

THE COMPANIES (JERSEY) LAW 1991
A PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
MEMORANDUM
AND
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
TP ICAP GROUP PLC
(COMPANY NUMBER: 130617)

(Adopted by special resolution passed on [●] 2021)

Company number:
130617

THE COMPANIES (JERSEY) LAW 1991
A PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION
OF
TP ICAP GROUP PLC

(Adopted by special resolution passed on [●] 2021)

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1. The name of the company is **TP ICAP Group plc**.
 2. The company is a public company.
 3. The company is a par value company.
 4. The share capital of the company is £5,000,000,000 divided into 20,000,000,000 shares of one class designated as ordinary shares with a par value of £0.25 each.
 5. The liability of a member of the company is limited to the amount unpaid (if any) on such member's share or shares.

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A PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
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PRELIMINARY

1. Exclusion of Standard Table

The regulations constituting the Standard Table in the Companies (Standard Table) (Jersey) Order 1992 do not apply to the Company.

2. Interpretation

(a) In these articles, unless the contrary intention appears:

(i) the following definitions apply:

these articles means these articles of association, as from time to time altered;

board means the board of directors for the time being of the Company;

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

a **combined physical and electronic general meeting** means a meeting held or conducted both as a physical general meeting and as an electronic general meeting;

committee means a committee of the board;

Companies Law means the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 as in force from time to time;

the **Company** means TP ICAP Group plc;

director means a director for the time being of the Company;

Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules means the disclosure guidance and transparency rules for the time being in force, as published by the Financial Conduct Authority in the Financial Conduct Authority Handbook;

electronic address has the same meaning as in the UK Companies Act;

electronic form has the same meaning as in the UK Companies Act;

an **electronic general meeting** means a general meeting held or conducted in such a way that allows persons who may not be physically present together to communicate with each other any information or opinions they may have on any particular item of business of the meeting;

electronic means has the same meaning as in the UK Companies Act;

hard copy form has the same meaning as in the UK Companies Act;

holder in relation to any share means the member whose name is entered in the register as the holder of that share;

Jersey means the island of Jersey;

office means the registered office for the time being of the Company;

paid up means paid up or credited as paid up;

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

a **physical general meeting** means a general meeting held or conducted at a physical venue (or venues) (at which facilities are not available to allow for persons who are not at that venue (or one of those venues) to attend or participate in the meeting electronically);

a **proxy notification address** means the address or addresses (including any electronic address) specified in a notice of a meeting or in any other information issued by the Company in relation to a meeting (or, as the case may be, an adjourned meeting or a poll) for the receipt of proxy notices relating to that meeting (or adjourned meeting or poll) or, if no such address is specified, the office;

register means the register of members of the Company kept pursuant to Article 41 of the Companies Law;

relevant system means a computer-based system, and procedures, which enable title to units of a security to be evidenced and transferred without a written instrument, pursuant to the Uncertificated Securities Order;

seal means any common seal of the Company (if any) or any official seal or securities seal which the Company may have or be permitted to have under the Statutes;

secretary means the secretary of the Company or, if there are joint secretaries, any of the joint secretaries and includes an assistant or deputy secretary and any person appointed by the board to perform any of the duties of the secretary of the Company;

special resolution means a resolution passed by a majority of not less than 75% of the votes cast by such members present and entitled to vote at a general meeting of which not less than fourteen days' notice, including the text of the resolution and specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution, has been duly given, provided that, if it is so agreed by the holder or holders of the requisite

majority in nominal value of the ordinary shares for the time being in accordance with the Statutes, a resolution may be proposed and passed as a special resolution at a meeting of which less than fourteen days' notice has been given;

Statutes means the Companies Law, the Uncertificated Securities Order and every other statute, statutory instrument, regulation or order for the time being in force concerning the Company;

treasury shares means those shares held by the Company in treasury in accordance with article 58A of the Companies Law;

UK Companies Act means the United Kingdom Companies Act 2006; and

Uncertificated Securities Order means the Companies (Uncertificated Securities) (Jersey) Order 1999 as amended from time to time;

- (ii) any reference to an uncertificated share, or to a share being held in uncertificated form, means a share title to which may be transferred by means of a relevant system, and any reference to a certificated share means any share other than an uncertificated share;
- (iii) any other words or expressions defined in the Companies Law or, if not defined in the Companies Law, in any other of the Statutes (in each case as in force on the date these articles take effect) have the same meaning in these articles except that the word **company** includes any body corporate;
- (iv) any reference in these articles to any statute or statutory provision includes a reference to any modification or re-enactment of it for the time being in force;
- (v) words importing the singular number include the plural number and vice versa, words importing one gender include the other gender and words importing persons include bodies corporate and unincorporated associations;
- (vi) any reference to writing includes a reference to any method of reproducing words in a legible form;
- (vii) any reference to a document being sealed or executed under seal or under the common seal of any body corporate (including the Company) or any similar expression includes a reference to its being executed in any other manner which has the same effect as if it were executed under seal;
- (viii) any reference to a meeting shall not be taken as requiring more than one person to be present in person if any quorum requirement can be satisfied by one person;
- (ix) any reference to a show of hands includes such other method of casting votes as the board may from time to time approve;
- (x) any reference to a person who is attending or participating in a meeting electronically is a reference to a person whose attendance or participation at that meeting is enabled by a facility or facilities (whether electronic or otherwise), other than physical presence at a physical general meeting, which allows persons who may not be physically present together to communicate with each other any information or opinions they may have on any particular item of business of the meeting; electronic attendance and participation shall be construed accordingly;

- (xi) where the Company has a power of sale or other right of disposal in relation to any share, any reference to the power of the Company or the board to authorise a person to transfer that share to or as directed by the person to whom the share has been sold or disposed of shall, in the case of an uncertificated share, be deemed to include a reference to such other action as may be necessary to enable that share to be registered in the name of that person or as directed by him; and
- (xii) any reference to:
 - (A) rights attaching to any share;
 - (B) members having a right to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company;
 - (C) dividends being paid, or any other distribution of the Company's assets being made, to members; or
 - (D) interests in a certain proportion or percentage of the issued share capital, or any class of share capital,

shall, unless otherwise expressly provided by the Statutes, be construed as though any treasury shares held by the Company had been cancelled.

- (b) Subject to the Statutes, a special resolution shall be effective for any purpose for which an ordinary resolution is expressed to be required under these articles.
- (c) Headings to these articles are inserted for convenience only and shall not affect construction.

3. Limited liability

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

SHARE CAPITAL

4. Rights attached to shares

Subject to the Statutes, these articles and to the rights conferred on the holders of any other shares, any share may be issued with or have attached to it such rights and restrictions as the Company may by ordinary resolution decide or, if no such resolution is in effect or so far as the resolution does not make specific provision, as the board may decide.

5. Allotment (etc.) of shares

- (a) Subject to the Statutes, these articles and any resolution of the Company, the board may offer, allot (with or without conferring a right of renunciation), grant options over or otherwise deal with or dispose of any shares to such persons, at such times and generally on such terms as the board may decide.
- (b) The Company may issue fractions of shares in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of, the Companies Law, provided that:
 - (i) a fraction of a share shall be taken into account in determining the entitlement of a member as regards dividends or on a winding up; and

- (ii) a fraction of a share shall not entitle a member to a vote in respect thereof.

6. Authority to allot shares and grant rights

The Company may from time to time pass an ordinary resolution referring to this article and authorising the board to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot shares in the Company or to grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into shares in the Company and:

- (a) on the passing of the resolution the board shall be generally and unconditionally authorised to allot such shares or grant such rights up to the maximum nominal amount specified in the resolution; and
- (b) unless previously revoked the authority shall expire on the day specified in the resolution (not being more than five years from the date on which the resolution is passed),

but any authority given under this article shall allow the Company, before the authority expires, to make an offer or agreement which would or might require shares to be allotted or rights to be granted after it expires.

7. Pre-emption rights

- (a) For the purposes of this article 'equity securities' shall have the meaning given to it in article 8(b)(i).
- (b) Subject to the provisions of article 8 and paragraph (c) below or unless otherwise directed by the Company by way of a special resolution, no equity securities in the authorised capital of the Company shall be allotted and issued wholly for cash unless the following provisions are complied with:
 - (i) all equity securities to be allotted and issued (the **relevant equity securities**) shall first be offered on the same or more favourable terms to the members of the Company (excluding any shares held by the Company as treasury shares) in proportion to their existing holdings of ordinary shares subject to such exclusions or other arrangements as the board may deem necessary or expedient in relation to fractional entitlements or legal or practical problems under the laws of, or the requirements of any recognised regulatory body or any stock exchange in any territory;
 - (ii) such offer shall be made by written notice (the **offer notice**) from the board specifying the number and price of the relevant equity securities and shall invite each member to state in writing within a period not being less than 14 clear days, whether they are willing to accept any of the relevant equity securities and if so, the maximum number of relevant equity securities they are willing to take;
 - (iii) at the expiration of the period during which each member may accept the relevant equity securities as specified in the offer notice, the board shall allocate the relevant equity securities to or among the members who have notified to the board their willingness to accept any of the relevant equity securities but so that no member shall be obliged to take more than the maximum number of relevant equity securities notified by him under sub-paragraph (ii) above; and
 - (iv) if any of the relevant equity securities are not accepted and remain unallocated pursuant to the offer under sub-paragraph (i) above, the board shall be entitled to allot

and issue, grant options over or otherwise dispose of such equity securities to any person in such manner as they see fit provided that those relevant equity securities shall not be disposed of on terms which are more favourable to any such person than the terms of the offer pursuant to sub-paragraph (i) above.

