolution on which the poll was demanded.

When poll to be taken

69. A poll on the election of the chairman of the meeting or on a question of adjournment must be taken immediately. Any other polls must be taken either during the meeting or within 30 days of the poll being demanded. A demand for a poll does not prevent a general meeting from continuing, except as regards the question on which the poll was demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.

Notice of poll

70. No notice need be given of a poll not taken during the meeting if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded. In any other case, at least seven clear days' notice must be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

Voting rights

71. Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares:
- (a) on a show of hands:
 - (i) every member who is present in person has one vote;
 - (ii) every proxy present who has been duly appointed by one or more members entitled to vote on the resolution has one vote, except that if the proxy has been duly appointed by more than one member entitled to vote on the resolution and is instructed by one or more of those members to vote for the resolution and by one or more others to vote against it, or is instructed by one or more of those members to vote in one way and is given discretion as to how to vote by one or more others (and wishes to use that discretion to vote in the other way) he has one vote for and one vote against the resolution; and
 - (iii) every corporate representative present who has been duly authorised by a corporation has the same voting rights as the corporation would be entitled to;
 - (b) on a poll every member present in person or by duly appointed proxy or corporate representative has one vote for every share of which he is the holder or in respect of which his appointment as proxy or corporate representative has been made;
 - (c) a member, proxy or corporate representative entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses the same way.

Voting record date

72. For the purposes of determining which persons are entitled to attend or vote at a general meeting and how many votes such persons may cast, the Company may specify in the notice

convening the meeting a time, being not more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting (and for this purpose no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day), by which a person must be entered on the register in order to have the right to attend or vote at the meeting.

Votes of joint holders

73. In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register of members.

Votes on behalf of an incapable member

74. A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, on a show of hands or on a poll, by any person authorised in that behalf by that court and the person so authorised may exercise other rights in relation to general meetings, including appointing a proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the directors of the authority of the person claiming the right to vote shall be delivered to the Office, or such other place as is specified in accordance with these articles for the delivery or receipt of appointments of proxy, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to vote is to be exercised, and in default the right to vote shall not be exercisable.

No right to vote where sums overdue

75. No member shall have the right to vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all amounts presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.

Objections and validity of votes

76. (1) Any objection to the qualification of any person voting at a general meeting or on a poll or to the counting of, or failure to count, any vote, must be made at the meeting or adjourned meeting or at the time the poll is taken (if not taken at the meeting or adjourned meeting) at which the vote objected to is tendered. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting whose decision shall be final and conclusive. If a vote is not disallowed by the chairman of the meeting it is valid for all purposes.
- (2) The Company shall not be bound to enquire whether any proxy or corporate representative votes in accordance with the instructions given to him by the member he represents and if a proxy or corporate representative does not vote in accordance with the instructions of the member he represents the vote or votes cast shall nevertheless be valid for all purposes.

PROXIES AND CORPORATE REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTMENT OF PROXIES

77. A member is entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to exercise all or any of his rights to attend and to speak and vote at a meeting of the Company. The appointment of a proxy shall be deemed also to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll. Delivery of an appointment of proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting at the meeting or at any adjournment of it. A proxy need not be a member. A member may appoint more than one proxy in relation to a meeting, provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by him. References in these articles to an appointment of proxy include references to an appointment of multiple proxies.
78. Where two or more valid appointments of proxy are received in respect of the same share in relation to the same meeting, the one which is last sent shall be treated as replacing and revoking the other or others. If the Company is unable to determine which is last sent, the one which is last received shall be so treated. If the Company is unable to determine either which is last sent or which is last received, none of such appointments shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.

Form of proxy appointment

79. (1) Subject to article 80 an appointment of proxy shall be in writing in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the appointor which in the case of a corporation may be either under its common seal or under the hand of a duly authorised officer or other person duly authorised for that purpose. The signature on the appointment of proxy need not be witnessed.
- (2) Where the appointment of a proxy is expressed to have been or purports to have been executed by a duly authorised person on behalf of a member:
- (i) the Company may treat the appointment as sufficient evidence of that person's authority to execute the appointment of proxy on behalf of that member; and
 - (ii) the member shall, if requested by or on behalf of the Company, send or procure the sending of any authority under which the appointment of proxy has been executed, or a certified copy of any such authority to such address and by such time as required under article 81 and, if the request is not complied with in any respect, the appointment of proxy may be treated as invalid.

Proxies sent or supplied in electronic form

80. The directors may (and shall if and to the extent that the Company is required to do so by the Acts) allow an appointment of proxy to be sent or supplied in electronic form subject to any conditions or limitations as the directors may specify. Where the Company has given an electronic address in any instrument of proxy or invitation to appoint a proxy, any document or information relating to proxies for the meeting (including any document necessary to show the validity of, or otherwise relating to, an appointment of proxy, or notice of the termination of the authority of a proxy) may be sent by electronic means to that address, subject to any conditions or limitations specified in the relevant notice of meeting.

Receipt of appointments of proxy

81. An appointment of proxy may:
- (a) in the case of an appointment of proxy in hard copy form, be received at the Office or such other place in the United Kingdom as is specified in the notice convening the meeting, or in any appointment of proxy or any invitation to appoint a proxy sent out or made available by the Company in relation to the meeting, not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates; or
 - (b) in the case of an appointment of proxy in electronic form, be received at the electronic address specified in the notice convening the meeting, or in any instrument of proxy or any invitation to appoint a proxy sent out or made available by the Company in relation to the meeting, not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates; or
 - (c) in the case of a poll taken subsequently to the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting, be received as aforesaid not less than 24 hours (or such shorter time as the directors may determine) before the time appointed for the taking of the poll.

The directors may specify in the notice convening the meeting that in determining the time for delivery of proxies pursuant to this article, no account shall be taken of any part of any day that is not a working day. An appointment of proxy which is not received or delivered in a manner so permitted shall be invalid.

Termination of appointments of proxy

82. A vote given or poll demanded by proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the previous termination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll, unless notice of the termination was delivered in writing to the Company at such place or address at which an appointment of proxy may be duly received under article 81 not later than the last time at

which an appointment of proxy should have been received under article 81 in order for it to be valid.

Availability of appointments of proxy

83. The directors may at the expense of the Company send or make available appointments of proxy or invitations to appoint a proxy to the members by post or by electronic means or otherwise (with or without provision for their return prepaid) for use at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares, either in blank or nominating in the alternative any one or more of the directors or any other person. If for the purpose of any meeting, appointments of proxy or invitations to appoint as proxy a person or one of a number of persons specified in the invitations are issued at the Company's expense, they shall be issued to all (and not to some only) of the members entitled to be sent a notice of the meeting and to vote at it. The accidental omission, or the failure due to circumstances beyond the Company's control, to send or make available such an appointment of proxy or give such an invitation to, or the non-receipt thereof by, any member entitled to attend and vote at a meeting shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

Corporations acting by representatives

84. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Acts, any corporation (other than the Company itself) which is a member of the Company may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise a person or persons to act as its representative or representatives at any meeting of the Company, or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares. The corporation shall for the purposes of these articles be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting if a person or persons so authorised is present at it. The Company may require such person or persons to produce a certified copy of the resolution before permitting him to exercise his powers.
- (2) A vote given or poll demanded by a corporate representative shall be valid notwithstanding that he is no longer authorised to represent the member unless notice of the termination was delivered in writing to the Company at such place or address and by such time as is specified in article 81 for the receipt of an appointment of proxy.

APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

Number of directors

85. Unless otherwise determined by the Company by ordinary resolution the number of directors (disregarding alternate directors) shall not be subject to any maximum but shall not be less than two.

Power of Company to appoint a director

86. Subject to the provisions of these articles, the Company may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director.

Procedure for appointment or reappointment at a general meeting

87. No person other than a director retiring at the meeting shall be appointed or reappointed a director at any general meeting unless:
- (a) he is recommended by the directors; or
 - (b) not less than seven nor more than 35 days before the date appointed for holding the meeting, notice executed by a member qualified to vote on the appointment or reappointment has been given to the Company of the intention to propose that person for appointment or reappointment, stating the particulars which would, if he were appointed or reappointed, be required to be included in the Company's register of directors, together with notice executed by that person of his willingness to be appointed or reappointed.

Election of two or more directors

88. At a general meeting a motion for the appointment of two or more persons as directors by a single resolution shall not be made, unless a resolution that it shall be so made has first been agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it. For the purposes of this article a motion for approving a person's appointment or for nominating a person for appointment shall be treated as a motion for his appointment.

Power of directors to appoint a director

89. The directors may appoint a person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director, provided that the appointment does not cause the number of directors to exceed any number fixed as the maximum number of directors. A director so appointed shall retire at the next annual general meeting notice of which is first given after his appointment and shall then be eligible for reappointment.

Number and identity of directors to retire by rotation

90. At each annual general meeting all of the directors shall retire from office except any director appointed by the board after the notice of that annual general meeting has been given and before that annual general meeting has been held.
91. At a general meeting a motion for the appointment of two or more persons as directors by a single resolution shall not be made, unless a resolution that it shall be so made has been first agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it, and for the purposes of this article a motion for approving a person's appointment or for nominating a person for appointment shall be treated as a motion for his appointment.

Filling of vacancy

92. If the Company, at the meeting at which a director retires, does not fill the vacancy the retiring director shall, if willing to act, be deemed to have been reappointed unless at the meeting it is resolved not to fill the vacancy or a resolution for the reappointment of the director is put to the meeting and lost.

Director not reappointed at annual general meeting

93. A director who retires at an annual general meeting may be reappointed. If he is not reappointed or deemed to have been reappointed, he shall retain office until the meeting elects someone in his place or, if it does not do so, until the close of the meeting.

DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

Removal of director

94. In addition to any power of removal under the Acts, the Company may, by special resolution, remove a director before the expiration of his period of office and, subject to these articles, may, by ordinary resolution, appoint another person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, to be a director instead of him. A person so appointed shall be treated, for the purposes of determining the time at which he or any other director is to retire, as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last appointed or reappointed a director.

Termination of a director's appointment

95. A person ceases to be a director as soon as:
- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Acts or is prohibited from being a director by law; or
- that person ceases to be a director in accordance with article 93 having not been reappointed at the annual general meeting; or
- (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person; or
 - (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts; or

- (d) notification is received by the Company from that person that he is resigning or retiring from his office as director, and such resignation or retirement has taken effect in accordance with its terms; or
- (e) in the case of a director who holds any executive office, his appointment as such is terminated or expires and the directors resolve that he should cease to be a director; or
- (f) that person is absent without the permission of the other directors from meetings of the directors for more than six consecutive months and the other directors resolve that he should cease to be a director; or
- (g) a notice in writing is served upon him personally, or at his residential address provided to the Company for the purposes of section 165 of the Companies Act 2006, signed by all the other directors stating that that person shall cease to be a director with immediate effect (and such notice may consist of several copies each signed by one or more directors, but a notice executed by an alternate director need not also be executed by his appointor and, if it is executed by a director who has appointed an alternate director, it need not also be executed by the alternate director in that capacity).

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

Appointment and removal of an alternate director

96. Any director (other than an alternate director) may appoint any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the directors and willing to act and permitted by law to do so, to be an alternate director and may remove an alternate director appointed by him from his appointment as alternate director.

Rights of an alternate director

97. An alternate director shall be entitled to receive notices of meetings of the directors and of committees of the directors of which his appointor is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not present, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor as a director in his absence. An alternate director shall not (unless the Company by ordinary resolution otherwise determines) be entitled to any fees for his services as an alternate director, but shall be entitled to be paid such expenses as might properly have been paid to him if he had been a director.

