PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

BOWLEVEN LIMITED

incorporated in Scotland on 13 November 2001

adopted under the Companies Act 2006 by special resolution
on _____ 2026

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ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

BOWLEVEN LIMITED

("Company")

1 PRELIMINARY

1.1 The relevant model articles (within the meaning of section 20(2) Companies Act 2006 as amended, modified or re-enacted from time to time) are excluded in their entirety.

1.2 For so long as there is only one shareholder of the Company (ignoring for these purposes the Company as holder of any treasury shares) references in these articles to shareholders or which imply the existence of more than one shareholder shall be construed as references to the one shareholder for the time being of the Company.

1.3 In these articles (unless the context requires otherwise) the following words and expressions have the following meanings:

"Accepting Shareholders" has the meaning given in Article 16.1;

"Appointor" has the meaning given in Article 8.1;

"Associate" in relation to any person ("first person") shall mean any person ("second person") who is connected with that first person within the meaning of sections 1122 and 1123 Corporation Tax Act 2010;

"associated company" has the meaning given in Article 28.1;

"bankruptcy" means the making of a bankruptcy order by a court in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, or any individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;

"Business Day" means a day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays in Scotland) on which banks are generally open for the transaction of normal banking business in Edinburgh and London;

"capitalised sum" has the meaning given in Article 20.1(b);

"Chairperson" has the meaning given in Article 4.6(a);

"chairperson of the meeting" has the meaning given in Article 21.3;

"clear days" in relation to a period of notice means a period of the specified length excluding the date on which notice is given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;

"Companies Acts" means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006 as amended, modified or re-enacted from time to time), in so far as they apply to the Company;

"Companies Act 2006" means the Companies Act 2006 including any statutory modification or re-enactment of that statute for the time being in force, subject always to Article 1.3;

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

"Deferred Shares" means the deferred shares of £0.099 each in the capital of the Company;

"Deferred A Shares" means the deferred A shares of £0.001 each in the capital of the Company;

"Distribution Recipient" has the meaning given in Article 19.2(b);

"document" includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;

"Drag Along Notice" has the meaning given in Article 16.1;

"eligible director" means (a) in relation to a matter proposed at a directors' meeting, a director who is entitled to vote and to have that vote counted in relation to that particular matter at that meeting; or (b) in relation to a decision of the directors taken in accordance with Article 4.2 a director who would have been entitled to vote and to have that vote counted, had the matter in question been proposed at a directors' meeting;

"fully paid" in relation to a share, means that the nominal value and any premium to be paid to the Company in respect of that share have been paid or credited as paid to the Company;

"Group Companies" means the Company and its subsidiary undertakings from time to time, and a reference to a **"Group Company"** shall be a reference to any one of them;

"instrument" means a document in hard copy form;

"Operator" means Euroclear UK and International Limited or such other person as may for the time being be approved by HM Treasury as Operator under the uncertificated securities rules;

"Other Shareholders" has the meaning given in Article 16.1;

"persons entitled" has the meaning given in Article 20.1(b);

"Proposed Buyer" has the meaning given in Article 17.1;

"Proposed Sale" has the meaning given in Article 17.1;

"Proposed Sellers" has the meaning given in Article 17.1;

"Proxy Notice" has the meaning given in Article 22.5(a);

"qualifying person" has the meaning given in Article 21.2;

"Register" means the register of members of the Company to be maintained under the Act;

"Relevant Company" has the meaning given in Article 29.2;

"Relevant Matter" means in relation to a director, a matter which may constitute or give rise to a breach by that director of his or hers duty under section 175 Companies Act 2006 to avoid a situation in which he or she has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts or possibly may conflict with the interests of the Company (including a breach which would arise by virtue of his or hers appointment as a director);

"shareholder" means a person whose name is entered on the Register as the holder of a share;

"share" means a share in the Company;

"Tag Along Notice" has the meaning given in Article 17.1;

"Third Party" has the meaning given in Article 16.1;

"Third Party Offer" has the meaning given in Article 16.1;

"Transmittee" means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law;

"treasury share" means any share held by the Company as a treasury share within the meaning of section 724 Companies Act 2006;

"uncertificated securities rules" means any provision of the Companies Acts relating to the holding, evidencing of title to, or transfer of uncertificated shares and any legislation, rules or other arrangements made under or by virtue of such provision (including the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/3755) as amended or replaced from time to time and any subordinate legislation or rules made under them for the time being in force);

"uncertificated share" means a share of a class which is at the relevant time a participating class, title to which is recorded on the Register as being held in uncertificated form and references in these Articles to a share being held in uncertificated form shall be construed accordingly;

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

"writing" means a method of representing or reproducing words, symbols or other information by any method or combination of methods, whether in electronic form, hard copy or in any other legible and non-transitory form and **"written"** shall be construed accordingly.

Words and expressions defined in the Companies Act 2006 and used in these articles (either without further definition or by expressly referring to the statutory definition of that word or expression) shall bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006 as in force on the date when these Articles become binding on the Company. This does not apply (a) where the word or expression used is not defined by express reference to the Companies Act 2006 and the subject or context in which that word or expression is used is inconsistent with the statutory definition, or (b) where that word or expression is otherwise defined in these Articles. In all other circumstances references in these Articles to any statute or statutory provision (including without limitation the Companies Act 2006 or any provision of the Companies Act 2006) subordinate legislation, code or guideline (**"legislation"**) is a reference to such legislation as the same may from time to time be amended, re-enacted, modified, extended, varied, superseded, replaced, substituted or consolidated.

2 LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

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

3 DIRECTORS' POWERS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND DELEGATION

3.1 Subject to these Articles, the directors are responsible for the management of the Company's business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the Company.

3.2 The shareholders may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action. No such special resolution shall invalidate anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

3.3 The directors may, by a decision taken in accordance with Article 4.1 or 4.2, exercise the powers of the Company to change the Company's name.

3.4 Subject to these Articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under these Articles to such person or committee, by such means (including by power of attorney) to such an extent, in relation to such matters or territories, and on such terms and conditions, as they think fit. If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated. The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.

3.5 Committees to which the directors delegate any of their powers must follow procedures which are based, as far as they are applicable, on those provisions of these Articles which govern the taking of decisions by directors. The directors may make rules of procedure for all or any committees which prevail over rules derived from these Articles if they are not consistent with them.

4 DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

4.1 Directors to take decisions collectively

(a) The general rule about decision making by directors is that any decision of the directors must either be a majority decision at a meeting or taken in accordance with Article 4.2.

(b) If the Company only has one director for the time being (and no provision of these Articles requires it to have more than one director) the general rule does not apply and the sole director (for as long as he or she remains the sole director) shall be entitled to exercise all the powers and authorities vested in the directors by these Articles (and the provisions of these Articles shall be construed accordingly), and he or she may take decisions (provided that he or she constitutes an eligible director in relation to any particular decision) without regard to the provisions of Articles 4.2, 4.3, 4.4(a), 4.4(b), 4.4(e), 4.4(f), 4.5(a), 4.5(b) and 4.6 relating to directors' decision-making.

4.2 Unanimous decisions

A decision of the directors is taken in accordance with this Article when all eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter. Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, where each eligible director has signed one or more copies of it, or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated his or hers agreement in writing. A decision may only be

taken in accordance with this Article 4.2 where the eligible directors taking the decision would have formed a quorum had the matter been proposed as a resolution at a directors' meeting.

4.3 **Calling a directors' meeting**

(a) Any director may call a directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the directors or by authorising the Company Secretary to give such notice. The Company Secretary must call a directors' meeting if a director so requests.

(b) Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate its proposed location (if any), its proposed date and time and, if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.

(c) Subject to these Articles, notice of a meeting of the directors must be given to each director (including one who is absent for the time being from the United Kingdom) and may be given either personally or by word of mouth or in hard copy form or by electronic means, or by any other means authorised by the director concerned.

(d) Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who are not entitled to receive notice, or who have elected not to receive notice of that meeting pursuant to Article 7.1(b), or who have waived their entitlement to notice of that meeting by giving notice to that effect to the Company in advance of the meeting or not more than seven days after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice of waiver is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.