- (c) Paragraph (b) shall not apply:
- (i) with respect to any equity securities or options which may be granted or allotted in accordance with the Company's employee share schemes (or any employee share scheme of any company that is or becomes a subsidiary of the Company) or to the issue of equity securities pursuant to the exercise of any such options;
 - (ii) to the allotment of bonus shares; or
 - (iii) allotment and issue of any equity securities for a consideration that is wholly or partly otherwise than in cash.

8. Disapplication of pre-emption rights

- (a) Subject (other than in relation to the sale of treasury shares) to the board being generally authorised to allot shares and grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into shares in the Company in accordance with article 6, the Company may from time to time resolve, by a special resolution referring to this article, that the board be given power to allot equity securities for cash and, on the passing of the resolution, the board shall have power to allot (pursuant to that authority) equity securities for cash as if article 7(b) did not apply to the allotment, but that power shall be limited to:

- (i) the allotment of equity securities in connection with a rights issue; and
- (ii) the allotment (other than in connection with a rights issue) of equity securities having a nominal amount not exceeding in aggregate the sum specified in the special resolution,

and unless previously revoked, that power shall (if so provided in the special resolution) expire on the date specified in the special resolution of the Company. The Company may before the power expires make an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after it expires.

- (b) For the purposes of this article:
- (i) **equity securities** mean (a) ordinary shares in the company, or (b) rights to subscribe for, or to convert securities into, ordinary shares in the company;
 - (ii) **ordinary shares** mean shares other than shares that as respects dividends and capital carry a right to participate only up to a specified amount in a distribution;
 - (iii) **rights issue** means an offer or issue of equity securities open for acceptance for a period fixed by the board to or in favour of holders of ordinary shares in proportion (as nearly as may be practicable) to their existing holdings and holders of other equity securities if this is required by the rights of those securities or, if the directors consider it necessary, as permitted by the rights of those securities but the board may make such exclusions or other arrangements as the board considers expedient in relation to treasury shares, fractional entitlements, record dates, shares represented by depository receipts, legal or practical problems under the laws in any territory or the

requirements of any relevant regulatory body or stock exchange or any other matter;
and

- (iv) a reference to the **allotment of equity securities** includes the grant of a right to subscribe for, or to convert any securities into, ordinary shares in the Company, and the sale of any ordinary shares in the Company or (as the case may be) shares of a particular class, that immediately before the sale, were held by the Company as treasury shares.

9. Power to pay commission

The Company may in connection with the issue of any shares exercise all powers of paying commission conferred or permitted by the Statutes.

10. Power to alter share capital

- (a) The Company may exercise the powers conferred by the Statutes to:
 - (i) increase its share capital by allotting new shares;
 - (ii) reduce its share capital;
 - (iii) sub-divide or consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital;
 - (iv) redenominate all or any of its shares and reduce its share capital in connection with such a redenomination; and
 - (v) alter its share capital in any other manner permitted by the Companies Law.
- (b) A resolution by which any share is sub-divided may determine that, as between the holders of the shares resulting from the sub-division, one or more of the shares may have such preferred or other special rights, or may have such qualified or deferred rights or be subject to such restrictions, as compared with the other or others, as the Company has power to attach to new shares.
- (c) If as a result of any consolidation and division or sub-division of shares any members would become entitled to fractions of a share, the board may deal with the fractions as it thinks fit. In particular, the board may:
 - (i) (on behalf of those members) aggregate and sell the shares representing the fractions to any person (including, subject to the Statutes, the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members (except that any proceeds in respect of any holding less than a sum fixed by the board may be retained for the benefit of the Company); or
 - (ii) subject to the Statutes, first, allot to a member credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation of any reserve account of the Company such number of shares as rounds up his holding to a number which, following consolidation and division or sub-division, leaves a whole number of shares.
- (d) For the purpose of a sale under paragraph (c)(i) above, the board may authorise a person to transfer the shares to, or as directed by, the purchaser, who shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money and the title of the new holder to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings relating to the sale.

11. Power to issue redeemable shares

Subject to the Statutes, any share may be issued on terms that it is to be redeemed or is liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder. The terms, conditions and manner of redemption of such shares may be determined by the board before the shares are allotted.

12. Power to purchase own shares

Subject to the Statutes, and to any rights conferred on the holders of any class of shares, the Company may purchase all or any of its shares of any class, including any redeemable shares. Subject to the Statutes, the Company may hold as treasury shares any shares purchased or redeemed by it.

13. Reduction of capital and distribution of capital

- (a) Subject to the Statutes and to any rights conferred on the holders of any class of shares, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve, any share premium account or any other distributable or undistributable reserve in any way.
- (b) Subject to the Statutes, the board may approve a distribution to the members from the Company's share premium account or any other account, except its nominal capital or capital redemption reserve.
- (c) The Company may, by ordinary resolution, approve a distribution to its members of any sum standing to the credit of the Company's share premium account, but no such distribution shall exceed the amount that is recommended by the directors.
- (d) With the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company and on the recommendation of the board, the Company may direct payment of a distribution of capital in whole or in part by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of paid up shares or debentures of any other company.
- (e) Where any difficulty arises with the distribution at paragraph (d) above, the board may settle the difficulty as it thinks fit and, in particular, may issue fractional certificates (or ignore fractions), fix the value for distribution of the specific assets or any part of them, determine that cash payments be made to any members on the basis of the value so fixed in order to secure equality of distribution and vest any of the specific assets in trustees on such trusts for the persons entitled to the dividend as the board may think fit.

14. Trusts not recognised

Except as required by law or these articles, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust and the Company shall not be bound by or required to recognise (even when having notice of it) any interest in or in respect of any share, except the holder's absolute right to the entirety of the share.

UNCERTIFICATED SHARES – GENERAL POWERS

15. Uncertificated shares – general powers

- (a) Subject to the Statutes, the board may permit any class of shares to be held in uncertificated form and to be transferred by means of a relevant system and may revoke any such permission.

- (b) In relation to any share which is for the time being held in uncertificated form:
- (i) the Company may utilise the relevant system in which it is held to the fullest extent available from time to time in the exercise of any of its powers or functions under the Statutes or these articles or otherwise in effecting any actions and the board may from time to time determine the manner in which such powers, functions and actions shall be so exercised or effected;
 - (ii) any provision in these articles which is inconsistent with:
 - (A) the holding or transfer of that share in the manner prescribed or permitted by the Statutes;
 - (B) any other provision of the Statutes relating to shares held in uncertificated form; or
 - (C) the exercise of any powers or functions by the Company or the effecting by the Company of any actions by means of a relevant system,
 shall not apply;
 - (iii) the Company may, by notice to the holder of that share, require the holder to change the form of such share to certificated form within such period as may be specified in the notice;
 - (iv) the Company may require that share to be converted into certificated form in accordance with the Statutes; and
 - (v) the Company shall not issue a certificate.
- (c) The Company may, by notice to the holder of any share in certificated form, direct that the form of such share may not be changed to uncertificated form for a period specified in such notice.
- (d) For the purpose of effecting any action by the Company, the board may determine that shares held by a person in uncertificated form shall be treated as a separate holding from shares held by that person in certificated form but shares of a class held by a person in uncertificated form shall not be treated as a separate class from shares of that class held by that person in certificated form.

VARIATION OF RIGHTS

16. Variation of rights

- (a) Whenever the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, all or any of the rights for the time being attached to any class of shares in issue may from time to time (whether or not the Company is being wound up) be varied in such manner as those rights may provide or (if no such provision is made) either with the consent in writing of the holders of 75% in nominal value of the issued shares of that class or with the authority of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of those shares.
- (b) The provisions of these articles relating to general meetings of the Company or to the proceedings at general meetings shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to every such separate general meeting, except that:

- (i) the quorum at any such meeting (other than an adjourned meeting) shall be two members present in person or by proxy holding at least one-third in nominal amount of the issued shares of the class;
 - (ii) at an adjourned meeting the quorum shall be one member present in person or by proxy holding shares of the class;
 - (iii) every holder of shares of the class shall, on a poll, have one vote in respect of every share of the class held by him; and
 - (iv) a poll may be demanded by any one holder of shares of the class whether present in person or by proxy.
- (c) Unless otherwise expressly provided by the rights attached to any class of shares those rights shall not be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* with them or by the purchase or redemption by the Company of any of its own shares.

TRANSFERS OF SHARES

17. Right to transfer shares

Subject to the restrictions in these articles, a member may transfer all or any of his shares in any manner which is permitted by the Statutes and is from time to time approved by the board.

18. Transfers of uncertificated shares

The Company shall maintain a record of uncertificated shares in accordance with the Uncertificated Securities Order.

19. Transfers of certificated shares

- (a) An instrument of transfer of a certificated share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the board may approve and shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor and (except in the case of a fully paid share) by or on behalf of the transferee.
- (b) The board may, in its absolute discretion refuse to register any instrument of transfer of a certificated share:
 - (i) which is not fully paid up but, in the case of a class of shares which has been admitted to official listing by the Financial Conduct Authority, not so as to prevent dealings in those shares from taking place on an open and proper basis; or
 - (ii) on which the Company has a lien.
- (c) The board may also refuse to register any instrument of transfer of a certificated share unless it is:
 - (i) left at the office, or at such other place as the board may decide, for registration;
 - (ii) accompanied by the certificate for the shares to be transferred and such other evidence (if any) as the board may reasonably require to prove the title of the intending transferor or his right to transfer the shares; and
 - (iii) in respect of only one class of shares.