Termination of an alternate director's appointment

98. An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director if his appointor ceases to be a director. However, if a director retires, pursuant to these articles or otherwise, but is reappointed or deemed to have been reappointed at the meeting at which he retires, any appointment of an alternate director made by him which was in force immediately prior to his retirement shall continue after his reappointment.
99. An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director on the occurrence in relation to the alternate director of any event which, if it occurred in relation to his appointor, would result in the termination of the appointor's appointment as a director.

Method of appointment or removal of an alternate director

100. An appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be by notice in writing to the Company signed by the director making or revoking the appointment or in any other manner approved by the directors.

Other provisions regarding alternate directors

101. Save as otherwise provided in these articles, an alternate director shall:
- (a) be deemed for all purposes to be a director;
 - (b) alone be responsible for his own acts and omissions;

- (c) in addition to any restrictions which may apply to him personally, be subject to the same restrictions as his appointor; and
- (d) not be deemed to be the agent of or for the director appointing him.

POWERS OF DIRECTORS

General powers of the Company vested in the directors

102. The business of the Company shall be managed by the directors who, subject to the provisions of these articles and to any directions given by special resolution to take, or refrain from taking, specified action, may exercise all the powers of the Company. No alteration of these articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. The powers given by this article shall not be limited by any special power given to the directors by these articles and a meeting of the directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the directors.

Borrowing powers and restrictions

103. (1) The directors shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiary undertakings so as to secure (as regards subsidiary undertakings so far as by such exercise they can secure) that the aggregate principal amount (including any premium payable on final repayment) outstanding of all money borrowed by the Group (excluding amounts borrowed by any member of the Group from any other member of the Group, other than amounts to be taken into account under paragraph (3)(c) and (d) of this article) shall not, at the time when any borrowing is drawn down, save with the previous sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company, exceed an amount equal to 20 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Company (such 20 per cent. for these purposes including existing borrowings and the proposed additional borrowing).
- (2) In this article:
- (a) **"the Group"** means the Company and its subsidiary undertakings (if any); and
 - (b) **"subsidiary undertaking"** means a subsidiary undertaking which falls to be treated as such in the audited accounts of the Group.
- (3) For the purposes of this article, but without prejudice to the generality of the terms "borrowing" and "borrowed":
- (a) amounts borrowed for the purpose of repaying the whole or any part of any amounts previously borrowed and then outstanding (including any premium payable on final repayment) and to be applied for that purpose within six months of the borrowing shall not, pending such application, be taken into account as money borrowed;
 - (b) the principal amount (including any premium payable on final repayment) of any debentures issued in whole or in part for consideration other than cash shall be taken into account as money borrowed by the member of the Group issuing them;
 - (c) money borrowed by a partly-owned subsidiary undertaking and not owing to another member of the Group shall (notwithstanding sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph) be taken into account subject to the exclusion of a proportion of it equal to the minority proportion, and money borrowed and owing to a partly-owned subsidiary undertaking by another member of the Group shall (subject to sub-paragraph (d) of this paragraph) be taken into account to the extent of a proportion of it equal to the minority proportion (and for the purpose of this sub-paragraph "minority proportion" means the proportion of the issued equity share capital of the partly-owned subsidiary undertaking which is not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Company);

- (d) in the case of money borrowed and owing to a partly-owned subsidiary undertaking by another partly-owned subsidiary undertaking the proportion which would otherwise be taken into account under sub-paragraph (c) of this paragraph shall be reduced by excluding such part of it as is equal to the proportion of the issued equity share capital of the borrowing subsidiary undertaking which is not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Company;
 - (e) the amount of any share capital presented as debt in the audited accounts of the Group shall be taken into account as money borrowed by the member of the Group issuing such share capital; and
 - (f) the amount of moneys borrowed shall be reduced by any cash balances as shown in the audited consolidated balance sheet of the Group.
- (4) In calculating the aggregate amount of borrowings for the purpose of this article, money borrowed by any member of the Group which is denominated or repayable in a currency other than the Group's presentational currency shall be treated as converted into that presentational currency:
- (a) at the rate of exchange used for the conversion of that currency in the latest audited balance sheet of that member; or
 - (b) if no rate was so used, at the middle market rate of exchange prevailing in London at the close of business on the date of that balance sheet, but if the amount in the Group's presentational currency resulting from conversion at that rate would be greater than that resulting from conversion at the middle market rate prevailing in London at the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the day on which the calculation falls to be made, the latter rate shall apply instead.
- (5) No debt incurred or security given in respect of money borrowed or to be taken into account as money borrowed in excess of the above limit shall be invalid or ineffectual except in the case of express notice to the lender or the recipient of the security at the time when the debt was incurred or security given that the limit hereby imposed had been or was thereby exceeded, but no lender or other person dealing with the Company shall be concerned to see or enquire whether such limit is observed.
- (6) In this article references to a consolidated balance sheet of the Group are to be taken:
- (a) in a case where the Company had no subsidiary undertakings at the relevant time, as references to the balance sheet of the Company;
 - (b) in a case where the Company had subsidiary undertakings at the relevant time but there are no consolidated accounts of the Group, as references to the respective balance sheets of the companies comprising the Group; and
 - (c) in a case where the Company had subsidiary undertakings at the relevant time, one or more of which has, in accordance with the Acts, been excluded from consolidation, as references to the consolidated balance sheet of the Company and those of its subsidiary undertakings included in the consolidation.

Delegation to persons or committees

104. (1) Subject to the provisions of these articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles:
- (a) to such person or committee;
 - (b) by such means (including by power of attorney);
 - (c) to such an extent;
 - (d) in relation to such matters or territories; and
 - (e) on such terms and conditions, as they think fit.

- (2) If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.
- (3) The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or in part, or alter its terms and conditions.
- (4) The power to delegate under this article includes power to delegate the determination of any fee, remuneration or other benefit which may be paid or provided to any director.
- (5) Subject to paragraph (6) of this article, the proceedings of any committee appointed under paragraph (1)(a) of this article with two or more members shall be governed by such of these articles as regulate the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying.
- (6) The directors may make rules regulating the proceedings of such committees, which shall prevail over any rules derived from these articles pursuant to paragraph (5) of this article if, and to the extent that, they are not consistent with them.
- (7) References to a committee of the directors are to a committee established in accordance with these articles, whether or not comprised wholly of directors.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION, GRATUITIES AND BENEFITS

Directors' remuneration

105. (1) Until otherwise determined by the Company by ordinary resolution, there shall be paid to the directors (other than alternate directors) such fees for their services in the office of director as the directors may determine, not exceeding in the aggregate an annual sum of £250,000 or such larger amount as the Company may by ordinary resolution decide, divided between the directors as they may determine. The fees shall be deemed to accrue from day to day and shall be distinct from and additional to any remuneration or other benefits which may be paid or provided to any director pursuant to any other provision of these articles.
- (2) Any director who performs, or undertakes to perform, services which the directors consider go beyond the ordinary duties of a director may be paid such additional remuneration (whether by way of fixed sum, bonus, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the directors may determine.

Expenses

106. The directors may also be paid all reasonable expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of the directors or of committees of the directors or general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company and any reasonable expenses properly incurred by them otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the Company. Any such expenses may be subject to tax in accordance with the requirements of HMRC.

Directors' gratuities and benefits

107. The directors may (by the establishment of, or maintenance of, schemes or otherwise) provide benefits, whether by the payment of allowances, gratuities or pensions, or by insurance or death, sickness or disability benefits or otherwise, for any director or any former director of the Company or of any body corporate which is or has been a subsidiary of the Company or a predecessor in business of the Company or of any such subsidiary, and for any member of his family (including a spouse or civil partner or a former spouse or former civil partner) or any person who is or was dependent on him and may (before as well as after he ceases to hold such office) contribute to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such benefit.

Executive directors

108. The directors may appoint one or more of their number to the office of managing director or to any other executive office of the Company and any such appointment may be made for such term, at such remuneration and on such other conditions as the directors think fit. Any appointment of a director to an executive office shall terminate if he ceases to be a director

but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of the contract of service between the director and the Company.

DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENTS AND INTERESTS

Other interests and offices

109. (1) Provided that he has disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of any material interest of his, a director notwithstanding his office:
- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested; and
 - (b) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate in which the Company is interested,
- and (i) he shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate; (ii) he shall not infringe his duty to avoid a situation in which he has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company as a result of any such office or employment or any such transaction or arrangement or any interest in any such body corporate; (iii) he shall not be required to disclose to the Company, or use in performing his duties as a director of the Company, any confidential information relating to such office or employment if to make such a disclosure or use would result in a breach of a duty or obligation of confidence owed by him in relation to or in connection with such office or employment; (iv) he may absent himself from discussions, whether in meetings of the directors or otherwise, and exclude himself from information, which will or may relate to such office, employment, transaction, arrangement or interest; and (v) no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit.
- (2) For the purposes of this article:
- (a) a general notice given to the directors that a director is to be regarded as having an interest of the nature and extent specified in the notice in any transaction or arrangement in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a disclosure that the director has an interest in any such transaction of the nature and extent so specified;
 - (b) an interest of which a director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his;
 - (c) a director shall be deemed to have disclosed the nature and extent of an interest which consists of him being a director, officer or employee of any subsidiary undertaking of the Company;
 - (d) a director need not disclose an interest if it cannot be reasonably regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest; and
 - (e) a director need not disclose an interest if, or to the extent that, the other directors are already aware of it (and for this purpose the other directors are treated as aware of anything of which they ought reasonably to be aware).
110. (1) The directors may (subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as they may think fit to impose from time to time, and subject always to their right to vary or terminate such authorisation) authorise, to the fullest extent permitted by law:
- (a) any matter which would otherwise result in a director infringing his duty to avoid a situation in which he has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company and

which may reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest (including a conflict of interest and duty or conflict of duties); and

- (b) a director to accept or continue in any office, employment or position in addition to his office as a director of the Company and, without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1)(a) of this article, may authorise the manner in which a conflict of interest arising out of such office, employment or position may be dealt with, either before or at the time that such a conflict of interest arises,

provided that the authorisation is effective only if (i) any requirement as to the quorum at the meeting at which the matter is considered is met without counting the director in question or any other interested director, and (ii) the matter was agreed to without their voting or would have been agreed to if their votes had not been counted.

- (2) If a matter, or office, employment or position, has been authorised by the directors in accordance with this article then (subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as the directors may think fit to impose from time to time, and subject always to their right to vary or terminate such authorisation or the permissions set out below):
 - (a) the director shall not be required to disclose to the Company, or use in performing his duties as a director of the Company, any confidential information relating to such matter, or such office, employment or position if to make such a disclosure or use would result in a breach of a duty or obligation of confidence owed by him in relation to or in connection with that matter, or that office, employment or position;
 - (b) the director may absent himself from discussions, whether in meetings of the directors or otherwise, and exclude himself from information, which will or may relate to that matter, or that office, employment or position; and
 - (c) a director shall not, by reason of his office as a director of the Company, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he derives from any such matter, or from any such office, employment or position.

NET ASSET VALUE

- 111. The Net Asset Value per share shall be calculated at least annually and disclosed to members from time to time in such manner as may be determined by the board of directors.