4.4 **Participation in directors' meetings and decision making**

(a) Subject to these Articles, the directors participate in a directors' meeting when the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with these Articles and where each director can communicate orally to all of the other directors taking part any information or opinions he or she has on any particular item of the business of the meeting. In determining whether the directors are participating in a directors' meeting it is irrelevant where any director is or (subject to the first sentence of this Article) how the directors communicate with each other. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled, or, if there is no such group, where the chairperson of the board meeting is located.

(b) Subject to these Articles, each director participating in a directors' meeting has one vote.

(c) Subject to the Companies Act 2006 and the other provisions of these Articles, a director may participate in any decision-making process (including being able to vote on, and be counted in the quorum at any meeting) where the matter under consideration or resolution to be voted on concerns a matter in which he or she has a direct or indirect interest which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the Company provided that:

(i) the director has declared the nature and extent of that interest in accordance with and to the extent required by the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 and these Articles;

(ii) where necessary, any situation which could give rise to a conflict and which would otherwise be prohibited by section 175 of the Companies Act 2006 is authorised pursuant to Article 5.1 or Article 6; and

(iii) the terms of any authorisation given or imposed pursuant to Article 5.1 or Article 6 do not prevent or otherwise restrict the director from doing so,

but otherwise shall not be entitled to participate in such process or to vote or count in the quorum where he or she has a direct or indirect interest which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the Company. If a director purports to vote in a situation where, by virtue of this Article 4.4(c) (or the terms of any authorisation) he or she is not so entitled, his or hers vote shall not be counted.

(d) For the purposes of Article 4.4(c):

(i) an interest of a person who is connected with a director (within the meaning of section 252 of the Companies Act 2006) shall be treated as an interest of the director;

(ii) in relation to an alternate, an interest of his or hers Appointor shall be treated as an interest of the alternate in addition to any interest which the alternate otherwise has, but this does not preclude the alternate from voting in relation to that transaction or arrangement on behalf of another Appointor who does not have such an interest (or for himself if he or she is a director and has no such interest);

(iii) references to a conflict of interest include a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties; and

(iv) an interest of which a director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him or her to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his.

For the avoidance of doubt, where a director (**"first director"**) is appointed to act as an alternate by another one or more directors (**"second director"**) and the first director has an interest which prevents him or her from voting in relation to any transaction or arrangement, that first director shall also not be entitled to vote in relation to that transaction or arrangement as alternate on behalf of any second director.

(e) Subject to Article 4.4(f), if a question arises at a meeting of the directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, and that question is not resolved by the director voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the Chairperson whose ruling in relation to any director other than the Chairperson is to be final and binding.

(f) If any question as to the right to participate in a meeting (or part of a meeting) arises in respect of the Chairperson (and that question is not resolved by the Chairperson voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting) the question is to be decided by a decision of the directors at that meeting, for which purpose the Chairperson is not to be counted as entitled to participate in the meeting (or that part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes.

4.5 **Quorum for directors' meetings**

(a) At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.

(b) Save as set out in Article 4.5(c), the quorum for the transaction of business of the directors shall be two eligible directors.

(c) The quorum for transaction of business of the directors shall be one eligible director, if:

(i) there is a sole director; or

(ii) at any meeting of the directors, to the extent called to consider and vote on any matter in relation to which a director is not entitled to or does not vote or whose vote is not counted by virtue of:

(A) the provisions of Article 4.4(c); or

(B) the exercise by a director, pursuant to Article 7.1, of the right not to attend and vote; or

(C) section 175(6)(b) Companies Act 2006;

there is only one eligible director willing to take a decision on any matter.

(d) If there are no directors in office or the directors in office or the sole director are unable or unwilling to form a quorum or to take a decision on any particular matter, or to appoint further directors to make up a quorum or to enable a decision to be taken on any particular matter, or to call a general meeting or circulate a written resolution to do so, then any shareholder (ignoring for these purposes the Company as the holder of any treasury shares) may call a general meeting or circulate a written resolution or instruct the Company Secretary to do so, for the purposes of taking the decision or appointing one or more additional directors to form a quorum or to enable a decision to be taken.

4.6 **Chairing of directors' meetings and chairperson's casting vote**

(a) The directors may appoint (and remove at any time) a director to chair their meetings and the person so appointed for the time being is known as the Chairperson. If the Chairperson is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, or is unwilling or unable to act as chairperson at that meeting or any part of it, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves who is willing and able so to act, to be the Chairperson for that meeting or for that part of the meeting.

(b) If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the Chairperson or other director chairing the meeting has a casting vote, unless in relation to a particular proposal at a meeting, the Chairperson or other director chairing the meeting is not an eligible director.

4.7 **Records of decisions to be kept**

The directors must ensure that the Company keeps a permanent record in writing which can be read by the naked eye, for at least 10 years from the date of the decision recorded, of every unanimous or majority decision taken by the directors and of any decisions taken by a sole director.

4.8 **Directors' discretion to make further rules**

Subject to these Articles and the Companies Act 2006, 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.

5 **DIRECTORS' PERMITTED INTERESTS**

5.1 Provided that (a) he or she has declared the nature and extent of his or hers interest in accordance with (and to the extent required by) the provisions of Article 5.4; and

(b) the directors or the shareholders have not (upon request) refused to give specific authorisation pursuant to Article 6 for a particular situation or matter; and (c) the directors and shareholders have not otherwise resolved pursuant to Article 6.3 that a particular situation or matter shall no longer be authorised; a director, notwithstanding his or hers office, shall be authorised:

(a) to enter into, or otherwise be interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or any other Group Company or in which the Company (or any other Group Company) is interested, either with regard to his or hers tenure of any office or position in the management, administration or conduct of its business or as seller, buyer or otherwise;

(b) to hold any office or place of profit (except that of auditor) with, or to be employed by or a consultant to or otherwise interested (including by way of the holding of shares or securities convertible into shares) in, the Company, any other Group Company or in any shareholder holding a majority of the voting rights attaching to the issued share capital of the Company or any Associate of any such shareholder;

(c) to act by himself or by any firm of which he or she is a partner, director, employee or member in a professional capacity (except as auditor) for the Company, any other Group Company or any shareholder holding a majority of the voting rights attaching to the issued share capital of the Company or any Associate of any such shareholder and he or she or his or hers firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he or she were not a director of the Company; and

(d) to be a director of any other company in which the Company does not have an interest if that cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest at the time of his or hers appointment as a director of the Company or that other company (whichever is the later),

and such authorisations shall extend to any direct or indirect interest that conflicts or possibly may conflict with the interests of the Company which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the situations and matters so authorised and which is capable of being authorised at law. No authorisation shall be required pursuant to Article 6 of any such situation or matter authorised by this Article 5.1 and, without limitation, no director shall, by reason of his or hers holding office as a director of the Company (or of the fiduciary relationship established by his or hers holding that office) be liable to account to the Company for any remuneration, profit or other benefit received as a result of any interest permitted by this Article 5.1 and no transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided by reason of any director having any interest or having received any benefit permitted by this Article 5.1.

5.2 The authorisations given pursuant to and the other provisions of Article 5.1 shall extend to and include, without limitation, direct or indirect interests of a director which arise (or which may potentially arise) due to:

(a) any transaction entered into by the director or any shareholder holding the majority of the voting rights attaching to the issued share capital of the Company or any Associate of that shareholder in relation to shares (or securities convertible into shares) debentures or other securities in (a) the Company or any other Group Company; or in (b) such shareholder or in any such Associate of such shareholder;

(b) any guarantee, security or indemnity given or proposed to be given by any Group Company to, or to any person for the benefit of, (a) any other Group Company; or (b) any shareholder holding the majority of the voting rights attaching to the issued share capital of the Company or any Associate of that shareholder;

(c) the recommendation, declaration and payment of any dividend or other distribution by the Company;

(d) any transaction or arrangement proposed, made, terminated or varied between (a) the Company and any other Group Company; or (b) the Company and any shareholder holding the majority of the voting rights attaching to the issued share capital of the Company or any Associate of that shareholder including without limitation transactions or arrangements relating to the sale and supply of goods and services, the borrowing or advancing of money and the use of property and other assets; and

(e) any claim or right arising between (a) the Company and any other Group Company; or (b) the Company and any shareholder holding the majority of the voting rights attaching to the issued share capital of the Company or any Associate of that shareholder.

It shall be a term and condition of the authorisation given pursuant to Article (e) that the director shall not be entitled to vote or participate in any discussions relating to the exercise, enforcement or pursuance of any claim or right so authorised.