- (d) All instruments of transfer which are registered may be retained by the Company, but any instrument of transfer which the board refuses to register shall (except in any case where fraud or any other crime involving dishonesty is suspected in relation to such transfer) be returned to the person presenting it.

20. Other provisions relating to transfers

- (a) No fee shall be charged for registration of a transfer or other document or instruction relating to or affecting the title to any share.
- (b) The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect of the share.
- (c) Nothing in these articles shall preclude the board from recognising a renunciation of the allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person.
- (d) Unless otherwise agreed by the board in any particular case, the maximum number of persons who may be entered on the register as joint holders of a share is four.

21. Notice of refusal

If the board refuses to register a transfer of a certificated share it shall, as soon as practicable and in any event within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged, give to the transferee notice of the refusal, together with its reasons for refusal. The board shall provide the transferee with such further information about the reasons for the refusal as the transferee may reasonably request.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

22. Transmission on death

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

23. Election of person entitled by transmission

- (a) A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to a transmission by operation of law may, on producing such evidence as the board may require and subject as provided in this article, elect either to be registered himself as the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the holder of the share.
- (b) If he elects to be registered himself, he shall give notice to the Company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered, he shall execute a transfer of the share to that person or shall execute such other document or take such other action as the board may require to enable that person to be registered.
- (c) The provisions of these articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer or other document or action as if it were a transfer effected by the person from whom the title by transmission is derived and the event giving rise to such transmission had not occurred.

24. Rights of person entitled by transmission

- (a) A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of a death or bankruptcy or of any other event giving rise to a transmission by operation of law shall have the right to receive and give a discharge for any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the share and shall have the same rights in relation to the share as he would have if he were the holder except that, until he becomes the holder, he shall not be entitled to attend or vote at any general meeting of the Company.
- (b) The board may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share and, if after 90 days the notice has not been complied with, the board may withhold payment of all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS IN SHARES AND COMPANY INVESTIGATIONS

25. Disclosure of interests in shares

- (a) Each member and each holder of a financial instrument referred to in paragraph 5.3.1 of the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules (the **Relevant Financial Instrument**) shall comply with the notification obligations to the Company contained in Chapter 5 of the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules as if the Company were an "issuer" (and not a "non-UK issuer") for the purposes of such rules.
- (b) If it shall come to the notice of the Company that any member or any holder of Relevant Financial Instruments has not, within the requisite period, made or, as the case may be, procured the making of any notification required pursuant to article 25(a), the Company may give notice (a **DTR5 Notice**) to the relevant member requiring that member to make the notification required.

26. Company investigations

- (a) For the purposes of this article 26, **Relevant Share Capital** means the Company's issued share capital of any class and for the avoidance of doubt:
 - (i) where the Company's share capital is divided into different classes of shares, references to Relevant Share Capital are to the issued share capital of each such class taken separately; and
 - (ii) the temporary suspension of voting rights in respect of shares comprised in the issued share capital of the Company of any such class does not affect the application of this article 26 in relation to interests in those or any other shares comprised in that class.
- (b) This article applies where the Company gives to the holder of a share or to any person appearing to be interested in a share a notice (a **Disclosure Notice**) requiring the person to whom it is addressed:
 - (i) to give particulars of their present or past interest in shares (held by that person at any time during the three year period preceding the date of the Disclosure Notice) comprised in the Relevant Share Capital;
 - (ii) where the interest is a present interest and any other interest in the shares subsists, or in any case, where another interest in the shares subsisted during the period at any time when their own interest subsisted, to give (so far as lies within their knowledge)

such particulars with respect to that other interest as may be required by the notice including the identity of the persons interested in the shares in question; and

- (iii) where their interest is a past interest, to give (so far as lies within their knowledge) particulars of the identity of the person who held that interest immediately upon his ceasing to hold it.
- (c) If a Disclosure Notice is given by the Company to a person appearing to be interested in any share, a copy shall at the same time be given to the holder, but the accidental omission to do so or the non-receipt of the copy by the holder shall not prejudice the operation of the following provisions of this article.

27. Restrictions on shares

- (a) If any member or holder of Relevant Financial Instruments or any other person appearing to be interested in any share held by the relevant member, has been duly given a DTR5 Notice or a Disclosure Notice (as applicable) and is in default for a period of 14 days or more from the date of delivery or deemed delivery of such notice in supplying to the Company the notification or information (as applicable) thereby required, then, if the board so determines, in respect of the shares in relation to which the default occurred (all or the relevant number of such shares as may be determined by the board being the **default shares**, which expression shall include any further shares which are issued in respect of such shares), the restrictions set out in paragraph (c) shall apply.
- (b) Those restrictions shall continue for the period specified by the board, being not more than seven days after the earlier of:
 - (i) the Company being notified that the default shares have been sold pursuant to an exempt transfer; or
 - (ii) due compliance, to the satisfaction of the board, with the DTR5 Notice or Disclosure Notice (as applicable).

The board may waive these restrictions, in whole or in part, at any time.

- (c) The restrictions referred to above are as follows:
 - (i) if the default shares in which any one person is interested or appears to the Company to be interested represent less than 0.25% of the issued shares of the class, the holders of the default shares shall not be entitled, in respect of those shares, to attend or to vote, either personally or by proxy, at any general meeting of the Company; or
 - (ii) if the default shares in which any one person is interested or appears to the Company to be interested represent at least 0.25% of the issued shares of the class, the holders of the default shares shall not be entitled, in respect of those shares:
 - (A) to attend or to vote, either personally or by proxy, at any general meeting of the Company; or
 - (B) to receive any dividend or other distribution; or
 - (C) to transfer or agree to transfer any of those shares or any rights in them.

The restrictions in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) above shall not prejudice the right of either the member holding the default shares or, if different, any person having a power of sale over those shares to sell or agree to sell those shares under an exempt transfer.

- (d) If any dividend or other distribution is withheld under paragraph (c)(ii) above, the member shall be entitled to receive it as soon as practicable after the restriction ceases to apply.
- (e) If, while any of the restrictions referred to above apply to a share, another share is allotted in right of it (or in right of any share to which this paragraph applies), the same restrictions shall apply to that other share as if it were a default share. For this purpose, shares which the Company allots, or procures to be offered, *pro rata* (disregarding fractional entitlements and shares not offered to certain members by reason of legal or practical problems associated with issuing or offering shares outside Jersey or the United Kingdom) to holders of shares of the same class as the default share shall be treated as shares allotted in right of existing shares from the date on which the allotment is unconditional or, in the case of shares so offered, the date of the acceptance of the offer.
- (f) For the purposes of this article:
 - (i) an **exempt transfer** in relation to any share is a transfer pursuant to:
 - (A) a sale of the share on a recognised investment exchange in the United Kingdom or on any stock exchange outside the United Kingdom on which shares of that class are listed or normally traded; or
 - (B) a sale of the whole beneficial interest in the share to a person whom the board is satisfied is unconnected with the existing holder or with any other person appearing to be interested in the share; or
 - (C) acceptance of a takeover offer (as defined for the purposes of Part 18 of the Companies Law);
 - (ii) the percentage of the issued shares of a class represented by a particular holding shall be calculated by reference to the shares in issue at the time when the Disclosure Notice is given; and
 - (iii) a person shall be treated as appearing to be interested in any share if the Company has given to the member holding such share a Disclosure Notice and either (i) the member has named the person as being interested in the share or (ii) (after taking into account any response to any Disclosure Notice and any other relevant information) the Company knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person in question is or may be interested in the share.
- (g) The Company may exercise any of its powers under article 15 in respect of any default shares in uncertificated form.
- (h) This article is in addition to, and shall not in any way prejudice or affect, any other rights of the Company arising from any failure by any person to give any information required by a Disclosure Notice within the time specified in it.

GENERAL MEETINGS

28. General meetings

- (a) The board shall determine whether any general meeting is to be held as:
 - (i) a physical general meeting;
 - (ii) an electronic general meeting; or
 - (iii) a combined physical and electronic general meeting.
- (b) The board may make whatever arrangements they consider fit to allow those entitled to do so to participate in any general meeting.
- (c) Unless otherwise determined by the board, a general meeting is deemed to take place at the place where the chairman of the meeting is at the time of the meeting.
- (d) Two or more persons who may not be 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.
- (e) A person is present at a general meeting if he attends it in accordance with the provisions of these articles.
- (f) A person is able to participate in a meeting if his circumstances are such that if he has (or were to have) rights in relation to the meeting, he is (or would be) able to exercise them.
- (g) In determining whether persons are attending or participating in a meeting, other than a physical general meeting, it is immaterial where any of them are or how they are able to communicate with each other.
- (h) A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting.
- (i) 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.