INFORMATION MADE AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS

- 112. (1) Investor Disclosures shall be made available to members and prospective members in such manner as may be determined by the board of directors from time to time (including, without limitation, and where so determined, by posting some or all of the Investor Disclosures on the Company's website or by electronic notice).
- (2) For the purposes of Article 112(1) the term "Investor Disclosures" means the information required to be made available to members and prospective members pursuant to FUND 3.2.2.R of the Financial Conduct Authority's handbook of rules and guidance (as amended or replaced from time to time).

VALUATION

- 113. Without prejudice to any other provision of these articles, valuation of the Company's assets shall be performed in accordance with prevailing accounting standards.

LIABILITY FOR LOSS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD IN CUSTODY

- 114. The board of directors, at its discretion, may allow a depositary appointed to safe-keep the Company's assets to avail of a contractual discharge of liability for loss of such assets (including in cases where the law of a country that is not part of the European Economic

Area requires assets to be held by a local custodian), provided always that all other conditions for such discharge have been met.

PREPARATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS

115. The board of directors may elect to prepare the annual report and accounts of the Company in accordance with generally acceptable accounting principles in the United Kingdom or such other international accounting standards as may be permitted under the laws of England and Wales from time to time.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

Procedures regarding board meetings

116. (1) Subject to the provisions of these articles, the directors may make any rule which they think fit about how they take decisions, and about how such rules are to be recorded or communicated to directors.
- (2) A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, call a meeting of the directors.
- (3) Notice of a board meeting may be given to a director personally, or by telephone, or sent in hard copy form to him at a postal address in the United Kingdom notified by him to the Company for this purpose, or sent in electronic form to such electronic address (if any) as may for the time being be notified by him to the Company for that purpose. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a board meeting to a director who is for the time being absent from the United Kingdom unless he has requested that notices of board meetings shall during his absence be given in hard copy form or in electronic form to him at a postal address or electronic address notified by him to the Company for that purpose. Such notices, however, need not be given any earlier than notices given to directors not so absent. A director may waive notice of any board meeting and any such waiver may be retrospective.
- (4) Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall (unless such Director is not entitled to vote on the resolution in question) have a second or casting vote. A director who is also an alternate director shall be entitled in the absence of his appointor to a separate vote on behalf of his appointor in addition to his own vote; and an alternate director who is appointed by two or more directors shall be entitled to a separate vote on behalf of each of his appointors in the appointor's absence.
- (5) A meeting of the directors may consist of a conference between directors some or all of whom are in different places provided that each director who participates in the meeting is able:
- (a) to hear each of the other participating directors addressing the meeting; and
 - (b) if he so wishes, to address each of the other participating directors simultaneously,
- whether directly, by conference telephone or by any other form of communication equipment (whether in use when this article is adopted or developed subsequently) or by a combination of such methods. A quorum shall be deemed to be present if those conditions are satisfied in respect of at least the number of directors required to form a quorum. A meeting held in this way shall be deemed to take place at the place where the largest group of directors is assembled or, if no such group is readily identifiable, at the place from where the chairman of the meeting participates at the start of the meeting.

Number of directors below minimum

117. The continuing directors or a sole continuing director may act notwithstanding any vacancies in their number, but, if the number of directors is less than either the number fixed as the minimum or the quorum required for a meeting of the directors (or both), the continuing directors or director may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or of calling a general meeting.

Election and removal of chairman and vice chairman

118. The directors may elect from their number, and remove, a chairman and a vice chairman of the board of directors. The chairman, or in his absence the vice chairman, shall preside at all meetings of the directors, but if there is no chairman or vice chairman, or if at the meeting neither the chairman nor the vice chairman is present within ten minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, or if neither of them is willing to act as chairman, the directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

Resolutions in writing

119. 119. A resolution in writing agreed to by all the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the directors and who would be entitled to vote (and whose vote would have been counted) on the resolution at a meeting of the directors shall (if that number is sufficient to constitute a quorum) be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors, duly convened and held. A resolution in writing is adopted when all such directors have signed one or more copies of it or have otherwise indicated their agreement to it in writing. A resolution agreed to by an alternate director, however, need not also be agreed to by his appointor and, if it is agreed to by a director who has appointed an alternate director, it need not also be agreed to by the alternate director in that capacity.

Quorum

120. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the directors unless a quorum is present. The quorum may be fixed by the directors. If the quorum is not fixed by the directors, the quorum shall be two. A director shall not be counted in the quorum present in relation to a matter or resolution on which they are not entitled to vote (or when their vote cannot be counted) but shall be counted in the quorum present in relation to all other matters or resolutions considered or voted on at the meeting. An alternate director who is not himself a director shall if his appointor is not present, be counted in the quorum. An alternate director who is himself a director shall only be counted once for the purpose of determining if a quorum is present.

Permitted interests and voting

121. (1) Subject to the provisions of these articles, a director shall not vote at a meeting of the directors on any resolution concerning a matter in which such Director has, directly or indirectly, a material interest (other than an interest in shares, debentures or other securities of, or otherwise in or through, the Company), unless his interest arises only because the case falls within one or more of the following subparagraphs:
- (a) the resolution relates to the giving to him of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of money lent to, or an obligation incurred by him for the benefit of, the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings;
 - (b) the resolution relates to the giving to a third party of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of an obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for which the director has assumed responsibility in whole or part and whether alone or jointly with others under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
 - (c) the resolution relates to the giving to him of any other indemnity which is on substantially the same terms as indemnities given or to be given to all of the other directors and/or to the funding by the Company of his expenditure on defending proceedings or the doing by the Company of anything to enable him to avoid incurring such expenditure where all other directors have been given or are to be given substantially the same arrangements;
 - (d) the resolution relates to the purchase or maintenance for any director or directors of insurance against any liability;
 - (e) his interest arises by virtue of his being, or intending to become, a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of an offer of any shares in or

debentures or other securities of the Company for subscription, purchase or exchange;

- (f) the resolution relates to an arrangement for the benefit of the employees and directors and/or former employees and former directors of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings, and/or the members of their families (including a spouse or civil partner or a former spouse or former civil partner) or any person who is or was dependent on such persons, including but without being limited to a retirement benefits scheme and an employees' share scheme, which does not accord to any director any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the employees and/or former employees to whom the arrangement relates;
 - (g) the resolution relates to a transaction or arrangement with any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly, (whether as director or shareholder or otherwise), provided that he is not the holder or beneficially interested in 1 per cent. or more of any class of the equity share capital of that company and not entitled to exercise 1 per cent. or more of the voting rights available to members of the relevant company (and for the purpose of calculating the said percentage there shall be disregarded (i) any shares held by the director as a bare or custodian trustee and in which he has no beneficial interest; (ii) any shares comprised in any authorised unit trust scheme in which the director is interested only as a unit holder; and (iii) any shares of that class held as treasury shares).
- (2) Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the fixing or varying of terms of appointment) of two or more directors to offices or employments with the Company or any body corporate in which the Company is interested, the proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each director separately and (provided he is not for any reason, precluded from voting) each of the directors concerned shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

Suspension or relaxation of prohibition on voting

122. The Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax to any extent, in respect of any particular matter, any provision of these articles prohibiting a director from voting at a meeting of the directors or of a committee of the directors.

Questions regarding director's rights to vote

123. If a question arises at a meeting of the directors as to the right of a director to vote, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman of the meeting (or, if the director concerned is the chairman, to the other directors at the meeting), and his ruling in relation to any director other than himself (or, as the case may be, the ruling of the majority of the other directors in relation to the chairman) shall be final and conclusive.

DIVIDENDS

Declaration of dividends by the Company

124. The Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

Payment of interim dividends

125. The directors may pay interim dividends if it appears to them that they are justified by the profits of the Company available for distribution. If the share capital is divided into different classes, the directors may pay interim dividends on shares which confer deferred or non-preferred rights with regard to dividend as well as on shares which confer preferential rights with regard to dividend, but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear. The directors may also pay at intervals settled by them any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it

appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment. If the directors act in good faith they shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferred rights.

Payment according to amount paid up

126. Except as otherwise provided by these articles or the rights attached to shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid. If any share is issued on terms that it ranks for dividend as from a particular date, it shall rank for dividend accordingly. In any other case (and except as aforesaid), dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid. For the purpose of this article, no account is to be taken of any amount which has been paid up on a share in advance of the due date for payment of that amount.

Non-cash distribution

127. A general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the directors, direct that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of fully paid shares or debentures of any other company. Where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, the directors may settle the same as they think fit and in particular (but without limitation) may:

- (a) issue fractional certificates or other fractional entitlements (or ignore fractions) and fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof;
- (b) determine that cash shall be paid to any member on the basis of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of those entitled to participate in the dividend; and
- (c) vest any such specific assets in trustees.

Dividend payment procedure

128. (1) Any dividend or other money payable relating to a share shall be paid to:

- (a) the holder;
- (b) if the share is held by more than one holder, all joint holders; and
- (c) the person or persons becoming entitled to the share by reason the death or bankruptcy of a holder or otherwise by operation of law,

and such person shall be referred to as the "recipient" for the purposes of this article and article 129.

(2) Any dividend or other money payable relating to a share shall be paid by such method as the directors decide. Without limiting any other method of payment which the directors may decide upon, the payments may be made, wholly or partly:

- (a) by sending a cheque, warrant or any other similar financial instrument to the recipient by post addressed to his registered address or postal address given pursuant to article 136(4) or, in the case of joint recipients, by sending such cheque, warrant or any other similar financial instrument to the registered or postal address of whichever of the joint recipients' names appears first on the register of members, or, in the case of persons entitled by operation of law, to any such persons;
- (b) by inter-bank transfer or any other electronic form or electronic means to an account (of a type approved by the directors) which is specified in a written instruction from the recipient (or, in the case of joint recipients, all joint recipients);
- (c) in respect of shares in uncertificated form, where the Company is authorised to do so by or on behalf of the recipient (or, in the case of joint recipients, all joint recipients) in such manner as the directors may from time to time consider sufficient, by means of a relevant system

- (d) in some other way requested in writing by the recipients (or, in the case of joint recipients, all joint recipients) and agreed by the Company; or
 - (e) to such other person as may be set out in a written instruction from the recipient (or, in the case of joint recipients, all joint recipients), in which case payment shall be made in accordance with sub clauses (a) to (d) above, as specified in the written instruction.
- (3) In respect of the payment of any dividend or other sum which is a distribution, the directors may decide, and notify recipients, that:
- (a) one or more of the means described in paragraph (2) will be used for payment and a recipient may elect to receive the payment by one of the means so notified in the manner prescribed by the directors;
 - (b) one or more of such means will be used for the payment unless a recipient elects otherwise in the manner prescribed by the directors; or
 - (c) one or more of such means will be used for the payment and that recipients will not be able to elect otherwise.
- The directors may for this purpose decide that different methods of payment may apply to different recipients or groups of recipients.
- (4) All cheques, warrants and similar financial instruments are sent, and payment in any other way is made, at the risk of the person who is entitled to the money and the Company will not be responsible for a payment which is lost, rejected or delayed. The Company can rely on a receipt for a dividend or other money paid in relation to a share from any one of the joint recipients on behalf of all of them. The Company is treated as having paid a dividend if the cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument is cleared or if a payment is made using a relevant system or inter-bank transfer or other electronic means.
- (5) Subject to the rights attaching to any shares, any dividends or other monies payable on or in respect of a share may be declared or paid in such currency or currencies and using such exchange rate or such date for determining the value or currency conversions as the directors may determine.