5.3 For the purposes of Articles 5.1 and 5.2:

(a) an interest of: (a) a person who is connected with a director (within the meaning of section 252 of the Companies Act 2006); and (b) the Appointor in relation to any alternate; shall be treated as an interest of the director or the alternate (as appropriate) in each case in addition to any interest which the director or alternate otherwise has; and

(b) any authorisation of a situation or matter pursuant to Articles 5.1 and 5.2 relating to a Group Company, or to any shareholder holding the majority of the voting rights in the share capital of the Company or any Associate of that shareholder, shall be effective only for so long as the relevant Group Company remains a Group Company, the relevant shareholder holds the majority of the voting rights in the Company and the relevant Associate remains an Associate of a person who holds the majority of the voting rights in the Company.

5.4 In relation to transactions or arrangements with the Company, the director shall declare the nature and extent of any interest authorised under Articles 5.1 and 5.2 in any way permitted by the Companies Act 2006 and shall only be required to make such disclosure to the extent required to do so under the Companies Act 2006. In relation to other situations of actual or potential conflict of interest, the director shall declare the nature and extent of his or hers interest at a meeting of the directors, or as otherwise determined by the directors, but shall not be required to declare the nature and extent of his or hers interest to the extent that the other directors are already aware of the interest and its extent.

5.5 For the purposes of this Article 5, when calculating whether any shareholder holds a majority of the voting rights attaching to the issued share capital of the Company, the voting rights attaching to any shares held by the Company as treasury shares shall be ignored.

6 AUTHORISATION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

6.1 Any Relevant Matter may be authorised by the directors to the fullest extent permitted by law in accordance with the provisions of Articles 6.2 to 6.4.

6.2 Any director may propose that a Relevant Matter be authorised by the directors. Such proposal and any authorisation given by the directors shall be effected in the same way as any other matter may be proposed to, and resolved upon by, the directors in accordance with these Articles (or in such other manner as all the directors may approve), except that no authorisation shall be effective unless the requirements of section 175(6) of the Companies Act 2006 have been complied with. Any authorisation of a matter pursuant to this Article 6 shall, unless it states otherwise, extend to any actual or potential conflict of interest which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the matter so authorised.

6.3 Any authorisation of a matter under this Article 6 shall be subject to such terms, conditions and limitations as the directors may specify, whether at the time of giving the authorisation or subsequently. The directors or the shareholders may terminate or vary (including by imposing new terms, conditions and limitations in relation to) any authorisation given under this Article 6 or under Article 5.1 for the purpose of section 175 of the Companies Act 2006 at any time, but no such termination or variation shall be of retrospective effect. The director concerned must act in accordance with any

terms, conditions or limitations specified by the directors or the shareholders in accordance with this Article 6.3.

6.4 No director shall, by reason of his or hers office as director of the Company (or by reason of the fiduciary relationship established by holding that office), be liable to account to the Company for any benefit derived from any Relevant Matter to the extent that the Relevant Matter has been authorised by the directors in accordance with this Article 6. No transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided by reason of any interest of a director to the extent that it has been so authorised.

6.5 Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Article 6, the shareholders of the Company shall be entitled to authorise a Relevant Matter (whether or not authorisation has previously been requested from and/or refused by the directors) and any authorisation of a matter pursuant to this Article 6.5 shall, unless it states otherwise, extend to any actual or potential conflict of interest which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the matter so authorised. The provisions of Articles 6.3 and 6.4 shall apply mutatis mutandis to any authorisation so given by the shareholders save that the word(s) “directors” or “directors or shareholders” when referring to the authorisation being given or to any terms and conditions of authorisation being specified, imposed, varied or terminated shall be read only as the word “shareholders”. Any authorisation, and the variation or termination of any authorisation by the shareholders under Article 6.3 or this Article 6.5 shall be by ordinary resolution, save where any greater majority is otherwise required by the Act or other applicable law.

7 DIRECTORS’ INTERESTS GENERAL

7.1 Where this Article 7.1 applies, a director shall be deemed to have the authority, without breaching the general duties he or she owes to the Company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the Companies Act 2006 to take (and shall take if so requested by the other directors or by the shareholders) such steps as may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of managing any conflict of interest to which this Article 7.1 applies, including (without limitation) by:

(a) complying with any procedures laid down from time to time by the directors or shareholders for the purpose of managing conflicts of interest generally or any specific procedures approved by the directors or shareholders in relation to the situation, matter or interest in question;

(b) excluding himself from attending and voting at board meetings or otherwise participating in directors’ decision making to the extent relating to such situation, matter or interest or from participating in discussions (whether at meetings of the board or otherwise), or receiving documents or information to the extent relating to any such situation, matter or interest (including without limitation, notice of meetings, board papers, minutes or draft

minutes, directors' written resolutions and legal advice given to any Group Company);

(c) arranging for documents or information relating to any such situation, matter or interest to be reviewed by a professional adviser to ascertain the extent to which it might be appropriate for him or her to have access to such documents or information; and/or

(d) not disclosing to the Company, or not using in relation to the Company's affairs, information which he or she obtains or has obtained otherwise than through his or hers position as a director of the Company which relates to a situation, matter or interest and which is confidential to a third party, where to do so would amount to a breach of confidence or breach of duty to the third party.

7.2 Article 7.1 shall apply, where a director has or could have:

(a) a direct or indirect interest that conflicts or possibly may conflict with the interests of the Company and provided that the interest or the existence of the situation or relationship leading to the interest has been authorised pursuant to Article 5.1 or Article 6 and unless otherwise specified by the terms and conditions of such authorisation; and

(b) a direct or indirect interest in a transaction or arrangement with the Company and such interest has been declared to the other directors to the extent required by the Companies Act 2006.

7.3 Where a director obtains or has obtained information, otherwise than through his or hers position as a director, which is confidential to a third party other than the Company, then provided that the duty of confidentiality does not arise out of a situation in which the director has or may have a direct or indirect conflict of interest, the director shall not be required to disclose such information to the Company or use it in relation to the Company's affairs. This Article is without prejudice to the ability of a director to withhold such information from the Company in accordance with the provisions of Article 7.1.

7.4 Articles 7.1 and 7.3 are without prejudice to any equitable principle or rule of law which may otherwise excuse or release the director from any requirement to disclose information or use information in relation to the Company's affairs, participate in discussions or receive documents or information.

7.5 For the purposes of Articles 5 to 7 references to a conflict of interest include a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties.

8 ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

8.1 Any director, other than an alternate director (**"Appointor"**) may appoint as an alternate any other director, or any other person who is willing to act, to exercise (in the absence of the Appointor) the Appointor's powers as a director generally, and in particular but without limitation (in the absence of the Appointor) to carry out the Appointor's responsibilities in relation to the taking of decisions by directors.

8.2 Any appointment or removal of an alternate must be effected by notice in writing to the Company signed by the Appointor, or in any other manner approved by the directors. The notice must identify the proposed alternate and, in the case of a notice of appointment, contain a statement signed by the proposed alternate that the proposed alternate is willing to act as the alternate of the director giving the notice.

8.3 An alternate director has the same rights, in relation to any directors' meeting or decision of the directors, as the alternate's Appointor and, without limitation, is entitled to receive notice of all meetings of directors and committees of directors and all meetings of shareholders which their Appointor is entitled to receive and in the absence of their Appointor, to attend, speak and vote at all such meetings at which the Appointor is entitled to attend, speak and vote.

8.4 Except as these Articles specify otherwise, alternate directors are deemed for all purposes to be directors, are liable for their own acts and omissions, are subject to the same restrictions as their Appointors, and are not deemed to be agents of or for their Appointors.

8.5 Subject to Article 8.6, a person who is an alternate director, but not a director:

(a) may be counted as participating in a directors' meeting for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is present and may vote on any proposal made at a directors' meeting (if that person's Appointor is not participating but would have been an eligible director in relation to that proposal had he or she been participating); and

(b) may take part in decisions of the directors pursuant to Article 4.2 (provided that person's Appointor does not take part in making the decision but would have been an eligible director in relation to that decision had he or she taken part in making it).