29. Meeting at more than one place or in more than one format

- (a) A general meeting may be held at more than one place if:
 - (i) the notice convening the meeting specifies that it shall be held at more than one place; or
 - (ii) the board resolves, after the notice convening the meeting has been given, that the meeting shall be held at more than one place; or

- (iii) it appears to the chairman of the meeting that the place of the meeting specified in the notice convening the meeting is inadequate to accommodate all persons entitled and wishing to attend.
- (b) A general meeting may be held as a combined physical and electronic general meeting if, in accordance with article 28(a), the board has determined that it shall be held as a combined physical and electronic general meeting, and either:
 - (i) the notice convening the meeting specifies that it shall be held as a combined physical and electronic general meeting (or otherwise makes clear that arrangements will be made for attendance and participation electronically); or
 - (ii) the board resolves, after the notice convening the meeting has been given, that the meeting shall be held as a combined physical and electronic general meeting.
- (c) A general meeting held at more than one place in accordance with paragraph (a) above, or in more than one format in accordance with paragraph (b) above, is duly constituted and its proceedings are valid if (in addition to the other provisions of these articles relating to general meetings being satisfied) the chairman of the meeting is satisfied that facilities (whether electronic or otherwise) are available to enable each person present at each place or attending or participating in it electronically to participate in the business of the meeting.
- (d) Each person who is present at any place of the meeting or who is attending it electronically, and who would be entitled to count towards the quorum in accordance with the provisions of article 37 shall be counted in the quorum for, and shall be entitled to vote at, the meeting.

30. Annual general meetings

The board shall convene and the Company shall hold annual general meetings in accordance with the Statutes.

31. Convening of general meetings other than annual general meetings

- (a) The board may convene a general meeting other than an annual general meeting whenever it thinks fit.
- (b) A general meeting may also be convened in accordance with article 75.
- (c) A general meeting shall also be convened by the board on the requisition of members under the Statutes or, in default, may be convened by such requisitionists, as provided by the Statutes.
- (d) The board shall comply with the Statutes regarding the giving and the circulation, on the requisition of members, of notices of resolutions and of statements with respect to matters relating to any resolution to be proposed or business to be dealt with at any general meeting of the Company.

32. Separate general meetings

Subject to these articles and to any rights for the time being attached to any class of shares in the Company, the provisions of these articles relating to general meetings of the Company (including, for the avoidance of doubt, provisions relating to the proceedings at general meetings or to the rights of any person to attend or vote or be represented at general meetings

or to any restrictions on these rights) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, in relation to every separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

33. Length, form and content of notice

- (a) Subject to the Statutes, a general meeting (subject to article 33(e)) must be called by notice of:
 - (i) in the case where conditions A to C (as set out below) are met, at least 14 clear days; and
 - (ii) in any other case, including for the avoidance of doubt, an annual general meeting, 21 clear days.
- (b) Condition A is that the general meeting is not an annual general meeting.
- (c) Condition B is that the Company offers the facility for members to vote by electronic means accessible to all members who hold shares that carry rights to vote at general meetings. This condition is met if there is a facility, offered by the Company and accessible to all such members, to appoint a proxy by means of a website.
- (d) Condition C is that a special resolution reducing the period of notice to not less than 14 clear days has been passed:
 - (i) at the immediate preceding annual general meeting; or
 - (ii) at a general meeting held since the annual general meeting.
- (e) Condition C shall not apply in relation to any general meeting to be held prior to the day falling 14 clear days after the date of the annual general meeting of the Company to be held in 2021.
- (f) Notice of every general meeting shall be given to all members other than any who, under these articles or the terms of issue of the shares they hold, are not entitled to receive such notices from the Company, and also to the auditors (or, if more than one, each of them) and to each director.
- (g) The notice (including any notice given by means of a website) shall comply with all applicable requirements in the Statutes and shall specify whether the meeting will be an annual general meeting.
- (h) Without prejudice to the provisions of article 29(b), if it is anticipated that a meeting will be conducted as an electronic general meeting or a combined physical and electronic general meeting, the notice of meeting shall state how it is proposed that persons attending or participating in the meeting electronically should communicate with each other during the meeting.

34. Member statements

- (a) The members may require the Company to circulate, to all members entitled to receive notice of a general meeting, a statement of not more than 1000 words with respect to:
 - (i) a matter referred to in a proposed resolution to be dealt with at that meeting; or

- (ii) other business to be dealt with at that meeting.
- (b) The Company is required to circulate such a statement once it has received requests to do so from:
 - (i) members representing at least 5% of the total voting rights of all members who have a right to vote on the resolution or other business (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the Company held as treasury shares); or
 - (ii) at least 100 members who have a right to vote on the resolution or other business and hold shares in the Company on which there has been paid up an average sum, per member, of at least £100.
- (c) Such a request:
 - (i) may be in hard copy form or in electronic form,
 - (ii) must identify the statement to be circulated,
 - (iii) must be authenticated by the person or persons making it; and
 - (iv) must be received by the Company at least one week before the meeting to which it relates.
- (d) If the Company is required to circulate such a statement, the Company must send a copy of it to each member of the Company entitled to receive notice of the meeting:
 - (i) in the same manner as the notice of the meeting; and
 - (ii) at the same time as, or as soon as reasonably practicable after, it gives notice of the meeting.

35. Member resolutions

- (a) The members may require the Company to give to members entitled to receive notice of the next annual general meeting, notice of a resolution which may be moved and is intended to be moved at that meeting.
- (b) A resolution may properly be moved at an annual general meeting unless:
 - (i) it would, if passed, be ineffective (whether by reason of inconsistency with any Statute or these Articles of Association or otherwise);
 - (ii) it is defamatory to any person; or
 - (iii) it is frivolous or vexatious.
- (c) The Company is required to give notice of a resolution once it has received requests to do so from:
 - (i) members representing at least 5% of the total voting rights of all members who have a right to vote on the resolution at the annual general meeting to which the requests relate (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the Company held as treasury shares); or

- (ii) at least 100 members who have a right to vote on the resolution at the annual general meeting to which the requests relate and hold shares in the Company on which there has been paid up an average sum per member of at least £100.
- (d) Such a request:
 - (i) may be in hard copy form or in electronic form,
 - (ii) must identify the resolution of which notice is to be given,
 - (iii) must be authenticated by the person or persons making it, and
 - (iv) must be received by the company not later than:
 - (A) six weeks before the annual general meeting to which the requests relate; or
 - (B) if later, the time at which notice is given of that meeting.

36. Omission or non-receipt of notice

- (a) The accidental omission to give notice of a general meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice by, any person entitled to receive the notice shall not invalidate the proceedings of that meeting.
- (b) Paragraph (a) above applies to confirmatory copies of notices (and confirmatory notifications of website notices) of meetings sent pursuant to article 134(b)(ii) in the same way as it applies to notices of meetings.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

37. Quorum

- (a) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless the requisite quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to business.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided by these articles, two qualifying persons entitled to vote shall be a quorum, unless:
 - (i) each is a qualifying person only because he is authorised to act as the representative of a corporation in relation to the meeting, and they are representatives of the same corporation; or
 - (ii) each is a qualifying person only because he is appointed as proxy of a member in relation to the meeting, and they are proxies of the same member.
- (c) For the purposes of this article, a **qualifying person** means:
 - (i) an individual who is a member of the Company;
 - (ii) a person authorised to act as the representative of a corporation in relation to the meeting; or
 - (iii) a person appointed as proxy of a member in relation to the meeting.

- (d) If within 15 minutes from the time fixed for holding a general meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case, it shall stand adjourned for ten clear days (or, if that day is a Saturday, a Sunday or a holiday, to the next working day) and at the same time and place (and/or, if appropriate, with the same facilities for electronic attendance and participation) as the original meeting, or, subject to article 43(g) and the Statutes, to such other day, and at such other time and place (and/or, if appropriate, with the same facilities for electronic attendance and participation), as the board may decide.
- (e) If at an adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within 15 minutes from the time fixed for holding the meeting, the meeting shall be dissolved.

38. Security

The board may, subject to the Statutes, make any physical or electronic security arrangements which it considers appropriate relating to the holding of a general meeting of the Company including, without limitation, arranging for any person attending a meeting physically to be searched and for items of personal property which may be taken into a meeting to be restricted. A director or the secretary may:

- (a) refuse physical or electronic entry to a meeting to any person who refuses to comply with any such arrangements; and
- (b) physically or electronically eject from a meeting any person who causes the proceedings to become disorderly.

39. Chairman

- (a) At each general meeting, the chairman of the board (if any) or, if he is absent or unwilling, the deputy chairman (if any) of the board or (if more than one deputy chairman is present and willing) the deputy chairman who has been longest in such office, shall preside as chairman of the meeting. If neither the chairman nor deputy chairman is present and willing, one of the other directors selected for the purpose by the directors present or, if only one director is present and willing, that director, shall preside as chairman of the meeting. If no director is present within 15 minutes after the time fixed for holding the meeting or if none of the directors present is willing to preside as chairman of the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to preside as chairman of the meeting.
- (b) Subject to the Statutes (and without prejudice to any other powers vested in the chairman of a meeting) when conducting a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting may make whatever arrangements and take whatever actions as he considers, in his sole discretion, to be appropriate or conducive to the facilitation of the conduct of the business of the meeting, proportionate discussion on any item of business of the meeting, or the maintenance of good order.

40. Documents available for inspection at a meeting

- (a) If, in the case of a meeting which is held as an electronic general meeting or a combined physical and electronic general meeting, any document is required to be on display or available for inspection at that meeting (whether prior to and/or for the duration of the meeting), the Company shall ensure that it is electronically available to persons entitled to inspect it for at least the required period of time.