Right to cease sending payment

129. (1) The Company may cease to send any cheque or warrant, or to use any other method of payment for any dividend payable in respect of a share if:
- (a) in respect of at least two consecutive dividends payable on that share the cheque or warrant has been returned undelivered or remains uncashed, or another method of payment has failed; or
 - (b) in respect of one dividend payable on that share, the cheque or warrant has been returned undelivered or remains uncashed, or another method of payment has failed, and reasonable enquiries have failed to establish any new address or account of the recipient ; or
 - (c) a recipient does not specify an address, or does not specify an account of a type prescribed by the directors, or other details necessary in order to make a payment of a dividend by the means by which the directors have decided in accordance with these articles that a payment is to be made, or by which the recipient has elected to
 - (d) receive payment, and such address or details are necessary in order for the company to make the relevant payment in accordance with such decision or election,

but, subject to the provisions of these articles, the Company may recommence sending cheques or warrants (or using another method of payment) for dividends payable on that share if the person or persons entitled so request and have supplied in writing a new address or account to be used for that purpose.

- (2) In cases where the Company makes a payment of a dividend or other sum which is a distribution in accordance with these articles and that payment is rejected or refunded, the Company may credit that dividend or other money payable in cash to an account of the Company, to be held until the relevant recipient (or, in the case of joint recipients, all joint recipients) nominates a valid address or account to which the payment shall be made. If the Company does this, it will not be a trustee of the money and will not be liable to pay interest on it and any amount credited to an account of the Company is to be treated as having been paid to the relevant recipient (or, in the case of joint recipients, all joint recipients) at the time it is credited to that account. The monies payable in respect of all dividends unclaimed for six months after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the board for the benefit of the Company until claimed.

No interest on dividends

130. No dividend or other money payable in respect of a share shall bear interest against the Company, unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share.

Forfeiture of unclaimed dividends

131. Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for 12 years from the date when it became due for payment shall, if the directors so resolve, be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the Company and the Company shall not be obliged to account to, or be liable in any respect to, the recipient or person who would have been entitled to the amount.
132. If the Company sells the share under article 45, any dividend or other money payable in respect of the share outstanding at the time of sale shall be forfeited and the Company shall not be obliged to account to, or be liable in any respect to, the recipient or person who would have been entitled to the amount.

Scrip dividends

133. The directors may, with the authority of 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 directors) of any dividend specified by the ordinary resolution. The following provisions shall apply:
- (a) The resolution may specify a particular dividend (whether or not declared), or may specify all or any dividends declared or payable within a specified period, but such period may not end later than the beginning of the fifth annual general meeting next following the date of the meeting at which the ordinary resolution is passed, provided that the directors may make an offer or agreement before the expiry of such authority which would or might require the allotment of Ordinary Shares after such expiry and the directors may allot such shares as if such authority had not expired.
- (b) 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) that such holder would have received by way of dividend. For this purpose "**relevant value**" shall be calculated by reference to the average of the middle market quotations for the Company's Ordinary Shares as derived from the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List, for 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.

No fraction of a share shall be allotted and the directors may make such provision for fractional entitlements as they think fit, including provision:

- (i) for the whole or part of the benefit of fractional entitlements to be disregarded or to accrue to the Company; or
- (ii) for the value of fractional entitlements to be accumulated on behalf of a member (without entitlement to interest) and applied in paying up new

shares in connection with a subsequent offer by the Company of the right to receive shares instead of cash in respect of a future dividend.

The directors shall, after determining the basis of allotment, notify the holders of Ordinary Shares of the right of election offered to them, and (except in the case of any holder from whom the Company has received written notice in such form as the directors may require which is effective for the purposes of the relevant dividend that such holder wishes to receive shares instead of cash in respect of all future dividends in respect of which a right of election is offered) shall send with, or following, such notification, forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and place at which, and the latest time by which, elections must be received in order to be effective.

The directors may on any occasion decide that rights of election shall only be made available subject to such exclusions, restrictions or other arrangements as they shall in their absolute discretion deem necessary or desirable in order to comply with legal or practical problems under the laws of, or the requirements of any recognised regulatory body or stock exchange in, any territory.

The dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been given) shall not be payable on Ordinary Shares in respect of which an election has been duly made ("the elected Ordinary Shares"). Instead, additional Ordinary Shares shall be allotted to the holders of the elected Ordinary Shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid. For such purpose the directors shall capitalise out of any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve or fund (including any share premium account or capital redemption reserve) or any of the profits which could otherwise have been applied in paying dividends in cash, as the directors 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 Ordinary Shares for allotment and distribution to the holders of the elected Ordinary Shares on that basis.

The directors shall not proceed with any election unless the Company has sufficient reserves or funds that may be capitalised to give effect to it after the basis of allotment is determined.

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 dividend in lieu of which they were allotted.

The directors may do all acts and things which they consider necessary or expedient to give effect to any such capitalisation, and may authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members interested into an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and incidental matters and any agreement so made shall be binding on all concerned.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

134. The directors may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company:
- (1) subject as provided in this article, resolve to capitalise any profits of the Company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of any reserve or fund of the Company (including any share premium account, capital redemption reserve, merger reserve or revaluation reserve);
 - (2) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the members in proportion to the nominal amounts of the shares (whether or not fully paid) held by them respectively which would (or in the case of treasury shares, which would if such shares were not held as treasury shares) entitle them to participate in a distribution of that sum if the shares were fully paid and the sum were then distributable and were distributed by way of dividend and apply such sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them respectively, or in paying up in full shares or debentures of the

Company of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot such shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those members or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other, but the share premium account, the capital redemption reserve, and any profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this article, only be applied in paying up shares to be allotted to members credited as fully paid;

- (3) resolve that any shares so allotted to any member in respect of a holding by him of any partly paid shares shall so long as such shares remain partly paid rank for dividend only to the extent that the latter shares rank for dividend;
- (4) make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or other fractional entitlements (or by ignoring fractions) or by payment in cash or otherwise as they think fit in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions (including provision whereby the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than to the members concerned);
- (5) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members concerned into an agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid, of any further shares to which they are entitled upon such capitalisation, any agreement made under such authority being binding on all such members; and
- (6) generally do all acts and things required to give effect to such resolution as aforesaid.

RECORD DATES

Company or directors may fix record dates for payment or distribution

Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any shares, the Company or the directors may fix a date as the record date by reference to which a dividend will be declared or paid or a distribution, allotment or issue made, and that date may be before, on or after the date on which the dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, paid or made. Where such a record date is fixed, references in these articles to a holder of shares or member to whom a dividend is to be paid or a distribution, allotment or issue is to be made shall be construed accordingly.

NOTICES AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

Requirements for writing

135. Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to these articles shall be in writing other than a notice calling a meeting of the directors which need not be in writing.

Methods of sending or supplying

136. (1) Any notice, document or information may (without prejudice to articles 139 and 140) be sent or supplied by the Company to any member either:
- (a) personally; or
 - (b) by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address or postal address given pursuant to article 136(4), or by leaving it at that address; or
 - (c) by sending it in electronic form to a person who has agreed (generally or specifically) that the notice, document or information may be sent or supplied in that form (and has not revoked that agreement); or
 - (d) by making it available on a website, provided that the requirements in paragraph (2) of this article and the provisions of the Acts are satisfied.
- (2) The requirements referred to in paragraph (1)(d) of this article are that:
- (a) the member has agreed (generally or specifically) that the notice, document or information may be sent or supplied to him by being made available on a website (and has not revoked that agreement), or the member has been asked by the Company to agree that the Company may send or supply notices, documents and information generally, or the notice, document or information in question, to him by making it available on a website and the

Company has not received a response within the period of 28 days beginning on the date on which the Company's request was sent and the member is therefore taken to have so agreed (and has not revoked that agreement);

- (b) the member is sent a notification of the presence of the notice, document or information on a website, the address of that website, the place on that website where it may be accessed, and how it may be accessed ("**notification of availability**");
 - (c) in the case of a notice of meeting, the notification of availability states that it concerns a notice of a company meeting, specifies the place, time and date of the meeting, and states whether it will be an annual general meeting; and
 - (d) the notice, document or information continues to be published on that website, in the case of a notice of meeting, throughout the period beginning with the date of the notification of availability and ending with the conclusion of the meeting and in all other cases throughout the period specified by any applicable provision of the Acts, or, if no such period is specified, throughout the period of 28 days beginning with the date on which the notification of availability is sent to the member, save that if the notice, document or information is made available for part only of that period then failure to make it available throughout that period shall be disregarded where such failure is wholly attributable to circumstances which it would not be reasonable to have expected the Company to prevent or avoid.
- (3) In the case of joint holders of a share:
- (a) it shall be sufficient for all notices, documents and other information to be sent or supplied to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register of members in respect of the joint holding (the "first named holder") only; and
 - (b) the agreement of the first named holder that notices, documents and information may be sent or supplied in electronic form or by being made available on a website shall be binding on all the joint holders.
- (4) A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom shall not be entitled to receive any notice, document or information from the Company unless he gives to the Company an address (not being an electronic address) within the United Kingdom at which notices, documents or information may be sent or supplied to him.
- (5) For the avoidance of doubt, the provisions of this article are subject to article 53.
- (6) The Company may at any time and at its sole discretion choose to send or supply notices, documents and information only in hard copy form to some or all members.

Deemed receipt of notice

137. A member present either in person or by proxy at any meeting of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which it was called.

Notice by reference to register of members

138. (1) Any notice to be given to a member may be given by reference to the register of members as it stands at any time within the period of 21 days before the notice is given; and no change in the register after that time shall invalidate the giving of the notice.
- (2) Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the register of members, has been given to the person from whom he derives his title; but this paragraph does not apply to a notice given under section 793 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notice when post not available

139. Where, by reason of any suspension or curtailment of postal services, the Company is unable effectively to give notice of a general meeting, the board may decide that the only persons to whom notice of the affected general meeting must be sent are: the directors; the Company's auditors; those members to whom notice to convene the general meeting can validly be sent by electronic means and those members to whom notification as to the availability of the notice of meeting on a website can validly be sent by electronic means. In any such case the Company shall also:

advertise the general meeting in at least two national daily newspapers published in the United Kingdom; and

send or supply a confirmatory copy of the notice to members in the same manner as it sends or supplies notices under article 136 if at least seven clear days before the meeting the posting of notices again becomes practicable.

Other notices and communications advertised in national newspaper

140. Any notice, document or information to be sent or supplied by the Company to the members or any of them, not being a notice of a general meeting, shall be sufficiently sent or supplied if sent or supplied by advertisement in at least one national daily newspaper published in the United Kingdom.

When notice or other communication deemed to have been received

141. Any notice, document or information sent or supplied by the Company to the members or any of them:

by post, shall be deemed to have been received 24 hours after the time at which the envelope containing the notice, document or information was posted unless it was sent by second class post, or there is only one class of post, or it was sent by air mail to an address outside the United Kingdom, in which case it shall be deemed to have been received 48 hours after it was posted. Proof that the envelope was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice, document or information was sent;

by being left at a member's registered address or postal address given pursuant to article 136(4), shall be deemed to have been received on the day it was left;

by electronic means, shall be deemed to have been received 24 hours after it was sent. Proof that a notice, document or information in electronic form was addressed to the electronic address provided by the member for the purpose of receiving communications from the Company shall be conclusive evidence that the notice, document or information was sent;

by making it available on a website, shall be deemed to have been received on the date on which notification of availability on the website is deemed to have been received in accordance with this article or, if later, the date on which it is first made available on the website;

by means of a relevant system, shall be deemed to have been received 24 hours after the Company or any sponsoring system-participant acting on the Company's behalf, sends the issuer-instruction relating to the notice, document or information;

by advertisement, shall be deemed to have been received on the day on which the advertisement appears.