8.6 A person may be appointed as the alternate director of more than one director. Where a person is appointed as the alternate director of more than one director, or is an alternate director and a director himself, that alternate director shall (subject to Article 4.4):

(a) be entitled at meetings of the directors to one vote in respect of every director by whom he or she has been appointed (and who is not himself participating,

but who would have been an eligible director in relation to the proposal had he or she been participating) in addition to his or hers own vote (if any) as a director;

(b) may be counted more than once for the purpose of determining whether or not a quorum is present; and

(c) shall be entitled to take part in decisions of the directors pursuant to Article 4.2 on behalf of each director by whom he or she has been appointed (and who would have been an eligible director in relation that decision) as well as being able to take part in making the decision for himself (if he or she is a director).

8.7 An alternate director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company for serving as an alternate director except such part of the remuneration of the alternate's Appointor as the Appointor may direct by notice in writing made to the Company.

8.8 An alternate director's appointment as an alternate for a particular Appointor shall terminate:

(a) when that Appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the Company in writing specifying when it is to terminate;

(b) on the death of that Appointor; or

(c) when the directorship of that Appointor terminates;

and an alternate director's appointment as an alternate for an Appointor (and, if the person is an alternate for more than one director, that person's appointment as an alternate for each Appointor) shall terminate on the occurrence in relation to the alternate of any event which, if it occurred in relation to any Appointor of that alternate, would result in the termination of that Appointor's appointment as a director.

9 APPOINTMENT, RETIREMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

9.1 Any person who is willing to act as a director, and who is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director by ordinary resolution, or by a decision of the directors.

9.2 In any case where, as a result of death or bankruptcy, the Company has no shareholders (ignoring for these purposes the Company as holder of any treasury shares) and no directors, the Transmittee(s) of the last shareholder to have died or to have had a bankruptcy order made against him or her (as the case may be) have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a natural person who is willing to do so to be a director and any such appointment shall be as effective as if made by the Company

in general meeting pursuant to these Articles. For the purposes of this Article, where two or more shareholders die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger shareholder is deemed to have survived an older shareholder.

9.3 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 Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;

(b) (in case of a director who is a natural person) a bankruptcy order is made against that person or a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;

(c) (in the case of a director which is a body corporate) that body corporate (i) passes any resolution for voluntary winding up (within the meaning of section 84(2) Insolvency Act 1986 or otherwise) or is wound up by the court; (ii) is the subject of an administration order or an administrator is appointed in respect of that body corporate; (iii) makes any proposal under Part I Insolvency Act 1986 or otherwise for a composition in satisfaction of its debts or a scheme of arrangement of its affairs or makes any proposal under part 26 Companies Act 2006 or otherwise for a compromise or arrangement between it and its creditors or any class of them, makes any arrangement or compromise with creditors generally or ceases to carry on all or substantially all of its business; (iv) has an administrative receiver, receiver or manager appointed over all or any substantial part of its assets; or is the subject of any occurrence substantially similar in nature or effect, whether in England and Wales or any other jurisdiction;

(d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the Company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;

(e) (where the director has not participated in decision making of the directors for more than six months and the directors believe this to be by virtue of any mental or physical incapacity of the director) the directors resolve that his or hers office be vacated; or

(f) notification is received by the Company from the director that the director is resigning from office as director and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.

10 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES

10.1 Directors may undertake any services for the Company that the directors decide and shall be entitled to such remuneration in such form as the directors determine both

for their services to the Company as directors and for any other service which they undertake for the Company. Unless the directors decide otherwise such remuneration shall accrue from day to day and directors shall not be accountable to the Company for any remuneration which they receive as directors or other officers or employees of the Company's subsidiaries or of any other body corporate in which the Company is interested.

10.2 The Company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors (including any alternate director) or the Company Secretary properly incur in connection with their attendance at meetings of directors or committees of directors, general meetings, or separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company, or otherwise in connection with the proper exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibility in relation to the Company.

10.3 The directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to provide benefits, whether by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or otherwise, for any director or former director who holds or has held any executive office or employment with the Company or with any body corporate which is or has been a Group Company or with a predecessor in business of the Company or of any such body corporate, and for any member of his or hers family (including a spouse, former spouse, civil partner or former civil partner) or any person who is or was dependent on him, and may contribute to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such benefit.

11 SHARES: GENERAL

11.1 Shares to be fully paid up

All shares shall be issued fully paid.

11.2 Power to issue different classes of share

(a) Subject to these Articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any existing share, the Company may issue shares with such rights or restrictions as may be determined by ordinary resolution.

(b) The Company may issue shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the relevant shareholder, and the directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares.

11.3 Disapplication of pre-emption on allotment

In accordance with section 567(1) Companies Act 2006, section 561 and 562 Companies Act 2006 shall not apply to any allotment of equity securities made by the Company.

11.4 **Absolute interests only**

Except as required by law, no person is to be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and except as otherwise required by law or these Articles, the Company is not in any way to be bound by or recognise any interest in a share other than the shareholder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it.

11.5 **Deferred Shares and Deferred A Shares**

The Deferred Shares and the Deferred A Shares shall have the rights attaching to shares set out in this Article 11.5 save that in the event of a conflict between any provision in this Article 11.5 and any other provision of these Articles, the provisions in this Article 11.5 shall prevail.

(a) Income

Neither the Deferred Shares nor the Deferred A Shares shall entitle the holders of such Deferred Shares or Deferred A Shares (as the case may be) to receive out of the profits or assets of the Company available for distribution any dividend or other distribution in respect of such Deferred Shares or Deferred A Shares (as the case may be).

(b) Capital

On a return of capital on a winding-up (excluding any intra-group reorganisation on a solvent basis) there shall be paid to the holders of the: (i) Deferred Shares the nominal capital paid up or credited as paid up on such Deferred Shares but only after paying to the holders of ordinary shares the nominal capital paid up or credited as paid up on the ordinary shares held by them respectively, together with the sum of £1,000,000 on each ordinary share; and (ii) Deferred A Shares the nominal capital paid up or credited as paid up on such Deferred A Shares but only after paying to the holders of the ordinary shares the nominal capital paid up or credited as paid up on the ordinary shares held by them respectively, together with the sum of £1,000,000 on each ordinary share.

Neither the holders of the Deferred Shares nor the holders of the Deferred A Shares shall be entitled to any further right of participation in the assets of the Company.

(c) Attendance and voting at general meetings

Neither the holders of the Deferred Shares nor the holders of the Deferred A Shares shall be entitled to receive notice of any general meeting of the Company or to attend, speak or vote at any such meeting.

(d) Form

Neither the Deferred Shares nor the Deferred A Shares shall be listed on any stock exchange and no share certificates shall be issued in respect of such shares. Neither the Deferred Shares nor the Deferred A Shares shall be transferable except in accordance with Article 11.5(f) below or with the written consent of the directors.

(e) Class rights

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

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

(f) Transfer and purchase

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

(A) (Y) appoint any person to execute on behalf of any holder of Deferred Shares a transfer of all of the Deferred Shares or any part thereof (and/ or an agreement to transfer the same) to the Company or to such person as the directors may determine (whether or not an officer of the Company), in any case for not more than £1.00 for all the Deferred Shares for the time being then in issue, without such person having to account for such sum to the holder or holders of the Deferred Shares and, in the case of the Company being the purchaser, to retain such sum for the benefit of the Company; and (Z) cancel all or any of the

Deferred Shares so purchased by the Company in accordance with the Companies Acts; or

(B) redeem all of the Deferred Shares or any part thereof, with the aggregate amount payable to all of the holders of the Deferred Shares on redemption being not more than £1.00 for all the Deferred Shares for the time being then in issue, without the Company having to account for such sum to the holder or holders of the Deferred Shares, with the Company being entitled to retain such sum for the benefit of the Company.

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

(A) (Y) appoint any person to execute on behalf of any holder of Deferred A Shares a transfer of all of the Deferred A Shares or any part thereof (and/ or an agreement to transfer the same) to the Company or to such person as the directors may determine (whether or not an officer of the Company), in any case for not more than £1.00 for all the Deferred A Shares for the time being then in issue, without such person having to account for such sum to the holder or holders of the Deferred A Shares and, in the case of the Company being the purchaser, to retain such sum for the benefit of the Company; and (Z) cancel all or any of the Deferred A Shares so purchased by the Company in accordance with the Companies Acts; or

(B) redeem all of the Deferred A Shares or any part thereof, with the aggregate amount payable to all of the holders of the Deferred A Shares on redemption being not more than £1.00 for all the Deferred A Shares for the time being then in issue, without the Company having to account for such sum to the holder or holders of the Deferred A Shares, with the Company being entitled to retain such sum for the benefit of the Company.