- (b) Compliance with paragraph (a) above in relation to a document shall be deemed to satisfy any requirement for that document to be on display or available for inspection in relation to that meeting.

41. Right to attend and speak

- (a) A director shall be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting of the Company whether or not he is a member.
- (b) The chairman may invite any person to attend and speak at any general meeting of the Company if he considers that such person has the appropriate knowledge or experience of the Company's business to assist in the deliberations of the meeting.
- (c) A proxy shall be entitled to speak at any general meeting of the Company.

42. Resolutions and amendments

- (a) Subject to the Statutes, a resolution may only be put to the vote at a general meeting if the chairman of the meeting in his absolute discretion decides that the resolution may properly be regarded as within the scope of the meeting.
- (b) In the case of a resolution to be proposed as a special resolution no amendment may be made, at or before the time at which the resolution is put to the vote, to the form of the resolution as set out in the notice of meeting, except to correct a patent error or as may otherwise be permitted by law.
- (c) In the case of a resolution to be proposed as an ordinary resolution no amendment may be made, at or before the time at which the resolution is put to the vote, unless:
 - (i) in the case of an amendment to the form of the resolution as set out in the notice of meeting, notice of the intention to move the amendment is received at the office at least 48 hours before the time fixed for the holding of the relevant meeting; or
 - (ii) in any case, the chairman of the meeting in his absolute discretion otherwise decides that the amendment or amended resolution may properly be put to the vote.

The giving of notice under subparagraph (i) above shall not prejudice the power of the chairman of the meeting to rule the amendment out of order.

- (d) With the consent of the chairman of the meeting, a person who proposes an amendment to a resolution may withdraw it before it is put to the vote.
- (e) If the chairman of the meeting rules a resolution or an amendment to a resolution admissible or out of order (as the case may be), the proceedings of the meeting or the resolution in question shall not be invalidated by any error in his ruling. Any ruling by the chairman of the meeting in relation to a resolution or an amendment to a resolution shall be final and conclusive.

43. Adjournment

- (a) With the consent of any general meeting at which a quorum is present the chairman of the meeting may (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place (and/or, if appropriate, facilities for electronic attendance and participation) to place (and/or, if appropriate, facilities for electronic attendance and participation).

- (b) In addition, the chairman of the meeting may at any time without the consent of the meeting adjourn the meeting (whether or not it has commenced or a quorum is present) to another time and/or place if, in his opinion, it would facilitate the conduct of the business of the meeting to do so.
- (c) In addition, the chairman of the meeting shall at any time without the consent of the meeting adjourn the meeting (whether or not it has commenced or a quorum is present) to another time and/or place (and/or, if appropriate, with other facilities for electronic attendance and participation) if, in his opinion, the facilities (whether electronic or otherwise, and whether affecting the place (or more than one place) of the meeting or any electronic participation arrangements) are not sufficient to allow the meeting to be conducted substantially in accordance with the provisions set out in the notice of meeting.
- (d) Nothing in this article shall limit any other power vested in the chairman of the meeting to adjourn the meeting.
- (e) All business conducted at a general meeting up to the time of any adjournment shall, subject to paragraph (f) below, be valid.
- (f) The chairman of the meeting may specify that only the business conducted at a general meeting up to a point in time which is earlier than the time of adjournment is valid if, in his opinion, to do so would be more appropriate.
- (g) Whenever a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more or *sine die*, at least 14 clear days' notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given in the same manner as in the case of the original meeting but otherwise no person shall be entitled to any notice of an adjourned meeting or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.
- (h) No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business which might have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

44. Method of voting and demand for poll

- (a) At a general meeting which is held only as a physical general meeting:
 - (i) a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless (before, or immediately after the declaration of the result of, the show of hands or on the withdrawal of any other demand for a poll) a poll is demanded by:
 - (A) the chairman of the meeting; or
 - (B) at least five members present in person or by proxy having the right to vote on the resolution; or
 - (C) a member or members present in person or by proxy representing in aggregate not less than 10% of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the Company held as treasury shares); or
 - (D) a member or members present in person or by proxy holding shares conferring the right to vote on the resolution on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than 10% of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right (excluding shares in the Company conferring a right to vote on the resolution which are held as treasury shares),

and a demand for a poll by a person as proxy for a member shall be as valid as if the demand were made by the member himself.

- (ii) A demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman of the meeting and the demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.
 - (iii) Unless a poll is demanded (and the demand is not withdrawn), a declaration by the chairman of the meeting that a resolution has been carried, or carried unanimously, or has been carried by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority, shall be conclusive, and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of that fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.
 - (iv) The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded.
- (b) At a general meeting which is held:
- (i) as an electronic general meeting; or
 - (ii) as a combined physical and electronic general meeting (whether as a result of the meeting being specified as such in the notice of general meeting or as a result of the meeting being held in more than one format in accordance with article 29(b)),

a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a poll, and any such poll will be deemed to have been validly demanded at the time fixed for holding the meeting to which it relates.

- (c) Any demand for a poll which is deemed to have been made in accordance with paragraph (b) above may not be withdrawn.
- (d) No poll may be demanded on the appointment of a chairman of the meeting.

45. How poll is to be taken

- (a) If a poll is demanded (and the demand is not withdrawn), it shall be taken at such time (either at the meeting at which the poll is demanded or within 30 days after the meeting), at such place and in such manner (including electronically) as the chairman of the meeting shall direct and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members).
- (b) A poll demanded on a question of adjournment shall be taken at the meeting without adjournment.
- (c) It shall not be necessary (unless the chairman of the meeting otherwise directs) for notice to be given of a poll whether taken at or after the meeting at which it was demanded.
- (d) On a poll, votes may be given either personally or by proxy and a member entitled to more than one vote need not use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

- (e) The result of the poll shall be deemed to be a resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded (or deemed to have been demanded).

46. Independent report

- (a) The members may require the directors to obtain an independent report on any poll taken at a general meeting. The directors are required to obtain such an independent report if they receive requests to do so from:
 - (i) members representing not less than 5% of the total voting rights of all members who have a right to vote on the matter to which the poll relates (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares in the Company held as treasury shares); or
 - (ii) not less than 100 members who have a right to vote on the matter to which the poll relates and holds shares in the Company on which there has been paid up an average sum per member of not less than £100.
- (b) Where the board is required under article 46(a) to obtain an independent report on a poll, the board must appoint a person (an **independent assessor**) to prepare a report for the Company on it or them and the appointment must be made within one week after the Company being required to obtain the report.
- (c) A person may not be appointed as an ‘independent assessor’ if they are an officer or employee of the Company or an associated undertaking or a partner or employee of such a person or a partnership of which such person is a partner. An auditor of the Company is not considered as an officer or employee of the Company for this purpose.
- (d) The report of the independent assessor must state his opinion on whether the procedures adopted in connection with the poll were adequate, the votes cast were fairly and accurately recorded and counted, the validity of appointments of proxies was fairly assessed and must give reasons for the opinions stated.
- (e) Where an independent assessor has been appointed to report on a poll, he is entitled to attend the meeting at which the poll will be taken and any subsequent proceedings in connection with the poll and is entitled to be provided with a copy of any communication provided by the Company in connection with the meeting to persons who have a right to vote on the matter to which the poll relates. The independent assessor is entitled to access the Company’s records relating to any poll on which he is to report and the meeting at which the poll is taken. The independent assessor may require a director or secretary, employee, member or agent of the Company to provide information or explanations for the purpose of preparing the report.
- (f) Where an independent assessor has been appointed pursuant to article 46(b) above, the fact of the appointment, identity of the assessor, text of the resolution or, as the case may be, description of the subject matter of the poll to which the appointment relates and a copy of the report should be made available on a website.
- (g) Where a poll is taken at a general meeting, the Company must ensure that the following information is made available on a website:
 - (i) the date of the meeting;
 - (ii) the text of the resolution, or as the case may be, a description of the subject matter of the poll;

- (iii) the number of votes validly cast;
 - (iv) the proportion of the Company's issued share capital represented by those votes;
 - (v) the number of votes cast in favour;
 - (vi) the number of votes cast against; and
 - (vii) the number of abstentions (if counted).
- (h) The Company must comply with article 43(g) by the end of 16 days beginning with the day of the meeting or if later, the end of the first working day after the day on which the poll is declared.

47. Validity of meeting

All persons seeking to attend or participate in a general meeting electronically shall be responsible for maintaining adequate facilities to enable them to do so. Subject only to the requirement for the chairman to adjourn a general meeting in accordance with the provisions of article 43(c), any inability of a person or persons to attend or participate in a general meeting electronically shall not invalidate the proceedings of that meeting.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

48. Voting rights

- (a) Subject to these articles and to any special rights or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any class of shares in the Company:
- (i) on a show of hands at a general meeting which is being held only as a physical general meeting, every member who is present in person or by a duly appointed proxy, subject to sub-paragraph (ii) below, has one vote;
 - (ii) on a show of hands at a general meeting which is being held only as a physical general meeting, a proxy has one vote for and one vote against the resolution if:
 - (A) the proxy has been duly appointed by more than one member entitled to vote on the resolution; and
 - (B) the proxy has been instructed by, or exercises his discretion given by, one or more of those members to vote for the resolution and has been instructed by, or exercises his discretion given by, one or more other of those members to vote against it; and
 - (iii) on a poll, every member who is present in person or by a duly appointed proxy shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder.
- (b) For the purposes of determining which persons are entitled to attend or vote at any general meeting, and how many votes such persons may cast, the Company must specify in the notice of the meeting a time, not more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting, by which a person must be entered on the register in order to have the right to attend or vote at the meeting. In calculating the period mentioned, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day (within the meaning of the Companies Law). Changes to entries on the register after the time so specified shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any

person to attend or vote at the meeting, notwithstanding any provisions in the Statutes or these articles to the contrary.