Communications sent or supplied to persons entitled by transmission

142. (1) If a person who claims to be entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a holder or otherwise by operation of law supplies to the Company:
- (a) such evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show his title to the share; and
 - (b) an address within the United Kingdom at which notices, documents or information may be sent or supplied to such person,

- (c) then such person shall be entitled to have sent or supplied to him at such address any notice, document or information to which the relevant holder would have been entitled if the death or bankruptcy or any other event giving rise to an entitlement to the share by law had not occurred.
- (2) Until a person entitled to the share has complied with article 142(1), any notice, document or information may be sent or supplied to the relevant holder in any manner authorised by these articles, as if the death or bankruptcy or any other event giving rise to an entitlement to the share by law had not occurred. This shall apply whether or not the Company has notice of the death or bankruptcy or other event.

Power to stop sending communications to untraced members

143. If on three consecutive occasions notices, documents or information sent or supplied to a member have been returned undelivered, the member shall not be entitled to receive any subsequent notice, document or information until he has supplied to the Company (or its agent) a new registered address, or a postal address within the United Kingdom, or (without prejudice to article 136(4)) shall have informed the Company, in such manner as may be specified by the Company, of an electronic address. For the purposes of this article, references to notices, documents or information include references to a cheque or other instrument of payment; but nothing in this article shall entitle the Company to cease sending any cheque or other instrument of payment for any dividend, unless it is otherwise so entitled under these articles.

Validation of documents in electronic form

144. Where a document is required under these articles to be signed by a member or any other person, if the document is in electronic form, then in order to be valid the document must either:

incorporate the electronic signature, or personal identification details (which may be details previously allocated by the Company), of that member or other person, in such form as the directors may approve; or

be accompanied by such other evidence as the directors may require in order to be satisfied that the document is genuine.

The Company may designate mechanisms for validating any such document and a document not validated by the use of any such mechanisms shall be deemed as having not been received by the Company. In the case of any document or information relating to a meeting, an instrument of proxy or invitation to appoint a proxy, any validation requirements shall be specified in the relevant notice of meeting in accordance with articles 52 and 80.

ADMINISTRATION

Making and retention of minutes

145. The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose:
- of all appointments of officers made by the directors; and
- of all proceedings at meetings of the Company, of the holders of any class of shares in the Company, and of the directors, and of committees of the directors, including the names of the directors present at each such meeting.

Minutes shall be retained for at least ten years from the date of the appointment or meeting and shall be kept available for inspection in accordance with the Acts.

Inspection of accounts

146. Except as provided by statute or by order of the court or authorised by the directors or an ordinary resolution of the Company, no person is entitled to inspect any of the Company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a member.

Appointment of secretary

147. The secretary shall be appointed by the directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such other conditions as they think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them.

Use of the seal

148. The seal shall be used only by the authority of a resolution of the directors or of a committee of the directors. The directors may determine whether any instrument to which the seal is affixed shall be signed and, if it is to be signed, who shall sign it. Unless otherwise determined by the directors:

share certificates and, subject to the provisions of any instrument constituting the same, certificates issued under the seal in respect of any debentures or other securities, need not be signed and any signature may be applied to any such certificate by any mechanical or other means or may be printed on it; and

every other instrument to which the seal is affixed shall be signed by:

- (i) two directors of the Company; or
- (ii) one director and the secretary of the Company; or
- (iii) at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.

For this purpose an authorised person is any director of the Company or the secretary of the Company, or any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing instruments to which the seal is affixed.

Official seal for use abroad

149. The Company may have an official seal for use in any place abroad. Such a seal shall be used only by the authority of a resolution of the directors or of a committee of the directors.

Authentication of documents

150. Any director or the secretary or any person appointed by the board for the purpose shall have the power to authenticate any document affecting the constitution of the Company and any resolution passed at a general meeting or at a meeting of the board or any committee, and any book, record, document or account relating to the business of the Company, and to certify copies thereof or extracts therefrom as true copies or extracts. A document purporting to be a copy of any such resolution, or an extract from the minutes of any such meeting, which is certified as aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company upon the faith thereof that such resolution has been duly passed or as the case may be that any minute so extracted is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.

Destruction of documents

151. (1) The Company may destroy:
- (a) any instrument of transfer, after six years from the date on which it is registered;
 - (b) any dividend mandate or notification of change of name or address, after two years from the date on which it is recorded;
 - (c) any share certificate, after one year from the date on which it is cancelled; and
 - (d) any other document on the basis of which an entry in the register of members is made, after six years from the date on which it is made.
- (2) Any document referred to in paragraph (1) of this article may be destroyed earlier than the relevant date authorised by that paragraph, provided that a copy of the document (whether made electronically, by microfilm, by digital imaging or by any other means) has been made which is not destroyed before that date.

- (3) It shall be conclusively presumed in favour of the Company that every entry in the register of members purporting to have been made on the basis of a document destroyed in accordance with this article was duly and properly made, that every instrument of transfer so destroyed was duly registered, that every share certificate so destroyed was duly cancelled, and that every other document so destroyed was valid and effective in accordance with the particulars in the records of the Company, provided that:
- (a) this article shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties to it) to which the document might be relevant;
 - (b) nothing in this article shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document otherwise than in accordance with this article which would not attach to the Company in the absence of this article; and
 - (c) references in this article to the destruction of any document include references to the disposal of it in any manner.

Change of name

152. The Company may change its name by resolution of the directors.

WINDING UP

Winding up

153. If the Company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution and any other sanction required by law, divide among the members in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and may, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the members as he may with the like sanction determine, but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets upon which there is a liability.

INDEMNITY

Power to indemnify directors

154. (1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this article, 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;
 - (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;
 - (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,

and for this purpose an associated company means any body corporate which is or was a subsidiary of the Company or in which the Company or any subsidiary of the Company is or was interested.

- (2) This article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Acts or by any other provision of law.

SUBSCRIPTION SHARES

Subscription Rights

155. (1) A registered holder from time to time of a Subscription Share (a "**Subscription Shareholder**") shall have a right (a "**Subscription Right**") to subscribe in cash for one Ordinary Share on such date as the Directors shall determine from time to time (the "**Subscription Date**") at the Subscription Price. The Subscription Price payable on the Subscription Date shall be determined by the Directors from time to time. The Subscription Price shall be payable in full upon subscription.
- (2) Each Subscription Share shall have a Subscription Right to one Ordinary Share, but the Subscription Price will be subject to adjustment as provided in article 156 below. No fraction of an Ordinary Share will be issued on the exercise of Subscription Rights and no refund will be made to a Subscription Shareholder in respect of any part of the Subscription Price paid by that Subscription Shareholder which represents such a fraction (if any) provided that if the Subscription Rights represented by more than one Subscription Share are exercised by the same Subscription Shareholder on the Subscription Date then the number of Ordinary Shares to be issued to such Subscription Shareholder in relation to all such Subscription Shares exercised shall be aggregated and whether any fractions then arise shall be determined accordingly.
- (3) The Subscription Shares registered in a holder's name will be evidenced by a Subscription Share certificate issued by the Company and, in the case of Subscription Shares in uncertificated form, by means of any relevant computer- based system enabling title to units of a security to be evidenced and transferred without a written instrument (the "**Relevant Electronic System**"). The Company shall be under no obligation to issue a Subscription Share certificate to any person holding Subscription Shares in uncertificated form.
- (4) In order to exercise the Subscription Rights, in whole or in part, which are conferred by any Subscription Shares that are in certificated form, the Subscription Shareholder must lodge the relevant Subscription Share certificate(s) (or such other document as the Company may, in its discretion, accept) (a "**Certificated Subscription Notice**") at the office of the registrars for the time being of the Company (the "**Company's Registrars**") during the period of 30 days up to and including and by not later than 5.00p.m. on the Business Day before the Subscription Date, having completed the notice of exercise of Subscription Rights thereon (or by giving such other notice of exercise of Subscription Rights as the Company may, in its discretion, accept), accompanied by a remittance for the Subscription Price for the Ordinary Shares in respect of which the Subscription Rights are exercised. Once lodged, a Certificated Subscription Notice shall be irrevocable save with the consent of the directors. Compliance must also be made with any statutory and regulatory requirements for the time being applicable.
- (5) The Subscription Rights which are conferred by any Subscription Shares that are in uncertificated form on the Subscription Date shall be exercisable, in whole or in part, (and treated by the Company as exercised) on the Subscription Date if, during the period of 30 days up to and including and by not later than 5.00p.m. on the Business Day before the Subscription Date, (i) an Uncertificated Subscription Notice is received as referred to below and (ii) a remittance for the aggregate Subscription Price for the Ordinary Shares in respect of which the Subscription Rights are being exercised is received by the Company or by such person as it may require for these purposes in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the directors (subject always to the facilities and requirements of the Relevant Electronic System concerned). For these purposes, an "Uncertificated Subscription Notice" shall mean a properly authenticated dematerialised instruction and/or other instruction or notification received by the Company or by such person as it may require for these purposes in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the directors (subject always to the regulations and facilities and requirements of the Relevant Electronic System). The

directors may, in addition but subject to the regulations and facilities and requirements of the Relevant Electronic System, determine when any such properly authenticated dematerialised instruction and/or other instruction or notification and any such remittance is to be treated as received by the Company or by such person as it may require for these purposes. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the effect of the Uncertificated Subscription Notice may be such as to divest the holder of the Subscription Shares concerned of the power to transfer such Subscription Shares to another person. Once lodged, an Uncertificated Subscription Notice shall be irrevocable save with the consent of the directors. Compliance must also be made with any statutory and regulatory requirements for the time being applicable.

- (6) Ordinary Shares to be issued pursuant to the exercise of Subscription Rights which are conferred by any Subscription Shares that are in certificated form will be allotted not later than 14 days after and with effect from the Subscription Date and certificates in respect of such Ordinary Shares will be despatched (at the risk of the person(s) entitled thereto) not later than 28 days after the Subscription Date to the person(s) in whose name(s) the Subscription Share is registered at the date of exercise (and, if more than one, to the first-named, which shall be sufficient despatch for all) or (subject as provided by law and to the payment of stamp duty reserve tax or any like tax as may be applicable) to such other persons (not being more than four in number) as may be named in the form of nomination available for the purpose from the Company's Registrars (and, if more than one, to the first-named, which shall be sufficient despatch for all).
- (7) Ordinary Shares to be issued pursuant to the exercise of Subscription Rights which are conferred by Subscription Shares that are in uncertificated form will be allotted not later than 14 days after and with effect from the Subscription Date and the Company shall procure that the appropriate instructions are given to enable such Ordinary Shares to be evidenced by means of the Relevant Electronic System as a holding of the person(s) in whose name(s) the Subscription Shares in respect of which Subscription Rights have been exercised were registered as at the date of such exercise or (subject as provided by law, to the payment of stamp duty reserve tax or any like tax as may be applicable, to such terms and conditions as the directors may from time to time prescribe for this purpose and to the facilities and requirements of the Relevant Electronic System) to such other person(s) (not being more than four in number) as may be named in the properly authenticated dematerialised instruction and/or other instruction or notification in such form.
- (8) For the avoidance of doubt, unless the directors otherwise determine or unless the regulations or the facilities or requirements of the Relevant Electronic System otherwise require, the Ordinary Shares issued on the exercise of any Subscription Rights shall be issued in certificated form where such Subscription Rights were conferred by Subscription Shares which were held in certificated form or in uncertificated form where such Subscription Rights were conferred by Subscription Shares which were held in uncertificated form.
- (9) Ordinary Shares allotted pursuant to the exercise of Subscription Rights will not rank for any dividends or other distributions declared, paid or made on the Ordinary Shares by reference to a record date prior to the Subscription Date but, subject thereto, will rank in full for all dividends and other distributions declared, paid or made on the Ordinary Shares and otherwise will rank *pari passu* in all other respects with the Ordinary Shares in issue at the Subscription Date, provided that, on any allotment falling to be made pursuant to article 156(7) below, the Ordinary Shares to be allotted shall not rank for any dividend or other distribution declared, paid or made by reference to a record date prior to the date of actual allotment.
- (10) For so long as the Ordinary Shares are admitted to listing on the Official List and to trading on the London Stock Exchange, it is the intention of the Company to apply to the FCA and to the London Stock Exchange for the Ordinary Shares allotted pursuant to any exercise of Subscription Rights to be admitted to the Official List and to trading on the London Stock Exchange respectively and, if such an application is made the Company, will use all reasonable endeavours to obtain the admissions pursuant thereto not later than 28 days after the Subscription Date.