12 UNCERTIFICATED SHARES

12.1 Under and subject to the uncertificated securities rules, the board may permit title to shares of any class to be evidenced otherwise than by certificate and title to shares of such a class to be transferred by means of a relevant system and may make arrangements for a class of shares (if all shares of that class are in all respects identical) to become a participating class. Title to shares of a particular class may

only be evidenced otherwise than by a certificate where that class of shares is at the relevant time a participating class. The board may also, subject to compliance with the uncertificated securities rules, determine at any time that title to any class of shares may from a date specified by the board no longer be evidenced otherwise than by a certificate or that title to such a class shall cease to be transferred by means of any particular relevant system.

12.2 In relation to a class of shares which is a participating class and for so long as it remains a participating class, no provision of these Articles shall apply or have effect to the extent that it is inconsistent in any respect with:

(a) the holding of shares of that class in uncertificated form;

(b) the transfer of title to shares of that class by means of a relevant system; or

(c) any provision of the uncertificated securities rules,

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

12.3 Shares of a class which is at the relevant time a participating class may be changed from uncertificated to certificated form, and from certificated to uncertificated form, in accordance with and subject as provided in the uncertificated securities rules.

12.4 If, under these Articles or the Companies Acts, the Company is entitled to sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of, forfeit, re-allot, accept the surrender of or otherwise enforce a lien over an uncertificated share, then, subject to these Articles and the Companies Acts, such entitlement shall include the right of the board to:

(a) require the holder of the uncertificated share by notice in writing to change that share from uncertificated to certificated form within such period as may be specified in the notice and keep it as a certificated share for as long as the board requires;

(b) appoint any person to take such other steps, by instruction given by means of a relevant system or otherwise, in the name of the holder of such share as may be required to effect the transfer of such share and such steps shall be as effective as if they had been taken by the registered holder of that share; and

(c) take such other action that the board considers appropriate to achieve the sale, transfer, disposal, forfeiture, re-allotment or surrender of that share or otherwise to enforce a lien in respect of that share.

12.5 Unless the board determines otherwise, shares which a member holds in uncertificated form shall be treated as separate holdings from any shares which that member holds in certificated form but a class of shares shall not be treated as two classes simply because some shares of that class are held in certificated form and others in uncertificated form.

12.6 Unless the board determines otherwise or the uncertificated securities rules require otherwise, any shares issued or created out of or in respect of any uncertificated shares shall be uncertificated shares and any shares issued or created out of or in respect of any certificated shares shall be certificated shares.

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

13 SHARE CERTIFICATES

13.1 Every person (except a person to whom the Company is not by law required to issue a certificate or a holder of Deferred Shares or Deferred A Shares) whose name is entered in the Register as a holder of any certificated shares shall be entitled, without charge, to receive within the time limits prescribed by the Companies Acts (unless the terms of issue prescribe otherwise) one certificate for all of the shares of that class registered in his or her name.

13.2 The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate in respect of shares held jointly by two or more persons. Delivery of a certificate to the person first named in the Register shall be sufficient delivery to all joint holders.

13.3 Where a member has transferred part only of the shares comprised in a certificate, he or she shall be entitled without charge to a certificate for the balance of such shares to the extent that the balance is to be held in certificated form. Where a member receives more shares of any class, he or she shall be entitled without charge to a certificate for the extra shares of that class to the extent that the balance is to be held in certificated form.

13.4 A share certificate may be issued under seal (by affixing the seal to or printing the seal or a representation of it on the certificate) or signed by at least two Directors (or by at least one Director and the Company Secretary, if appointed). Such certificate shall specify the number and class of the shares in respect of which it is issued and

the amount or respective amounts paid up on it. The board may by resolution decide, either generally or in any particular case or cases, that any signatures on any share certificates need not be autographic but may be applied to the certificates by some mechanical or other means or may be printed on them or that the certificates need not be signed by any person.

13.5 Every share certificate sent in accordance with these Articles will be sent at the risk of the member or other person entitled to the certificate. The Company will not be responsible for any share certificate lost or delayed in the course of delivery.

14 REPLACEMENT CERTIFICATES

14.1 Any two or more certificates representing shares of any one class held by any member may at his or her request be cancelled and a single new certificate for such shares issued in lieu without charge on surrender of the original certificates for cancellation.

14.2 Any certificate representing shares of any one class held by any member may at his or her request be cancelled and two or more certificates for such shares may be issued instead.

14.3 If a share certificate is defaced, worn out or said to be stolen, lost or destroyed, it may be replaced on such terms as to evidence and indemnity in respect of such share certificate only as the board may decide and, where it is defaced or worn out, after delivery of the old certificate to the Company.

14.4 The board may require the payment of any exceptional out-of-pocket expenses of the Company incurred in connection with the issue of any certificates under this Article. In the case of shares held jointly by several persons, any such request as is mentioned in this Article may be made by any one of the joint holders.

15 SHARES: TRANSFER

15.1 General

(a) Each member may transfer all or any of his or her shares which are in certificated form by instrument of transfer in writing in any usual form or in any form approved by the board. Such instrument shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and (in the case of a transfer of a share which is not fully paid up) by or on behalf of the transferee. All instruments of transfer, when registered, may be retained by the Company.

(b) Each member may transfer all or any of his or her shares which are in uncertificated form by means of a relevant system in such manner provided for, and subject as provided in, the uncertificated securities rules. No provision of these Articles shall apply in respect of an uncertificated share to

the extent that it requires or contemplates the effecting of a transfer by an instrument in writing or the production of a certificate for the share to be transferred.

(c) The transferor remains the holder of a share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as shareholder in respect of it.

(d) Subject to these Articles (in particular, but without limitation, Article 15.2(a)) the directors may, in their absolute discretion, refuse to register the transfer of a share in certificated form. If they do so, then as soon as practicable and in any event within two months after the date on which the transfer is lodged with the Company, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal together with reasons for such refusal, unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent.

(e) The directors may refuse to register a transfer of uncertificated shares in any circumstances that are allowed or required by the uncertificated securities rules and the relevant system.

15.2 **Transfer of shares and pre-emption on transfer in relation to security held by a secured institution**

(a) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, the directors shall not decline to register any transfer of shares, nor may they suspend registration of any transfer of shares where such transfer:

(i) is to any bank or institution or other person to which such shares have been charged or mortgaged, or to any nominee of such a bank or institution or other person (**"Secured Institution"**); or

(ii) is delivered to the Company for registration by a Secured Institution or its nominee in order to perfect its security over the shares; or

(iii) is executed by a Secured Institution or its nominee pursuant to the power of sale or other power under its security over the shares,

and the directors shall register any such transfer of shares forthwith following receipt.

(b) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these Articles, no transferor or proposed transferor of any shares in the Company to a Secured Institution or its nominee and no Secured Institution or its nominee shall be required to offer the shares which are or are to be the subject of any transfer referred to in Articles 15.2(a)(i) to 15.2(a)(iii) inclusive to the shareholders for the time being of the Company or any of them, and no such shareholder shall have any right under these Articles or under any agreement or

otherwise to require those shares to be offered to or transferred to it whether for consideration or not.

16 SHARES: DRAG ALONG

16.1 If any one or more members receives an offer in writing from a bona fide third party (**"Third Party"**) to purchase the entire equity share capital in the Company not already owned by the Third Party (**"Third Party Offer"**) and the holders of at least 75% of the issued ordinary shares accept the Third Party Offer (**"Accepting Shareholders"**), the Accepting Shareholders are entitled to issue to the remaining members (**"Other Shareholders"**) written notice (**"Drag Along Notice"**) requiring the Other Shareholders to sell to the Third Party all of the Other Shareholders' shares upon the terms and conditions specified in the Drag Along Notice.

16.2 The terms on which the Accepting Shareholders require the Other Shareholders to sell their shares must be no less favourable than the terms on which the Accepting Shareholders are selling their shares to the Third Party.

16.3 The Drag Along Notice must specify:

(a) the details of the Third Party;

(b) the price payable for each share and other consideration (if any) to be received (directly or indirectly) by the Accepting Shareholders; and

(c) any other material terms upon which the Other Shareholders' shares shall be purchased pursuant to the Drag Along Notice.