49. Representation of corporations

Any corporation which is a member of the Company may, by resolution of its board or other governing body, authorise any person or persons to act as its representative or representatives at any general meeting of the Company. For the purposes of these articles, a body corporate shall be deemed to be present in person at any general meeting of the Company if its representative is present at that meeting. The board or any director or the secretary may (but shall not be bound to) require evidence of the authority of any such representative.

50. Voting rights of joint holders

If more than one of the joint holders of a share tenders a vote on the same resolution, whether in person or by proxy, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote shall be accepted to the exclusion of the vote(s) of the other joint holder(s); and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register in respect of the relevant share.

51. Voting rights of members incapable of managing their affairs

A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction (whether in Jersey or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his receiver, *curator bonis* or other person in the nature of a receiver or *curator bonis* appointed by that court, and the receiver, *curator bonis* or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the board of the authority of the person claiming the right to vote must be received at the office (or at such other address as may be specified for the receipt of proxy appointments) not later than the last time by which a proxy appointment must be received in order to be valid for use at the meeting or adjourned meeting or on the holding of the poll at or on which that person proposes to vote and, in default, the right to vote shall not be exercisable.

52. Voting rights suspended where sums overdue

Unless the board otherwise decides, a member shall not be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, at any general meeting of the Company in respect of any share held by him unless all calls and other sums presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.

53. Objections to admissibility of votes

No objection shall be raised as to the admissibility of any vote except at the meeting or adjourned meeting or poll at which the vote objected to is or may be given or tendered, and every vote not disallowed at such meeting or poll shall be valid for all purposes. Any such objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

PROXIES

54. Proxies

- (a) A proxy need not be a member of the Company and a member may appoint more than one proxy in relation to a meeting, provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by him.

- (b) The appointment of a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or on the poll concerned.
- (c) The appointment of a proxy shall only be valid for the meeting mentioned in it and any adjournment of that meeting (including on any poll demanded at the meeting or any adjourned meeting).

55. Appointment of proxy

- (a) Subject to the Statutes, the appointment of a proxy may be in such form as is usual or common or in such other form as the board may from time to time approve and shall be signed by the appointor, or his duly authorised agent, or, if the appointor is a corporation, shall either be executed under its common seal or be signed by an agent or officer authorised for that purpose. The signature need not be witnessed.
- (b) Without limiting the provisions of these articles, the board may from time to time in relation to uncertificated shares: (i) approve the appointment of a proxy by means of a communication sent in electronic form in the form of an "uncertificated proxy instruction" (a properly authenticated dematerialised instruction and/or other instruction or notification, which is sent by means of the relevant system and received by such participant in that system acting on behalf of the Company as the board may prescribe, in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as the board may from time to time prescribe (subject always to the facilities and requirements of the relevant system)); and (ii) approve supplements to, or amendments or revocations of, any such uncertificated proxy instruction by the same means. In addition, the board may prescribe the method of determining the time at which any such uncertificated proxy instruction is to be treated as received by the Company or such participant and 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.

56. Receipt of proxy

- (a) A proxy appointment:
 - (i) must be received at a proxy notification address not less than 48 hours (or such shorter time as the board decides) before the time fixed for holding the meeting at which the appointee proposes to vote; or
 - (ii) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded or in the case of an adjourned meeting to be held more than 48 hours after the time fixed for holding the original meeting, must be received at a proxy notification address not less than 24 hours (or such shorter time as the board decides) before the time fixed for the taking of the poll or, as the case may be, the time fixed for holding the adjourned meeting; or
 - (iii) in the case of a poll which is not taken at the meeting at which it is demanded but is taken 48 hours or less after it is demanded, or in the case of an adjourned meeting to be held 48 hours or less after the time fixed for holding the original meeting, must be received:
 - (A) at a proxy notification address in accordance with (i) above;
 - (B) in the case of a meeting held as a physical general meeting or as a combined physical and electronic general meeting, by the chairman of the meeting or

the secretary or any director at the meeting at which the poll is demanded or, as the case may be, at the original meeting; or

- (C) at a proxy notification address by such time as the chairman of the meeting may direct at the meeting at which the poll is demanded.

In calculating the periods mentioned, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day (within the meaning of the Companies Law).

- (b) The board may, but shall not be bound to, require reasonable evidence of the identity of the member and of the proxy, the member's instructions (if any) as to how the proxy is to vote and, where the proxy is appointed by a person acting on behalf of the member, authority of that person to make the appointment.
- (c) The board may decide, either generally or in any particular case, to treat a proxy appointment as valid notwithstanding that the appointment or any of the information required under paragraph (b) above has not been received in accordance with the requirements of this article.
- (d) Subject to paragraph (c) above, if the proxy appointment and any of the information required under paragraph (b) above is not received in the manner set out in paragraph (a) above, the appointee shall not be entitled to vote in respect of the shares in question.
- (e) If two or more valid but differing proxy appointments are received in respect of the same share for use at the same meeting or on the same poll, the one which is last received (regardless of its date or of the date of its execution) shall be treated as replacing and revoking the others as regards that share and if the Company is unable to determine which was last received, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.

57. Notice of revocation of authority etc.

- (a) A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by a representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous termination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll or (until entered in the register) the transfer of the share in respect of which the appointment of the relevant person was made unless notice of the termination was received at a proxy notification address not less than six hours before the time fixed for holding the relevant meeting or adjourned meeting or, in the case of a poll not taken on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting, before the time fixed for taking the poll.
- (b) A vote given by a proxy or by a representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding that he has not voted in accordance with any instructions given by the member by whom he is appointed. The Company shall not be obliged to check whether the proxy or representative of a corporation has in fact voted in accordance with any such member's instructions.

58. Information Rights

- (a) A member who holds shares on behalf of another person may nominate that person to enjoy information rights.
- (b) For the purposes of article 58(a), **information rights** means:
 - (i) the right to receive a copy of all communications that the Company sends to its members generally or to any class of members that includes the person making the nomination;

- (ii) the right of a debenture holder to receive a copy of the Company's last annual accounts, a copy of the strategic report (if any) for the last financial year, a copy of the last directors' report, a copy of the auditor's report on the accounts, the strategic report and the directors' report; and
- (iii) the right of a member to receive a document or information from the Company in hard copy form.

DIRECTORS

59. Number of directors

The directors (other than alternate directors) shall not, unless otherwise determined by an ordinary resolution of the Company, be less than two or more than 15 in number.

60. Directors need not be members

A director need not be a member of the Company.

ELECTION, RETIREMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

61. Election of directors by the Company

- (a) Subject to these articles, the Company may by ordinary resolution elect any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director, but so that the total number of directors shall not exceed any maximum number fixed by or in accordance with these articles.
- (b) No person (other than a director retiring in accordance with these articles) shall be elected or re-elected a director at any general meeting unless:
 - (i) he is recommended by the board; or
 - (ii) not less than 14 or more than 42 days before the date appointed for the meeting there has been given to the Company, by a member (other than the person to be proposed) entitled to vote at the meeting, notice of his intention to propose a resolution for the election of that person, stating the particulars which would, if he were so elected, be required to be included in the Company's register of directors and a notice executed by that person of his willingness to be elected.

62. Separate resolutions for election of each director

Every resolution of a general meeting for the election of a director shall relate to one named person and a single resolution for the election of two or more persons shall be void, unless a resolution that it shall be so proposed has been first agreed to by the meeting without any vote being cast against it.

63. The board's power to appoint directors

The board may appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or by way of addition to their number, but so that the total number of directors shall not exceed any maximum number fixed by or in accordance with these articles.

64. Retirement of directors

- (a) At each annual general meeting every director who held office on the date seven days before the date of notice of the annual general meeting shall retire from office. A retiring director shall be eligible for re-election, and a director who is re-elected will be treated as continuing in office without a break.
- (b) A retiring director who is not re-elected shall retain office until the close of the meeting at which he retires.
- (c) If the Company, at any meeting at which a director retires in accordance with these articles, does not fill the office vacated by such director, the retiring director, if willing to act, shall be deemed to be re-elected, unless at the meeting a resolution is passed not to fill the vacancy or to elect another person in his place or unless the resolution to re-elect him is put to the meeting and lost.

65. Removal of directors

- (a) The Company may by special resolution, or by ordinary resolution of which special notice has been given, remove any director before his period of office has expired notwithstanding anything in these articles or in any agreement between him and the Company.
- (b) A director may also be removed from office by giving him notice to that effect signed or approved in writing by or on behalf of not less than three quarters of the other directors (or their alternates).
- (c) Any removal of a director under this article shall be without prejudice to any claim which such director may have for damages for breach of any agreement between him and the Company.
- (d) Where under this article special notice is required of a resolution, the resolution is not effective unless notice of the intention to move it has been given to the Company at least 28 clear days before the meeting at which it is moved.
- (e) The Company must, where practicable, give its members notice of any such resolution in the same manner and at the same time as it gives notice of the meeting. Where that is not practicable, the company must give its members notice at least 14 clear days before the meeting:
 - (i) by advertisement in a newspaper having an appropriate circulation; or
 - (ii) in any other manner allowed by the company's articles.
- (f) If, after notice of the intention to move such a resolution has been given to the Company, a meeting is called for a date 28 clear days or less after the notice has been given, the notice is deemed to have been properly given, though not given within the time required.