- (11) The Subscription Shares and the Ordinary Shares arising on the exercise of Subscription Rights will not be registered under the Securities Act and the relevant exemptions will not be obtained from the securities commission or similar regulatory authority of any province of Canada. The Ordinary Shares and Subscription Shares may not be offered, sold, renounced, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, in Canada or the United States or to any citizen or resident of Canada (a "**Canadian Person**") or to any US Person or to or for the benefit of Canadian Person or US Person. Persons subscribing for Ordinary Shares in connection with the exercise of Subscription Rights shall (unless the relevant Ordinary Shares can lawfully be allotted to them) be deemed to represent and warrant to the Company that they are not Canadian Persons or US Persons and that they are not subscribing for such Ordinary Shares for the account of any Canadian Person or US Person and are not subscribing with a view to the re-offer or re-sale of such Ordinary Shares, directly or indirectly, in Canada or the United States and will not offer, sell, renounce, pledge, transfer or deliver, directly or indirectly, such Ordinary Shares in Canada or the United States or to or for the benefit of any Canadian Person or US Person.
- (12) The exercise of Subscription Rights by any Subscription Shareholder who is a US Person or a Canadian Person or the right of such a Subscription Shareholder to receive the Ordinary Shares falling to be issued to them following the exercise of their Subscription Rights, will be subject to such other requirements, conditions, restrictions, limitations or prohibitions as the Company may at any time impose, in its sole discretion, for the purpose of complying with the securities laws of the United States (including, without limitation, the Securities Act, the Investment Company Act and any rules or regulations promulgated under or pursuant to the Securities Act or the Investment Company Act).

Adjustments of Subscription Rights

156. The Subscription Price shall from time to time be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of this article 156 and the Company shall not take any of the actions which would require such an adjustment unless there shall be available for issue sufficient Subscription Share and Ordinary Share capital to implement such adjustment and to satisfy in full all Subscription Rights remaining exercisable without the need for passing any further resolutions of Shareholders provided that in no event shall the Subscription Price be lower than the nominal value of an Ordinary Share:
- (1) if and whenever there shall be an alteration in the nominal amount of the Ordinary Shares as a result of a consolidation or sub-division, the Subscription Price in force immediately prior to such alteration shall be adjusted by multiplying it by a fraction of which the numerator shall be the nominal amount of one such Ordinary Share immediately after such alteration and the denominator shall be the nominal amount of one such Ordinary Share immediately prior to such alteration, and such adjustment shall become effective on the date the alteration takes effect;
- (2) if and whenever the Company shall allot to holders of Ordinary Shares any Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation of reserves or profits (other than Ordinary Shares paid up out of distributable reserves and issued in lieu of a cash dividend), the Subscription Price in force immediately prior to such allotment shall be adjusted by multiplying it by a fraction of which the numerator shall be the aggregate nominal amount of the issued Ordinary Shares immediately before such allotment and the denominator shall be the aggregate nominal amount of the issued and allotted Ordinary Shares immediately after such allotment and such adjustment shall become effective as at the date of allotment of such Ordinary Shares;
- (3) if on a date (or by reference to a record date) on or before the Subscription Date, the Company makes any offer or invitation (whether by way of rights issue or otherwise but not being an offer to which article 156(9) below applies or an offer made in connection with scrip dividend arrangements) to the holders of the Ordinary Shares, or any offer or invitation (not being an offer to which article 157(7) below applies) is made to such holders otherwise than by the Company, then the Company shall, so far as it is able, procure that at the same time the same offer or invitation is made to the then Subscription Shareholders as if their Subscription Rights had been exercisable and had been exercised on the date immediately

preceding the record date for such offer or invitation on the terms (subject to any adjustment made previously pursuant to articles 156(1) to (6)) on which the same could have been exercised on that date, provided that, if the directors so resolve in the case of any such offer or invitation made by the Company, the Company shall not be required to procure that the same offer or invitation is made to the then Subscription Shareholders but the Subscription Price shall be adjusted (i) in the case of an offer of Ordinary Shares for subscription by way of rights (a "**Rights Offer**") at a price less than the market price of an Ordinary Share at the date of announcement of the terms of the offer, by multiplying the Subscription Price by a fraction of which the numerator is the number of Ordinary Shares in issue on the date of such announcement plus the number of Ordinary Shares which the aggregate amount payable for the total number of Ordinary Shares comprised in such rights issue would purchase at such market price and the denominator is the number of Ordinary Shares in issue on the date of such announcement plus the aggregate number of Ordinary Shares offered for subscription; (ii) in the case of a Rights Offer at a price less than the net asset value of an Ordinary Share at the date of announcement of the terms of the offer, or such other date as may be specified for this purpose by the Board, the formula in (i) shall apply save that the references to market price shall be substituted by references to net asset value and (iii) in any other case, in such manner as the independent financial advisers appointed by the Board shall report in writing to be fair and reasonable. Any such adjustments shall become effective, in the case of (i) and (ii) above, as at the date of allotment of the Ordinary Shares which are the subject of the offer or invitation and, in the case of (iii) above, as at the date determined by the independent financial advisers appointed by the Board. For the purposes of this article 156, and for the purposes of articles 157 and 158 below, "**market price**" shall mean the average of the middle market quotations (as derived from the Official List) for one Ordinary Share for the five consecutive dealing days ending on the dealing day immediately preceding the day on which the market price is to be ascertained, making an appropriate adjustment if the Ordinary Shares to be issued pursuant to the offer or invitation do not rank, on some or all of the relevant dealing days, pari passu as to dividends or other distributions with the Ordinary Shares in issue on those days and "**net asset value**" shall mean the value of the Company's assets (excluding revenue items for the current financial year) minus all prior charges at their par value and the costs of the Rights Offer;

- (4) no adjustment will be made to the Subscription Price pursuant to article 156(1), (2) or (3) above (other than by reason of a consolidation of Ordinary Shares as referred to in article 156(1) above) if it would result in an increase in the Subscription Price and, in any event, no adjustment will be made if such adjustment would (taken together with the amount of any adjustment carried forward under the provisions of this article 156(4)) be less than 1 per cent of the Subscription Price then in force and on any adjustment the adjusted Subscription Price will be rounded down to the nearest whole penny. Any adjustment not so made and any amount by which the Subscription Price is rounded down will be carried forward and taken into account in any subsequent adjustment;
- (5) whenever the Subscription Price is adjusted as provided in accordance with articles 156(1) to (4) above (other than by reason of a consolidation of Ordinary Shares as referred to in article 156(1) above), the Company shall issue, for no payment, additional Subscription Shares, registered as fully paid, to each Subscription Shareholder at the same time as such adjustment takes effect. The number of additional Subscription Shares to which a Subscription Shareholder will be entitled shall be the number of existing Subscription Shares held by them multiplied by the fraction $(A-B)/B$ where A = the Subscription Price which would have been payable if the Subscription Rights had been exercisable and had been exercised immediately prior to the relevant adjustment pursuant to articles 156(1) to (4) above and B = the Subscription Price as adjusted pursuant to articles 156(1) to (4) above. Fractions of Subscription Shares will not be allotted to holders of Subscription Shares but all such fractions will be aggregated and, if practicable, sold in the market. The net proceeds will be paid to the Subscription Shareholders entitled thereto at the risk of such persons, save that amounts of less than £5.00 will be retained for the benefit of the Company. Subscription Share certificates relating to such additional Subscription Shares will be issued within 21 days of the said adjustment taking effect or the Company will procure that appropriate instructions are given to enable the adjustment to be made to the Subscription Shareholder's

holding of Subscription Shares in the Relevant Electronic System The directors shall, and are hereby authorised to, capitalise any part of the amount then standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts (whether or not the same would lawfully be distributable by way of cash dividend) or to the credit of the share premium account, capital redemption reserve, profit and loss account or otherwise available for the purpose and the same shall be applied in paying up in full at par the additional Subscription Shares so created and to be issued as provided in this article 156(5). Any restrictions and limitations in the articles relating to capitalisation issues generally shall not apply to any capitalisation or creation or issue of shares pursuant to this article 156(5);

- (6) whenever the Subscription Price is adjusted in accordance with this paragraph (6) by reason of a consolidation of Ordinary Shares as referred to in article 156(1) above, the number of Ordinary Shares into which each holder of Subscription Shares is entitled to convert such Subscription Shares will be reduced accordingly; and
- (7) the Company shall give notice to holders of Subscription Shares within 28 days of any adjustment made pursuant to articles 156(1) to (6) above, which will be notified through a regulatory information service.
- (8) if a holder of Subscription Shares shall become entitled to exercise their Subscription Rights pursuant to article 157(7) below, the Subscription Price payable on such exercise (but not otherwise) shall be reduced by an amount determined by the independent financial advisers appointed by the Board in accordance with the following formula:

$$A = (B+C) - D$$

where:

A = the reduction in the Subscription Price;

B = the Subscription Price which would, but for the provisions of this article 156(8), be applicable (subject to any adjustments previously made pursuant to articles 156(1) to (6) above) if the Subscription Rights were exercisable on the date on which the Company shall become aware as provided in article 157(7) below;

C = the average of the middle market quotations (as derived from the Official List) for one Subscription Share for the 5 consecutive dealing days ending on the dealing day immediately preceding the date of the announcement of the offer referred to in article 157(7) below (or, where such offer is a revised offer, the original offer) or, if applicable and earlier, the date of the first announcement of the intention to make such offer or original offer or of the possibility of the same being made; and

D = the average of the middle market quotations (as derived from the Official List) for one Ordinary Share for the 5 consecutive dealing days ending on the dealing day immediately preceding the date of the announcement of the offer referred to in article 157(7) below (or, where such offer is a revised offer, the original offer) or, if applicable and earlier, the date of the first announcement of the intention to make such offer or original offer or of the possibility of the same being made,

provided that:

- (i) if the application of the above formula would, in the absence of this proviso (i), have reduced the Subscription Price to below the nominal value of an Ordinary Share, the number of Ordinary Shares into which a Subscription Share may convert pursuant to article 157(7) below shall be adjusted in such manner as the independent financial advisers appointed by the Board shall report to be appropriate to achieve the same economic result for the Subscription Shareholders as if the Subscription Price had been reduced without regard to this proviso (i); and
- (ii) no adjustment shall be made to the Subscription Price where the value of D exceeds the aggregate value of B and C in the above formula.