16.4 If any Other Shareholder shall not, within five Business Days of being required to do so, execute and deliver transfers in respect of the shares held by such Other Shareholder and deliver the certificate(s) in respect of the same (or a suitable indemnity in lieu thereof), then any Accepting Shareholder shall be entitled to execute, and shall be entitled to authorise and instruct such person as the relevant Accepting Shareholder thinks fit to execute, the necessary transfer(s) and indemnities on the Other Shareholder's behalf and, against receipt by the Company (on trust for such Shareholder) of the consideration payable for the relevant shares, deliver such transfer(s) and certificate(s) or indemnities to the Third Party (or their nominee) and register such Third Party (or their nominee) as the holder thereof and, after such registration, the validity of such proceedings shall not be questioned by any person.

16.5 The Other Shareholders are not obliged to sell their shares in accordance with this Article 16 if the Accepting Shareholders do not complete the sale of all their shares to the Third Party on the same terms and conditions set out in the Drag Along Notice.

17 SHARES: TAG ALONG

17.1 If at any time one or more members (**"Proposed Sellers"**) propose to sell to any person (**"Proposed Buyer"**), in one or a series of related transactions, such number of shares which when registered would result in that person (together with persons connected or acting in concert with such person) holding or increasing their holding to 50% or more of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company (**"Proposed Sale"**), the Proposed Sellers shall give written notice (**"Tag Along Notice"**) to the other holders of shares of the Proposed Sale at least 10 Business Days prior to the proposed date of completion thereof.

17.2 The Tag Along Notice must specify:

(a) the details of the Proposed Buyer;

(b) the sale price for each share and other consideration (if any) to be received (directly or indirectly) by the Proposed Sellers; and

(c) any other material terms upon which the shares are to be purchased.

17.3 The Proposed Sale may not be completed unless the Proposed Buyer has unconditionally offered to buy all the other issued shares (other than any shares already owned by the Proposed Buyer or persons connected or acting in concert with such Proposed Buyer) on the same terms and conditions as apply to the Proposed Sale. Such offer shall remain open for acceptance for not less than 10 days.

17.4 The provisions of this Article 17 shall not apply to any Proposed Sale which is to take place pursuant to a Third Party Offer under Article 16.

18 SHARES: TRANSMISSION

18.1 If title to a share passes to a Transmittee, the Company may recognise only the Transmittee as having any title to that share. Subject to these Articles, a Transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require may choose either to become the shareholder of those shares (and for the avoidance of doubt, Article 15.1(d) shall not apply in such circumstances) or (subject to Article 15.1(d)) to have them transferred to another person, and subject to Article 18.2 pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the shareholder had.

18.2 Subject to Article 9.2, Transmittees do not have the right to attend or vote at a general meeting or to agree to a proposed written resolution, in respect of shares to which they are entitled by reason of a shareholder's death or bankruptcy or otherwise, unless they become the shareholders of those shares.

18.3 Transmittees who wish to become shareholders in relation to shares to which they have become entitled must notify the Company in writing of that wish. Transmittees who wish to have a share transferred to another person must execute an instrument of transfer in respect of it and any transfer made or executed under this Article is to be treated as if it were made or executed by the person from whom the Transmittee has derived rights in respect of the share, and as if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred.

18.4 If a notice is given to a shareholder in respect of shares and a Transmittee is entitled to those shares, the Transmittee is bound by the notice if it was given to the shareholder before the Transmittee's name or the name of any person(s) named as the transferee(s) in an instrument of transfer executed under Article 18.3, has been entered in the register of members.

18.5 Transmittees entitled to a share in uncertificated form who elect to have some other person registered shall either:

(a) procure that instructions are given by means of the relevant system to effect transfer of such uncertificated share to that person; or

(b) change the uncertificated share to certificated form and execute an instrument of transfer of that certificated share to that person.

19 DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

19.1 Procedure for declaring dividends

(a) The Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends.

(b) No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with shareholders' respective rights. Unless the shareholders' resolution to declare or the directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each shareholder's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it. Any shares held by the Company as treasury shares shall be ignored for the purposes of calculating each shareholder's entitlement to any dividend or distribution.

(c) The directors may pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment.

19.2 **Payment of dividends and other distributions**

(a) Where a dividend or other sum which is a distribution is payable in respect of a share, it must be paid by one or more of the following means:

(i) transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the Distribution Recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;

(ii) sending a cheque made payable to the Distribution Recipient by post (in accordance with Article 27.4) to the Distribution Recipient at the Distribution Recipient's registered address (if the Distribution Recipient is the shareholder of the share), or (in any other case) to an address specified by the Distribution Recipient in writing or (where no such address has been specified) as the directors may otherwise decide;

(iii) sending a cheque made payable to such person by post (in accordance with Article 27.4) to such person at such address as the Distribution Recipient has specified in writing or (where no such address has been specified) as the directors may otherwise decide; or

(iv) any other means of payment as the directors agree with the Distribution Recipient in writing.

(b) For uncertificated shares, any payment may be made by means of the relevant system (subject always to the facilities and requirements of the relevant system) and such payment may be made by the Company or any person on its behalf by sending an instruction to the operator of the relevant system to credit the cash memorandum account of the Distribution Recipient of such shares or, if permitted by the Company, of such person as the Distribution Recipient may in writing direct.

(c) In these Articles, **"Distribution Recipient"** means, in respect of a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable:

(i) the shareholder of the share (ignoring for these purposes the Company as holder of any treasury share); or

(ii) if the share has two or more joint shareholders, whichever of them is named first in the register of members; or

(iii) if the shareholder is no longer entitled to the share by reason of death or bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, the Transmittee.

19.3 **No interest on distributions**

The Company may not pay interest on any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share unless otherwise provided by the terms on which the share was issued, or the provisions of another agreement between the shareholder of that share and the Company.

19.4 **Unclaimed distributions**

(a) All dividends or other sums which are payable in respect of shares and which are unclaimed after having been declared or becoming payable, may be invested or otherwise made use of by the directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed. The payment of any such dividend or other sum into a separate account does not make the Company a trustee in respect of it.

(b) If 12 years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment and the Distribution Recipient has not claimed it, the Distribution Recipient is no longer entitled to that dividend or other sum and it ceases to remain owing by the Company.

19.5 **Non-cash distributions**

(a) Subject to the terms of issue of the share in question, the Company may, by ordinary resolution, decide to pay all or part of a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by transferring non-cash assets of equivalent value (including, without limitation, shares or other securities in any company).

(b) For the purposes of paying a non-cash distribution, the directors may make whatever arrangements they think fit, including (where any difficulty arises regarding the distribution) fixing the value of any assets, paying cash to any Distribution Recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of Distribution Recipients, and vesting any assets in trustees.

19.6 **Waiver of distributions**

Distribution Recipients may waive their entitlement to a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by giving the Company notice in writing to that effect prior to the declaration of a dividend by a general meeting, or the payment of an interim dividend decided on by the directors, but if the share has more than one shareholder, or more than one person is entitled to the share whether by reason of the death or bankruptcy of one or more joint shareholders or otherwise, the notice is not effective unless it is expressed to be given, and signed, by all the shareholders or persons otherwise entitled to the share.

20 CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

20.1 Subject to these Articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution:

(a) decide to capitalise any profits of the Company (whether or not they are available for distribution) which are not required for paying a preferential dividend, or any sum standing to the credit of the Company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve; and

(b) appropriate any sum which they so decide to capitalise (**"capitalised sum"**) to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend (**"persons entitled"**) and in the same proportions.

20.2 Capitalised sums must be applied on behalf of the persons entitled, and in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them.

20.3 Any capitalised sum may be applied in paying up new shares of a nominal amount equal to the capitalised sum which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.

20.4 A capitalised sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied in paying up new debentures of the Company which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.

20.5 Subject to these Articles the directors may:

(a) apply capitalised sums in accordance with Articles 20.3 and 20.4 partly in one way and partly in another;

(b) make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this Article (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments or ignoring fractions altogether); and

(c) authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the Company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this Article.

21 DECISION-MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS: ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

21.1 Attendance and speaking at general meetings

(a) A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate orally to all those attending the

meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting.

(b) A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when:

(i) that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting, and

(ii) that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting.

(c) The directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it.

(d) In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more members attending it are in the same place as each other.