66. Vacation of office of director

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

- (a) he is prohibited by law from being a director; or

- (b) he becomes bankrupt or he makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
- (c) a registered medical practitioner who has examined him gives a written opinion to the Company stating that he has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months and the board resolves that his office be vacated; or
- (d) for more than six months he is absent (whether or not an alternate director attends in his place), without special leave of absence from the board, from board meetings held during that period and the board resolves that his office be vacated; or
- (e) he gives to the Company notice of his wish to resign, in which event he shall vacate that office on the receipt of that notice by the Company or at such later time as is specified in the notice.

67. Compensation for loss of office

The provisions contained in sections 215 to 221 of the UK Companies Act in relation to payments made to directors (or a person connected to such directors) for loss of office (and the circumstances in which such payments would require the approval of members) shall apply to the Company, and the Company shall comply with such provisions as if it were a company incorporated in England and Wales, notwithstanding section 217(4)(a), section 218(4)(a) and section 219(6)(a) of such provisions.

68. Executive directors

- (a) The board may appoint one or more directors to hold any executive office under the Company (including that of chairman, chief executive or managing director) for such period and on such terms as it may decide and may revoke or terminate any appointment so made without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between the director and the Company.
- (b) The remuneration of a director appointed to any executive office shall be fixed by the board and may be by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise and either in addition to or inclusive of his remuneration as a director.
- (c) A director appointed as executive chairman, chief executive or managing director shall automatically cease to hold that office if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company. A director appointed to any other executive office shall not automatically cease to hold that office if he ceases to be a director unless the contract or any resolution under which he holds office expressly states that he shall, in which case that cessation shall be without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

69. Power to appoint alternate directors

- (a) Each director may appoint another director or any other person who is willing to act as his alternate and may remove him from that office. The appointment as an alternate director of any person who is not himself a director shall be subject to the approval of a majority of the directors or a resolution of the board.

- (b) An alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all board meetings and of all meetings of committees of which the director appointing him is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present and at the meeting to exercise and discharge all the functions, powers and duties of his appointor as a director and for the purposes of the proceedings at the meeting these articles shall apply as if he were a director.
- (c) Every person acting as an alternate director shall (except as regards the power to appoint an alternate and remuneration) be subject in all respects to these articles relating to directors and shall alone be responsible to the Company for his acts and defaults and shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him. An alternate director may be paid expenses and shall be entitled to be indemnified by the Company to the same extent as if he were a director but shall not be entitled to receive from the Company any fee in his capacity as an alternate director.
- (d) Every person acting as an alternate director shall have one vote for each director for whom he acts as alternate, in addition to his own vote if he is also a director, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.
- (e) Any person appointed as an alternate director shall vacate his office as alternate director if the director by whom he has been appointed vacates his office as director (otherwise than by retirement at a general meeting of the Company at which he is re-appointed) or removes him by notice to the Company or on the happening of any event which, if he is or were a director, causes or would cause him to vacate that office.
- (f) Every appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be made by notice and shall be effective (subject to paragraph (a) above) on receipt by the secretary of the notice.

REMUNERATION, EXPENSES, PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

70. Directors' fees

The non-executive directors shall be paid such fees not exceeding in aggregate £1,250,000 per annum (or such larger sum as the Company may, by ordinary resolution, determine) as the board may decide to be divided among them in such proportion and manner as they may agree or, failing agreement, equally. Any fee payable under this article shall be distinct from any remuneration or other amounts payable to a director under other provisions of these articles and shall accrue from day to day.

71. Special remuneration

- (a) The board may grant special remuneration to any director who performs any special or extra services to or at the request of the Company.
- (b) Such special remuneration may be paid by way of lump sum, salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise as the board may decide in addition to any remuneration payable under or pursuant to any other of these articles.

72. Expenses

A director shall be paid out of the funds of the Company all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by him in and about the discharge of his duties, including his expenses of travelling to and from board meetings, committee meetings and general meetings. Subject to any guidelines and procedures established from time to time by the board, a

director may also be paid out of the funds of the Company all expenses incurred by him in obtaining professional advice in connection with the affairs of the Company or the discharge of his duties as a director.

73. Pensions and other benefits

The board may exercise all the powers of the Company to:

- (a) pay, provide, arrange or procure the grant of pensions or other retirement benefits, death, disability or sickness benefits, health, accident and other insurances or other such benefits, allowances, gratuities or insurances, including in relation to the termination of employment, to or for the benefit of any person who is or has been at any time a director of the Company or in the employment or service of the Company or of any body corporate which is or was associated with the Company or of the predecessors in business of the Company or any such associated body corporate or the relatives or dependants of any such person. For that purpose the board may procure the establishment and maintenance of, or participation in, or contribution to, any pension fund, scheme or arrangement and the payment of any insurance premiums;
- (b) establish, maintain, adopt and enable participation in any profit sharing or incentive scheme including shares, share options or cash or any similar schemes for the benefit of any director or employee of the Company or of any associated body corporate, and to lend money to any such director or employee or to trustees on their behalf to enable any such schemes to be established, maintained or adopted; and
- (c) support and subscribe to any institution or association which may be for the benefit of the Company or of any associated body corporate or any directors or employees of the Company or associated body corporate or their relatives or dependants or connected with any town or place where the Company or an associated body corporate carries on business, and to support and subscribe to any charitable or public object whatsoever.

POWERS OF THE BOARD

74. General powers of the board to manage the Company's business

- (a) The business of the Company shall be managed by the board which may exercise all the powers of the Company, subject to the Statutes, these articles and any special resolution of the Company. No special resolution or alteration of these articles shall invalidate any prior act of the board which would have been valid if the resolution had not been passed or the alteration had not been made.
- (b) The powers given by this article shall not be limited by any special authority or power given to the board by any other article or any resolution of the Company.

75. Power to act notwithstanding vacancy

The continuing directors or the sole continuing director at any time may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their number, but, if the number of directors is less than the minimum number of directors fixed by or in accordance with these articles, they or he may act for the purpose of filling up vacancies or calling a general meeting of the Company, but not for any other purpose. If no director is able or willing to act, then any two members may summon a general meeting for the purpose of appointing directors.

76. Provisions for employees

The board may exercise any of the powers conferred by section 247 of the UK Companies Act to make provision for the benefit of any persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries (other than a director or former director or shadow director) in connection with the cessation or the transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or any of its subsidiaries as if the Company were a company incorporated in England and Wales.

77. Power to borrow money

- (a) The board may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge all or any part of its undertaking, property and assets (both present and future) and uncalled capital and to issue debentures and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.
- (b) The board shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiary undertakings (if any) so as to secure (but as regards subsidiary undertakings only so far as by such exercise it can secure) that, unless authorised by the Company in general meeting, no money shall be borrowed if the aggregate principal amount outstanding at any time in respect of all borrowings by the Group (exclusive of any borrowings which are owed by one Group company to another Group company) after deducting the amount of cash deposited then exceeds or would, as a result of such borrowing, exceed:
 - (i) the greater of £500 million and an amount equal to three times adjusted total equity; or
 - (ii) any higher limit fixed by ordinary resolution of the Company which is applicable at the relevant time.
- (c) In this article:
 - (i) **adjusted total equity** means the amount of total equity as shown in the relevant balance sheet but after:
 - (A) making such adjustments as may be appropriate in respect of:
 - I. any variation in the amount of the paid up share capital, the share premium account or capital redemption reserve since the date of the relevant balance sheet and so that for this purpose if any proposed allotment of shares by the Company for cash has been underwritten or agreed to be subscribed then these shares shall be deemed to have been allotted and the amount (including any premium) of the subscription moneys payable (not being moneys payable later than six months after the date of allotment) shall be deemed to have been paid up on the date when the issue of the shares was underwritten or agreed to be subscribed (or if the underwriting or subscription agreement was conditional, the date on which it became unconditional);
 - II. any undertaking which was not a subsidiary undertaking at the date of the relevant balance sheet but which would be a subsidiary undertaking if group accounts were prepared as at the relevant time

(and as if such time were the end of the Company's financial year) or any undertaking which was a subsidiary undertaking but which would no longer be so if group accounts were to be so prepared at the relevant time; and