The notice required to be given by the Company under article 157(7) below shall give details of any reduction in the Subscription Price pursuant to this article 157(8);

- (9) for the purpose of determining whether article 157(9) below shall apply and accordingly whether each holder of a Subscription Share is to be treated as if their Subscription Rights had been exercisable and had been exercised as therein provided, the Subscription Price which would have been payable on such exercise shall be reduced by an amount determined by the independent financial advisers appointed by the Board in accordance with the following formula:

$$A = (B+C) - D$$

where:

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A = the reduction in the Subscription Price;

B = the Subscription Price which would, but for the provisions of this article 156(9), be applicable (subject to any adjustments previously made pursuant to articles 156(1) to (6) above) if the Subscription Rights were exercisable on the date on which the order or the effective resolution referred to in that article shall be made or passed (as the case may be);

C = the average of the middle market quotations (as derived from the Official List) for one Subscription Share for the 5 consecutive dealing days ending on the dealing day immediately preceding the earliest of the following dates: (i) the date of an announcement by the Board of its intention to convene a general meeting for the purpose of passing a resolution, or to present a petition for a court order, to wind-up the Company, (ii) the date of the notice of a general meeting convened for the purpose of passing a resolution to wind up the Company,

(ii) the date of commencement of the winding-up of the Company by the court; and (iv) the date of suspension by the Relevant Exchange of dealings in the Subscription Shares prior to the making of any such announcement by the Board; and

D = the amount (as determined by the independent financial advisers appointed by the Board) of the assets available for distribution in the liquidation of the Company in respect of each Ordinary Shares, taking into account for this purpose the Ordinary Shares which would arise on exercise of all the Subscription Rights and the Subscription Price which would be payable on the exercise of such Subscription Rights (subject to any adjustments previously made pursuant to articles 156(1) to (6) above but ignoring any adjustment to be made pursuant to this article 156(9)), provided that no adjustment shall be made to the Subscription Price where the value of D exceeds the aggregate value of B and C in the above formula; and

- (10) where an event which gives or may give rise to an adjustment to the Subscription Price occurs whether in such proximity in time to another such event or otherwise in circumstances such that the Company in its absolute discretion determines that the foregoing provisions need to be operated subject to some modification in order to give a result which is fair and reasonable in all the circumstances such modification shall be made in the operation of the foregoing provisions as may be advised by the independent financial advisers appointed by the Board to be in their opinion appropriate in order to give such a result.

Other Provisions

157. So long as any Subscription Rights remain capable of exercise:

- (1) the Company shall not (except with the sanction of a special resolution of the Subscription Shareholders):
- (i) subject to article 157(10) below make any distribution of capital profits or capital reserves except by means of a capitalisation issue in the form of fully paid Ordinary Shares;
 - (ii) subject to article 158 below, issue securities by way of capitalisation of profits or reserves except fully paid Ordinary Shares issued to the holders

of its Ordinary Shares pro rata to their existing holdings or at the election of the holders of Ordinary Shares instead of cash in respect of all or part of a dividend or dividends; or

- (iii) on or by reference to a record date falling within the period of six weeks ending on the Subscription Date, make any such allotment as is referred to in article 156(2) above or any such offer or invitation as is referred to in article 156(3) above (except by extending to the Subscription Shareholders any such offer or invitation);
- (2) subject to article 158 below, the Company shall not (except with the sanction of a special resolution of the Subscription Shareholders) in any way modify the rights attached to its existing Ordinary Shares as a class, or create or issue any new class of equity share capital (as defined in section 548 of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable) except for Ordinary Shares which carry, as compared with the rights attached to the existing Ordinary Shares, rights which are not more advantageous as regards voting, dividend or return of capital (same as to the date from which such new Ordinary Shares shall rank for dividends or distributions), provided that nothing herein shall restrict the right of the Company to increase, consolidate or sub-divide its share capital;
- (3) the Company shall not issue any Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation of profits or reserves nor make any such offer as is referred to in article 156(3) if, in either case, the Company would on any subsequent exercise of the Subscription Rights be obliged to issue Ordinary Shares at a discount to nominal value;
- (4) the Company shall not (except with the sanction of a special resolution of the holders of the Subscription Shares or for a reduction not involving any payment to Shareholders) reduce any of its share capital, any uncalled or unpaid liability in respect of any of its share capital or any of its non-distributable reserves provided that the Company shall not be restricted by this article 157(4) from reducing its share capital and from cancelling or reducing any other non-distributable reserve in connection with, or from making, any purchase of Ordinary Shares at prices below the net asset value per Ordinary Share as envisaged by article 157(10) below or (ii) Subscription Shares as envisaged by article 160 below;
- (5) the Company shall not (except with the sanction of a special resolution of the holders of the Subscription Shares) change its financial year end from 30 November (except to a date falling within seven days before or after 30 November);
- (6) the Company shall not grant (or agree to grant) any option in respect of, or create any rights of conversion for, any Ordinary Shares, the nominal amount of which, together with the aggregate nominal amount of any Ordinary Shares over which options or rights of conversion (including those of the Subscription Shares) shall be subsisting at the date of such grant or creation, would exceed in the aggregate 20 per cent. of the nominal amount of the Ordinary Shares (excluding any treasury shares) then in issue, nor (except with the sanction of a special resolution of the Subscription Shareholders) will the Company grant (or offer or agree to grant) any such option in respect of, or create any such rights of conversion for, or issue any securities or loan capital carrying rights of conversion into, Ordinary Shares if the price at which any such option or right is exercisable is lower than the Subscription Price for the time being;
- (7) subject as provided in article 157(8) below, if at any time an offer is made to all holders of Ordinary Shares (or all such holders other than the offeror and/or any company controlled by the offeror and/or persons acting in concert with the offeror) to acquire the whole or any part of the issued share capital of the Company and the Company becomes aware on or before the Subscription Date that as a result of such offer the right to cast a majority of the votes which may ordinarily be cast on a poll at a general meeting of the Company has or will become vested in the offeror and/or such companies or persons as aforesaid, the Company shall give notice to the Subscription Shareholders of such vesting or pending vesting within 14 days of its becoming so aware, and each such Subscription Shareholder shall be entitled, at any time within the period of 30 days immediately following the date of such notice, to exercise their Subscription Rights on the terms (subject to any adjustments pursuant to articles 156(1) to (6) and subject to article 156(8) above) on which the same could have been

exercised if they had been exercisable and had been exercised on the date on which the Company shall become aware as aforesaid. The publication of a scheme of arrangement under sections 895 to 901 of the Companies Act 2006 providing for the acquisition by any person of the whole or any part of the issued share capital of the Company shall be deemed to be the making of an offer for the purposes of this article 157(7) and reference herein to such an offer shall be read and construed accordingly;

(8) if under any offer as referred to in article 157(7) above the consideration shall consist solely of the issue of Ordinary Shares of the offeror and the offeror shall make available to Subscription Shareholders an offer of securities to subscribe for Ordinary Shares in the offeror in exchange for the Subscription Shares, which the independent financial advisers appointed by the Board shall consider to be fair and reasonable (having regard to the terms of the offer and any other circumstances which may appear to such independent financial advisers to be relevant), then a Subscription Shareholder shall not have the right to exercise their Subscription Rights on the basis referred to in article 157(7) above and, subject to the offer referred to in article 157(7) above becoming or being declared wholly unconditional and the offeror being in a position to acquire compulsorily the whole of the then issued share capital of the Company not already owned by it or its associates, any Director shall be irrevocably authorised as attorney for the holders of Subscription Shares who have not accepted the offer of securities to subscribe for Ordinary Shares in the offeror in exchange for the relevant securities:

- (i) to execute a transfer of the Subscription Shares held by such holders in favour of the offeror in respect of Subscription Shares which are in certificated form (or to take or procure the taking of such action as shall be required in accordance with and subject to the CREST Regulations and the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned, in respect of Subscription Shares which are in uncertificated form) in consideration of the issue of securities to subscribe for Ordinary Shares in the offeror as aforesaid whereupon all the Subscription Shares shall lapse; and
- (ii) to do such acts and things as may be necessary or appropriate in connection therewith including to take account of the fact that Subscription Shares may be held in uncertificated form;

(9) if:

- (i) an order is made or an effective resolution is passed for winding-up the Company (except for the purpose of reconstruction, amalgamation or unitisation on terms sanctioned by a special resolution of the Subscription Shareholders); and
- (ii) if in such winding-up and on the basis that all Subscription Rights then unexercised had been exercised in full and the Subscription Price in respect thereof at the Subscription Date had been received in full by the Company there would be a surplus available for distribution amongst the holders of the Ordinary Shares, including for this purpose the Ordinary Shares which would arise on exercise of all the Subscription Rights (taking into account any adjustments pursuant to articles 156(1) to (6) and 156(8) above), which surplus would, on such basis, exceed in respect of each Ordinary Share a sum equal to such Subscription Price,

each Subscription Shareholder shall be treated as if immediately before the date of such order or resolution (as the case may be) his Subscription Rights had been exercisable and had been exercised in full on the terms (subject to any adjustments pursuant to articles 156(1) to (6) and 156(8) above) on which the same could have been exercised if they had been exercisable and had been exercised in full but at any reduced Subscription Price immediately before the date of such order or resolution (as the case may be), and shall accordingly be entitled to receive out of the assets available in the liquidation *pari passu* with the holders of the Ordinary Shares such sum as they would have received had they been the holder of the Ordinary Shares to which they would have become entitled by virtue of such

subscription after deducting a sum per Ordinary Share equal to the Subscription Price (subject to any adjustments pursuant to articles 156(1) to (6) and 156(8) above). Subject to the foregoing, all Subscription Rights shall lapse on liquidation of the Company; and

- (10) notwithstanding articles 157(1) to (9) above, the Company may, without the sanction of a special resolution of the Subscription Shareholders:
- (i) purchase any of its own equity share capital (whether by tender, by private treaty or through the market);
 - (ii) hold its Ordinary Shares in treasury (for the purposes of The Companies (Acquisition of Own Shares) (Treasury Shares) Regulations 2003) and sell any such Ordinary Shares held in treasury; and
 - (iii) effect a reduction in its share premium account or capital redemption reserve unless prohibited by article 157(4) above.

Issue of C Shares

158. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of article 157 above, a Qualifying C Share Issue (as defined in article 158(2) below) shall not constitute a modification, alteration or abrogation of the rights attached to the Subscription Shares (and shall not require the sanction of a special resolution of the Subscription Shareholders) even though it may involve modification of the rights attached to the existing Ordinary Shares of the Company or the creation or issue of a new class of equity share capital if the directors are of the opinion (having regard to all the circumstances) that such issue should not have any material dilutive effect on the Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share.
- (2) For this purpose, a "Qualifying C Share Issue" means an issue by the Company of shares which will, within one year of the date of issue thereof, be converted into Ordinary Shares ranking *pari passu* in all respects with the Ordinary Shares then in issue (other than, if the case requires, as regards dividends or other distributions declared, paid or made in respect of the financial year in which the conversion takes place) and may include the issue in connection therewith of Subscription Shares (whether on the same terms and conditions as the Subscription Shares or otherwise) and any matters reasonably incidental to the process by which such shares are converted into Ordinary Shares, including but not limited to the creation, issue, sub-division, consolidation, redesignation, purchase, redemption or cancellation of any share capital of the Company, including share capital with preferred or deferred rights.

Modification of Rights

159. All or any of the rights for the time being attached to the Subscription Shares may from time to time (whether or not the Company is being wound up) be altered or abrogated with the sanction of a special resolution of the Subscription Shareholders.