(e) Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those persons are assembled, or if there is no such group, where the chairperson of the meeting is located.

21.2 **Quorum for general meetings**

Unless the Company has only one shareholder (ignoring for these purposes the Company as holder of any treasury shares) the quorum required at general meetings and adjourned meetings shall be any two qualifying persons present at the meeting unless: (a) each is a qualifying person only because he or she is authorised to act as the representative of a shareholder which is a corporation in relation to the meeting, and both are representatives of the same corporation; or (b) each is a qualifying person only because he or she is appointed as proxy of a shareholder in relation to the meeting, and both are proxies of the same shareholder. If and for so long as the Company has only one shareholder (ignoring for these purposes the Company as holder of any treasury shares) one qualifying person present at the meeting shall be a quorum. No business other than the appointment of the chairperson of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting or an adjourned meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum. For the purposes of this Article 21.2 a "qualifying person" means (i) an individual who is a shareholder of the Company; (ii) a person authorised to act as the representative of a corporation who is a shareholder (ignoring for these purposes the Company as the holder of any treasury shares) in relation to the meeting; or (iii) a person appointed as proxy of a shareholder (ignoring

for these purposes the Company as the holder of any treasury shares) in relation to the meeting.

21.3 **Chairing general meetings**

If the directors have appointed a Chairperson, the Chairperson shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so. If the directors have not appointed a Chairperson, or if the Chairperson is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start:

(a) the directors (or director if there is only one) present; or

(b) (if no directors are present), any qualifying person (or if more than one) a majority of those qualifying persons present and entitled to vote at the meeting,

must appoint a director or qualifying person to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairperson of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting. The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this Article is referred to as "the chairperson of the meeting".

21.4 **Attendance and speaking by directors and non-shareholders**

Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are shareholders.

21.5 **Notice deemed received**

A shareholder present either in person or by proxy, at any meeting of the Company shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where relevant, of the purposes for which it was called.

21.6 **Adjournment**

(a) If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the chairperson of the meeting must adjourn the meeting, unless it was called at the request of the shareholders, in which case it must be dissolved. The chairperson of the meeting must also adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by a meeting at which a quorum is present.

(b) The chairperson of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if the meeting consents to an adjournment, or it appears to the chairperson of the meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect

the safety of any person attending the meeting or to ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.

(c) When adjourning a general meeting, the chairperson of the meeting must either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors, and have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting (where that meeting is quorate).

(d) Save where: (a) the adjournment is of a temporary nature lasting not more than half an hour; (b) the adjourned meeting is to be held in the same place as the original meeting; and (c) the chairperson announces whilst a quorum is present the time at which the adjourned meeting shall start; at least five clear days' notice shall be given of every adjourned meeting. Such notice shall be given to the same persons to whom notice of the Company's general meetings is required to be given and shall specify the time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be conducted. No further notice of an adjourned meeting is required.

(e) No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place.

22 DECISION-MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS: VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

22.1 Voting: General

A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is duly demanded in accordance with these Articles.

22.2 Voting: Proxies

(a) Subject to Article 22.2(b), on a vote on a resolution on a show of hands at a meeting, every proxy present who has been duly appointed by one or more members entitled to vote on the resolution has one vote.

(b) On a vote on a resolution on a show of hands at a meeting, a proxy has one vote for and one vote against the resolution if the proxy has been duly appointed:

(i) by more than one member entitled to vote on the resolution and the proxy has been instructed by one or more of those members to vote for the resolution and by one or more other of those members to vote against the resolution; or

(ii) by a member entitled to vote on the resolution (and who holds the shares on behalf of two or more other persons) and the proxy has been instructed by that member to vote for the resolution in relation to some of the shares held by that member and against the resolution in relation to some other of the shares held by that member.

(c) On a poll taken at a meeting of a company all or any of the voting rights of a member may be exercised by one or more duly appointed proxies.

(d) Where a member appoints more than one proxy, Article 22.2(c) does not authorise the exercise by the proxies taken together of more extensive voting rights than could be exercised by the member in person.

22.3 **Errors and disputes**

No objection may be raised to the qualification of any person voting at a general meeting except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting is valid. Any such objection must be referred to the chairperson of the meeting, whose decision is final.

22.4 **Poll Votes**

(a) A poll on a resolution may be demanded in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote, or at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared. Unless the chairperson of the meeting determines it would be impractical or unfair to do so, polls must be taken immediately and shall be taken in such manner as the chairperson of the meeting directs

(b) A poll may be demanded by:

(i) the chairperson of the meeting;

(ii) the directors;

(iii) two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or

(iv) a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the shareholders having the right to vote on the resolution (excluding for the avoidance of doubt the voting rights attached to any shares held by the Company as treasury shares).

(c) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if the poll has not yet been taken, and the chairperson of the meeting consents to the withdrawal. A demand so

withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.

22.5 **Content of proxy notices**

(a) Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (**"Proxy Notice"**) which:

(i) states the name and address of the shareholder appointing the proxy;

(ii) identifies the person appointed to be that shareholder's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;

(iii) where the proxy is not entitled to exercise the rights attaching to all of the shares held by that shareholder, identifies the number of shares in relation to which the proxy is entitled to exercise such rights;

(iv) is signed by or on behalf of the shareholder appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine; and

(v) is delivered to the Company in accordance with these Articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate.

Only one proxy may be appointed in any Proxy Notice and a shareholder wishing to appoint more than one proxy must use a separate Proxy Notice for each appointment.

(b) The directors may require Proxy Notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes. Proxy Notices may specify how the proxy appointed under them is to vote (or that the proxy is to abstain from voting) on one or more resolutions or may give the proxy discretion as to how to vote on one or more resolutions.

(c) Unless a Proxy Notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as:

(i) allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy discretion as to how to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the meeting;

(ii) appointing that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the general meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself; and

(iii) allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy to exercise the rights attaching to all of the shares held by the shareholder appointing that person as a proxy and no person shall be entitled to challenge the validity of the exercise by such proxy of all those rights.

22.6 **Delivery of proxy notices**

(a) A Proxy Notice and any authority under which it is signed or otherwise authenticated in such a manner as the directors may determine (or a copy of such authority or other authentication certified notarially or by a solicitor or in some other way approved by the directors) may:

(i) in the case of a Proxy Notice in hard copy form, be deposited at the registered office (or at such other place within the United Kingdom as is specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any form of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting) at any time before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote; or

(A) in the case of a Proxy Notice sent by electronic means where an address has been given by the Company:

(B) in the notice calling the meeting; or

(C) in any form of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting; or

(D) in any invitation to appoint a proxy issued by the Company in relation to the meeting,

(E) be received at that address (subject to any conditions or limitations specified in the notice) at any time before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote; or

(ii) in the case of a poll taken after the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting, be deposited or received as aforesaid at any time before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, and a Proxy Notice which is not deposited, delivered or received in a manner so permitted shall be invalid. Any valid Proxy Notice shall, unless stated to the contrary in it, be valid both for the relevant meeting and for any adjournment of that meeting. In this Article 22.6, “address” includes a number or address used for the purposes of sending or receiving documents or information by electronic means.

(b) A person who is entitled to attend, speak or vote (either on a show of hands or on a poll) at a general meeting remains so entitled in respect of that meeting or any adjournment of it, even though a valid Proxy Notice has been delivered to the Company by or on behalf of that person.

(c) An appointment under a Proxy Notice may be revoked by delivering to the Company at the registered office or at any other place or address specified by the Company pursuant to Article 22.6(a) in relation to the delivery of Proxy Notices for the particular meeting concerned, a notice of revocation of authority in writing given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the Proxy Notice was given.

(d) A notice revoking a proxy appointment or the authority of a person authorised by a corporation pursuant to section 323(1) Companies Act 2006, only takes effect if it is delivered before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates or (in the case of a poll taken after the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the poll was demanded) before the time appointed for taking the poll to which it relates.

(e) Subject to Article 22.6(d), the provisions of sections 330(1) to (4) inclusive Companies Act 2006 shall apply mutatis mutandis to any termination of the authority of a person authorised by a corporation pursuant to section 323(1) Companies Act 2006.

(f) If a Proxy Notice is not executed by the person appointing the proxy, it must be accompanied by written evidence of the authority of the person who executed it to execute it on the appointor's behalf.