Purchase

160. The Company and its subsidiaries (if any) shall have the right to purchase Subscription Shares in the market, by tender or by private treaty, but: such purchases will be limited to the maximum price per Subscription Share in the Listing Rules from time to time applicable to equity securities; and if such purchases are by tender, such tender will be available to all Subscription Shareholders alike, subject only to such exclusions as may be necessary or desirable to take account of the relevant legal or regulatory restrictions in any relevant jurisdiction.

All Subscription Shares so purchased shall forthwith be cancelled and shall not be available for re-issue or resale.

Transfer

161. Each Subscription Share will be in registered form and will be transferable:

- (a) in the case of Subscription Shares held in certificated form, by an instrument of transfer in any usual or common form, or in any other form which may be approved by the directors; and
- (b) in the case of Subscription Shares held in uncertificated form, by giving the appropriate instructions for transfer by means of the Relevant Electronic System.

No transfer of a fraction of a Subscription Share may be effected.

General

162. (1) The Company will, concurrently with the issue of the same to the holders of the Ordinary Shares, send to each Subscription Shareholder (or, in the case of joint holders, to the first named) a copy of each published annual report and accounts of the Company (or such abbreviated or summary financial statement sent to holders of Ordinary Shares in lieu thereof), together with all documents required by law to be annexed thereto, and a copy of every other statement, notice or circular issued by the Company to holders of Ordinary Shares.
- (2) For the purposes of these conditions, "**special resolution of the Subscription Shareholders**" means a resolution proposed at a meeting of the Subscription Shareholders duly convened and quorate and passed by a majority consisting of not less than three-fourths of the votes cast, whether on a show of hands or on a poll.
- (3) Subject as provided in article 161, the provisions of the articles relating to notice of meetings, untraced members, lost certificates and the registration, transfer and transmission of Ordinary Shares shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to the Subscription Shares as if they were Ordinary Shares.
- (4) Any determination or adjustment made pursuant to these terms and conditions by the independent financial advisers appointed by the Board shall be made by them as experts and not as arbitrators and any such determination or adjustment made by them shall be final and binding on the Company and each of the Subscription Shareholders.
- (5) Any references in these particulars to a statutory provision shall include that provision as from time to time modified or re-enacted.
- (6) Subject to article 157(9) above, Subscription Shares carry no right to any dividend or other distribution by the Company and (save to the extent that the directors elect in connection with an exercise of Subscription Share Rights as provided in article 162(10)) below) no right to be redeemed (although the Company may elect to purchase Subscription Shares pursuant to article 159). Subscription Shareholders are not entitled to attend or vote at meetings of Shareholders and, save as provided in article 157(9) above, have no right to share in any surplus in the event of liquidation beyond the right to be repaid the sum of one penny, being the nominal value of each Subscription Share (in respect of which conversion rights have not been exercised) held (which rights rank immediately after the rights of the Shareholders to be repaid the nominal value of 25 pence for each Ordinary Share).
- (7) Within seven days following the Subscription Date the Company shall appoint a trustee (the "Subscription Trustee") who, provided that in such trustee's opinion the net proceeds of sale after deduction of all costs and expenses incurred by such trustee will exceed the costs of exercising the Subscription Rights, shall within the period of 14 days following the Subscription Date, either:
- (i) exercise all the Subscription Rights which shall not have been exercised on the terms on which the same could have been exercised on the Subscription Date and sell in the market the Ordinary Shares resulting from such exercise; or
 - (ii) (if it appears to the Subscription Trustee that doing so is likely to realise greater net proceeds for Subscription Shareholders) accept any offer available to Subscription Shareholders for the purchase of the outstanding Subscription Shares.

The Subscription Trustee shall distribute pro rata the proceeds of any such sale or acceptance of any such offer less, in either case, such costs of exercising the Subscription Rights and such other costs and expenses to the persons entitled thereto at the risk of such persons within 56 days of the Subscription Date, provided that entitlements of under £5.00 shall be retained for the benefit of the Company. If the Subscription Trustee shall not exercise the Subscription Rights within the period of 14 days following the Subscription Date as set out in this article 162(7) (and such trustee's decision in respect thereof shall, in the absence of unreasonableness, be final and binding on all holders of outstanding Subscription Shares), all Subscription Rights shall lapse.

- (8) The Company shall, in its discretion, as an alternative to the procedures in article 162(7) have the right to make a payment to the holder of each outstanding Subscription Share of an amount equal to the directors' best estimate of the amount which would be received by Subscription Shareholders were such procedures to be followed and upon making such payment the Subscription Shares shall lapse.
- (9) The Subscription Trustee shall have no liability of any nature whatsoever where such trustee has acted honestly and reasonably and shall have no responsibility for the safe custody of, or to earn any interest on, any unpaid or unclaimed money.
- (10) The Company shall give effect to Subscription Rights in accordance with this article 162(10) or in such other manner as may be authorised by law. For the purposes of this article 162(10) the "Relevant Shares" shall mean those Subscription Shares in respect of which Subscription Rights are exercised.
 - (a) To enable such subscription to be effected, the directors may determine to redeem at par the Relevant Shares on the Subscription Date out of profits of the Company which would otherwise be available for dividend. In the event that the directors determine to redeem the same at par out of such profits, a Relevant Share shall confer upon the holder thereof the right to subscribe for, and shall authorise the secretary of the Company (or any other person appointed for the purpose by the directors) to subscribe as agent on such holder's behalf for, one Ordinary Share at such price as shall represent the aggregate of:
 - (i) the Subscription Price; and
 - (ii) the amount of the redemption moneys to which the holder is entitled, and, in any such case, the Certificated Subscription Notice or Uncertificated Subscription Notice (as the case may be, a "Subscription Notice") given by such holder shall be deemed irrevocably to authorise and instruct such agent to apply the redemption moneys payable to such holder in subscribing for such Ordinary Shares at such price.
 - (b) To enable such subscription to be effected, the directors may determine to redeem at par the Relevant Shares on the Subscription Date out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of Ordinary Shares. In the event that the directors determine to redeem the same at par out of such proceeds, a Relevant Share shall confer upon the holder thereof the right to subscribe for, and shall authorise the secretary of the company (or any other person appointed for the purpose by the directors) to subscribe as agent on such holder's behalf for, one Ordinary Share at such price as shall represent the aggregate of:
 - (i) the Subscription Price; and
 - (ii) the amount of the redemption moneys to which the holder is entitled and, in any such case, the Subscription Notice given by such holder shall be deemed irrevocably to authorise and instruct such agent to apply the redemption moneys payable to such holder in subscribing for such Ordinary Shares at such price.

- (c) To enable such subscription to be effected, the directors may determine to effect such subscription by means of a consolidation and sub-division of the Relevant Shares. In such case the requisite consolidation and sub-division shall be effected by consolidating into one share all the Relevant Shares held by any holder or joint holders and in respect of which a Subscription Notice shall have been given in respect of the Subscription Date (treating holdings of the same holders or joint holders in certificated form and uncertificated form as separate holdings, unless the directors otherwise determine) and, if the directors so determine, any Ordinary Shares allotted to such holder or joint holder pursuant to article 162(10)(e) and converting (and, if necessary, sub-dividing) such consolidated share into Ordinary Shares of 5p each (or such other nominal amount as may be appropriate as a result of any consolidation or sub-division of Ordinary Shares) of which one share for every complete 5p (or such other nominal amount as may be appropriate as a result of any consolidation or sub-division of Ordinary Shares) of the nominal amount of the consolidated share shall be Ordinary Shares (fractional entitlements to an Ordinary Share being disregarded) and the balance (if any) of such consolidated share shall be deferred Ordinary Shares ("Deferred Shares") which shall carry the limited rights set out in the articles and article 163 but in particular will be capable of being redeemed by the Company without further authorisation.
 - (d) In relation to any Relevant Shares that are to be redeemed in accordance with articles 162(10)(a) or 162(10)(b) and that are, on the Subscription Date, in uncertificated form, the directors shall be entitled in their absolute discretion to determine the procedures for the redemption of such Relevant Shares (subject always to the facilities and requirements of the Relevant Electronic System). Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the procedures for the redemption of any such Relevant Shares may involve or include the sending by the Company or by any person on its behalf of an issuer instruction to the operator of Relevant Electronic System requesting or requiring the deletion of any computer based entries in the relevant system concerned that relate to the holding of the Relevant Shares concerned, and/or the Company may, if the directors so determine (by notice in writing to the holder concerned), require the holder of the Relevant Shares concerned to change the form of the Relevant Shares from uncertificated form to certificated form prior to the Subscription Date.
 - (e) To enable any subscription to be effected in accordance with this article 162(10) the directors are authorised to capitalise any part of the amount then standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts (whether or not the same would lawfully be distributable by way of cash dividend) or to the credit of the share premium account, capital redemption reserve, profit and loss account or otherwise available for the purpose and the same shall be applied in paying up in full at par shares to be allotted and issued, credited as fully paid, to and amongst the holders of the Subscription Shares exercising their Subscription Rights in accordance with their respective entitlements. Any restrictions and limitations in the articles relating to capitalisation issues generally shall not apply to any capitalisation or creation or issue of shares pursuant to this article 162(10).
 - (f) Where the Subscription Rights attaching to any Subscription Shares have lapsed in accordance with the provisions of the articles, such Subscription Shares will be reclassified as Deferred Shares.
- (11) The directors may make such arrangements or regulations (if any) as they may from time to time in their absolute discretion think fit in relation to the evidencing, issue, conversion and transfer of uncertificated Subscription Shares, the payment of any monies in respect of uncertificated Subscription Shares and otherwise for the purpose of implementing and/or supplementing the provisions of the articles and the CREST Regulations and the facilities

and requirements of the relevant system concerned; and such arrangements and regulations (as the case may be) shall have the same effect as if set out in the articles.

Deferred Shares

163. (1) In the case of a conversion effected by means of consolidation and sub-division as provided in article 162(10)(c), the Deferred Shares arising as a result thereof, or otherwise on the lapse of Subscription Rights, shall on a return of assets in a winding-up entitle the holder only to the repayment of the amounts paid up on such shares after repayment of the capital paid up on the Ordinary Shares, the capital paid up on the Subscription Shares plus the payment of £5,000 on each Ordinary Share and shall entitle the holder to a cumulative dividend at a fixed rate of 0.001 per cent. of the total nominal amount thereof payable on the date following six months after the date on which they arise, to the holders of Deferred Shares on the Register at that date, but shall confer no other right to share in the profits of the Company and shall not entitle the holder to receive notice of or to attend or vote at any general meeting of the Company and such conversion shall be deemed to confer irrevocable authority on the Company at any time thereafter to appoint any person to execute on behalf of the holders of such shares a transfer thereof and/or an agreement to transfer the same, without making any payment to the holders thereof, to such person as the Company may determine as custodian thereof and to cancel and/or purchase the same (in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006) without making any payment to or obtaining the sanction of the holder thereof and pending such transfer and/or cancellation and/or purchase to retain the certificate for such Ordinary Shares.
- (2) The Company may at its option at any time after the creation of any Deferred Shares redeem all or any of the Deferred Shares then in issue, at a price not exceeding 1 p for all the Deferred Shares redeemed, at any time upon giving the registered holder(s) of such share or shares not less than 28 days' previous notice in writing of its intention so to do, fixing a time and place for their redemption.
- (3) If and whenever the Company shall determine to redeem pursuant to the foregoing paragraph less than the total of the Deferred Shares then outstanding, those to be redeemed shall be selected by the drawing of lots. At the time and place so fixed, each such registered holder shall be bound to surrender to the Company the certificate for their Deferred Share or Ordinary Shares which are to be redeemed in order that such Shares may be cancelled.