(g) Without limiting the foregoing, in relation to any uncertificated shares, the directors may from time to time:

(i) permit appointments of a proxy by means of a communication sent in electronic form in the form of an uncertificated proxy instruction; and

(ii) permit supplements to, or amendments or revocations of, any such uncertificated proxy instruction by the same means.

The directors may in addition prescribe the method of determining the time at which any such uncertificated proxy instruction is to be treated as received by the Company or a participant acting on its behalf. The directors may treat any such uncertificated proxy instruction which purports to be or is expressed to be sent on behalf of a holder of a share as sufficient evidence of the authority of the person sending that instruction to send it on behalf of that holder.

23 COMPANY SECRETARY

The Company shall not be required to have a secretary, but may choose to have one. Any Company Secretary shall be appointed by the directors for such term and at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they think fit, and any Company Secretary so appointed may be removed by them.

24 AUTHENTICATION

Any director or the Company Secretary or any person appointed by the directors for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any documents affecting the constitution of the Company, any resolutions of the Company or decisions of the directors or any committee of the directors, and any books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company, and to certify copies of, or extracts from, them as true copies or extracts. A document purporting to be a copy of a resolution, or an extract from the minutes of a meeting, of the Company or of the directors or any committee of the directors which is certified in accordance with this Article shall be conclusive evidence in favour of a person dealing with the Company upon the faith of that document that such resolution has been duly passed or, as the case may be, that such minutes or extract is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.

25 COMPANY SEALS

25.1 Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors and the directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used.

25.2 Unless otherwise decided by the directors, if the Company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature. For the purposes of this Article, an authorised person is:

(a) any director of the Company;

(b) the Company Secretary; or

(c) any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

26 PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES ON THE CESSATION OF BUSINESS

The directors may decide to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries (other than a director or former director or shadow director) in connection with the cessation or transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or that subsidiary.

27 NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS

27.1 Except as otherwise provided in these Articles and subject to Article 27.4, any document or information to be given, sent or supplied under these Articles by the Company shall be given, sent or supplied in any way in which the Company may send or supply documents or information generally to the intended recipient under schedule 5 of the Companies Act 2006 (which may include, without limitation, in hard copy form, in electronic form or by making it available on a website) subject to, and in accordance with, the requirements of that schedule.

27.2 Except as otherwise provided in these Articles and subject to Article 27.4, any document or information to be given, sent or supplied under these Articles to the Company shall be given, sent or supplied in English and otherwise in any way in which documents or information generally may be sent or supplied by the sender to the Company under schedule 5 of the Companies Act 2006 (where the sender is a body corporate) or schedule 4 of the Companies Act 2006 (in all other cases) subject to, and in accordance with, the requirements of schedule 4 or schedule 5 of the Companies Act 2006, as applicable.

27.3 Articles 27.1 and 27.2 shall apply whether the document or information is authorised or required to be sent or supplied by the Companies Acts or otherwise. References in this Article 27 to documents or information being given, sent or supplied by or to the Company include references to documents or information being given, sent or supplied by or to the directors of the Company acting on the Company's behalf.

27.4 Articles 27.1 and 27.2 shall apply as if schedules 4 and 5 of the Companies Act 2006 required documents and information sent by post to be sent by prepaid first class post or (in the case of a registered address outside the United Kingdom) by prepaid airmail.

27.5 The Company may send or supply documents or information to or on a member through a relevant system, where the document or information relates to uncertificated shares.

27.6 In the case of joint shareholders of a share, all notices, documents and information shall be given to the joint shareholder whose name stands first in the register of members in respect of the joint shareholding and any notices, documents and information so given shall be sufficiently given to all the joint shareholders. A shareholder whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the Company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices, documents or information may be given to him, or an address to which notices, documents or information may be sent by electronic means, shall be entitled to have such notices, documents or information given to him or her at that address.

27.7 In the case of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder, the Company shall not be obliged to send any documents or information to an address provided to the Company

by the Transmittee(s) of such shareholder unless such Transmittee(s) has also provided the directors with such evidence of the entitlement of the Transmittee(s) to those shares as the directors shall in their absolute discretion require. Nothing in this Article shall require the directors to investigate the entitlement of any person claiming to be a Transmittee of a shareholder.

27.8 Proof that an envelope containing a notice, document or information was properly addressed, prepaid first class and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice, document or information was given. Proof that a notice, document or information sent by electronic means was sent or given in accordance with guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators shall be conclusive evidence that the notice, document or information was sent or given. The board may require authentication of any document or information given, sent or supplied to the Company in electronic form in such manner as it may determine.

27.9 Section 1147 of the Companies Act 2006 shall not apply to documents or information sent by or to the Company for the purposes of the Companies Acts or these Articles.

27.10 In this Article 27, "address" includes a number or address used for the purposes of sending or receiving documents or information by electronic means.

27.11 Nothing in these Articles shall affect any legal requirement that any particular notice or other document be served in any particular manner.

28 INDEMNITIES AND FUNDING OF PROCEEDINGS

28.1 Subject to the provisions of and so far as may be consistent with the Companies Act 2006:

(a) the directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to indemnify any person who is, or was at any time a director of the Company or any of its associated companies, against all liabilities incurred by or attaching to him or her in connection with his or hers duties, powers or office in relation to any such company of which he or she is or was a director, to the fullest extent permitted by law;

(b) where the Company or any of its associated companies is or was at any time a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Companies Act 2006 as amended, modified or re-enacted from time to time), the directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to indemnify any person who is or was at any time a director of that company against all liabilities incurred by him or her in connection with that company's activities as trustee of the occupational pension scheme, to the fullest extent permitted by law; and

(c) the directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to provide any director of the Company or of its holding company with funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him or her of the kind referred to in sections 205(1)(a) and 206(a) of the Companies Act 2006 as amended, modified or re-enacted from time to time and otherwise take any action to enable any such director to avoid incurring such expenditure, to the fullest extent permitted by law;

and in this Article 28.1 the term **"associated company"** shall have the meaning given in section 256(b) Companies Act 2006 as amended, modified or re-enacted from time to time.

29 INSURANCE

29.1 Without prejudice to Article 28, the directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to purchase and maintain insurance for, or for the benefit of, any person who is or was at any time:

(a) a director of any Relevant Company; or

(b) a trustee of any pension fund or retirement, death or disability scheme for the benefit of any employee of any Relevant Company or of any employees' share scheme in which employees of any such Relevant Company are interested;

including (without limitation) insurance against any liability referred to in Article 28 attaching to him or her in relation to any Relevant Company, or any such pension fund, retirement or other scheme or employees' share scheme.

29.2 In Article 29.1, **"Relevant Company"** means the Company or any other undertaking which is or was at any time:

(a) the holding company of the Company; or

(b) a subsidiary of the Company or of such holding company; or

(c) a company in which the Company has an interest (whether direct or indirect).

30 DATA PROTECTION

Each of the members and directors consent to the processing of their personal data by the Company, the members and directors (each a **"Recipient"**) for the purpose of due diligence exercises, compliance with applicable laws, regulations and procedures and the exchange of information among themselves. A Recipient may process the personal data either electronically or manually. The personal data which may be processed under this Article shall include any information which may have a

bearing on the prudence or commercial merits of investing, or disposing of any shares (or other investment or security) in the Company. Other than as required by law, court order or other regulatory authority, that personal data may not be disclosed by a Recipient or any other person except to a Group Company and to employees, directors and professional advisers of that Recipient or the Group Companies and funds managed by any of the Group Companies. Each of the members and directors consent to the transfer of relevant personal data to persons acting on behalf of the Recipient and to the offices of any Recipient both within and outside the European Economic Area for the purposes stated above, where it is necessary or desirable to do so.

31 FRACTIONS

If any shares are consolidated or consolidated and then divided, the directors have power to deal with any fractions of shares which result as they see fit. If the directors decide to sell any shares representing fractions, they can do so for the best price reasonably obtainable and distribute the net proceeds of sale among members in proportion to their fractional entitlements. The directors can arrange for any shares representing fractions to be entered in the Register as certificated shares if they consider that this makes it easier to sell them. The directors can sell those shares to anyone, including the Company if the legislation allows, and may authorise any person to transfer or deliver the shares to the buyer or in accordance with the buyer's instructions. The buyer shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall the buyer's title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the sale.