- III. any variation in the interest of the Company in another Group company since the date of the relevant balance sheet;
 - (B) excluding (so far as not already excluded) minority and other outside interests in any subsidiary undertaking;
 - (C) deducting the amount of any distribution declared, recommended or made by any Group company to a person other than another Group company out of profits accrued up to and including the date of (and to the extent not provided for in) the relevant balance sheet;
 - (D) adding the amount of any investment in own equity instruments deducted in arriving at the amount of total equity;
 - (E) excluding the effect of the classification of any element of preference shares as a financial liability in accordance with any applicable accounting standard;
 - (F) excluding the effect of any retirement defined benefits scheme surplus or deficit which would otherwise be reflected in accordance with any applicable accounting standard; and
 - (G) making such other adjustments (if any) as the auditors may consider appropriate or necessary/board may consider appropriate or necessary and as are approved by the auditors;
- (ii) **balance sheet** means a balance sheet by whatever name it may be called, including a statement of financial position;
- (iii) **borrowings** include the following except insofar as otherwise taken into account:
- (A) the principal amount of any debenture (whether secured or unsecured) of a Group company;
 - (B) the outstanding amount raised by acceptances under an acceptance credit or bills facility opened by a bank or acceptance house on behalf of or in favour of a Group company, excluding acceptances of trade bills relating to goods purchased in the ordinary course of trading;
 - (C) the nominal amount of any share capital and the principal amount of any debenture or borrowing, the beneficial interest in which is not owned by a Group company, to the extent that their payment or repayment is the subject of a guarantee or indemnity by a Group company;
 - (D) any fixed or minimum premium payable on final repayment of any borrowing or deemed borrowing; and
 - (E) any fixed amount in respect of a finance lease payable by any Group company which would be shown at the relevant time as a liability in a

balance sheet and prepared in accordance with the accounting principles used in the preparation of the relevant balance sheet,

but exclude the following:

- I. borrowings incurred by a Group company for the purpose of repaying within six months of the borrowing all or part of any borrowings made by it or another Group company, pending their application for that purpose during that period;
 - II. borrowings incurred by a Group company to finance a contract where a part of the price receivable under the contract by that or another Group company is guaranteed or insured by any government, governmental agency or body or by a person (not being a Group Company) carrying on the business of providing credit insurance up to an amount equal to that part of the price which is guaranteed or insured;
 - III. a proportionate amount of the borrowings of a Group company which is not a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company corresponding to the minority or outside interest in it;
 - IV. borrowings of an undertaking which was not a subsidiary undertaking at the date of the relevant balance sheet, to the extent that those borrowings do not exceed its borrowings outstanding on the date when it became a Group company but only until six months after the date on which the undertaking became a subsidiary undertaking;
 - V. amounts payable under any operating lease or similar agreement which is not accounted for in the same way as a finance lease for the purposes of paragraph (iii)(E) above; and
 - VI. any element of preference shares classified as a financial liability in accordance with any applicable accounting standard;
- (iv) **cash deposited** means an amount equal to the aggregate for the time being of all cash deposits with any bank or other person (not being a Group company), (whether on current account or otherwise), the realisable value of debt securities of governments and companies or other readily realisable deposits owned by any Group company except that in the case of any such items owned by a Group company which is not a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, there shall be excluded a proportionate amount of those items corresponding to the minority or outside interests in it;
- (v) **Group** means the Company and its subsidiary undertakings for the time being;
- (vi) **Group company** means any undertaking in the Group; and
- (vii) **relevant balance sheet** means the most recent audited consolidated balance sheet of the Group at the relevant time.
- (d) For the purposes of any calculation under this article:
- (i) a borrowing denominated or repayable or any cash deposited, in a currency other than sterling shall be translated into sterling;

- (A) at the London exchange rate for the date as at which the calculation is being made; or
- (B) if it would result in a lower figure, at the London exchange rate on the date of the relevant balance sheet,

and for this purpose the **London exchange rate** for any date is the spot rate of exchange, quoted at or about 11.00 a.m. on the business day before that date by a bank in London selected by the board; and

- (ii) where under the terms of any borrowing the amount of money that would be required to discharge its principal amount in full if it fell to be repaid (at the option of the borrower or by reason of default) on the date as at which the calculation is being made is less than the amount that would otherwise be taken into account in respect of that borrowing for the purpose of this article, the amount of the borrowing to be taken into account shall be the lesser amount.
- (e) The limit imposed under paragraph (b) above shall be deemed not to have been breached until the amount of borrowings has exceeded that limit for 30 consecutive days. This paragraph overrides all other provisions of this article.
 - (f) A certificate or report by the Company's auditors:
 - (i) as to the amount of adjusted total equity or the amount of borrowings; or
 - (ii) to the effect that the limit imposed under this article was not exceeded or breached at a particular date,shall be conclusive evidence as to that amount or fact.
 - (g) If the Company has joint auditors, references in this article to the Company's auditors are to any of the joint auditors.
 - (h) No lender or other person dealing with any Group company need enquire whether the limit imposed under paragraph (b) above has been or will be complied with.
 - (i) A borrowing or security resulting in a breach of the limit shall not be void nor shall it be voidable at the instance of the Company or any other Group company.

78. Power to change the name of the Company

The Company may change its name by special resolution.

DELEGATION OF BOARD'S POWERS

79. Delegation to individual directors

The board may entrust to and confer upon any director any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit and may revoke or vary all or any of them, but no person dealing in good faith shall be affected by any revocation or variation.

80. Committees

- (a) The board may delegate any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) to any committee consisting of such person or persons (whether or not directors) as it thinks fit, provided that the majority of the members of the committee are directors and that no meeting of the committee shall be quorate for the purpose of exercising any of its powers, authorities or discretions unless a majority of those present are directors. The board may make any such delegation on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit and may revoke or vary any such delegation and discharge any committee wholly or in part, but no person dealing in good faith shall be affected by any revocation or variation. Any committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers, authorities and discretions so delegated, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the board.
- (b) The proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by any regulations imposed on it by the board and (subject to such regulations) by these articles regulating the proceedings of the board so far as they are capable of applying.

81. Local boards

- (a) The board may establish any local or divisional board or agency for managing any of the affairs of the Company whether in Jersey or elsewhere and may appoint any persons to be members of a local or divisional board, or to be managers or agents, and may fix their remuneration.
- (b) The board may delegate to any local or divisional board, manager or agent any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) and may authorise the members of any local or divisional board or any of them to fill any vacancies and to act notwithstanding vacancies.
- (c) Any appointment or delegation under this article may be made on such terms and subject to such conditions as the board thinks fit and the board may remove any person so appointed, and may revoke or vary any delegation, but no person dealing in good faith shall be affected by the revocation or variation.

82. Powers of attorney

The board may by power of attorney or otherwise appoint any person to be the agent of the Company on such terms (including terms as to remuneration) as it may decide and may delegate to any person so appointed any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate). The board may remove any person appointed under this article and may revoke or vary the delegation, but no person dealing in good faith shall be affected by the revocation or variation.

83. Designation as "director"

The board may, at any time and from time to time, appoint any person (not being a director) to any executive position or employment under the Company having a title or designation which includes the word "director" and may terminate any such appointment. The inclusion of the word "director" in the title or designation of any such position or employment shall not imply that the holder is a director of the Company or that he is authorised or empowered to act as, or is liable as, a director of the Company in any respect and he shall not be deemed to be a director for any purpose.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

84. Directors' interests other than in relation to transactions or arrangements with the Company

- (a) If a situation (a **Relevant Situation**) arises in which a director has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company (including, without limitation, in relation to the exploitation of any property, information or opportunity, whether or not the Company could take advantage of it but excluding any situation which cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest) the following provisions shall apply if the conflict of interest does not arise in relation to a transaction or arrangement with the Company:
- (i) if the Relevant Situation arises from the appointment or proposed appointment of a person as a director of the Company, the directors (other than the director, and any other director with a similar interest, who shall not be counted in the quorum at the meeting and shall not vote on the resolution) may resolve to authorise the appointment of the director and the Relevant Situation on such terms as they may determine; and
 - (ii) if the Relevant Situation arises in circumstances other than in paragraph (i) above, the directors (other than the director and any other director with a similar interest who shall not be counted in the quorum at the meeting and shall not vote on the resolution) may resolve to authorise the Relevant Situation and the continuing performance by the director of his duties on such terms as they may determine.
- (b) Any reference in paragraph (a) above to a conflict of interest includes a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties.
- (c) Any terms determined by directors under paragraphs (a)(i) or (a)(ii) above may be imposed at the time of the authorisation or may be imposed or varied subsequently and may include (without limitation):
- (i) whether the interested directors may vote (or be counted in the quorum at a meeting) in relation to any resolution relating to the Relevant Situation;
 - (ii) the exclusion of the interested directors from all information and discussion by the Company of the Relevant Situation; and
 - (iii) (without prejudice to the general obligations of confidentiality) the application to the interested directors of a strict duty of confidentiality to the Company for any confidential information of the Company in relation to the Relevant Situation.
- (d) An interested director must act in accordance with any terms determined by the directors under paragraphs (a)(i) or (a)(ii) above.
- (e) Except as specified in paragraph (a) above, any proposal made to the directors and any authorisation by the directors in relation to a Relevant Situation shall be dealt with in the same way as any other matter may be proposed to and resolved upon by the directors in accordance with the provisions of these articles.
- (f) Any authorisation of a Relevant Situation given by the directors under paragraph (a) above may provide that, where the interested director obtains (other than through his position as a director of the Company) information that is confidential to a third party, he will not be obliged to disclose it to the Company or to use it in relation to the Company's affairs in circumstances where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence.

85. Declaration of interests other than in relation to transactions or arrangements with the Company

The director shall declare the nature and extent of his interest in a Relevant Situation within article 84(a)(i) or 84(a)(ii) to the other directors.

86. Declaration of interests in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company or a Subsidiary

If a director is in any way, directly or indirectly, interested in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company or a subsidiary, he must declare the nature and extent of that interest to the other directors.

87. Declaration of interest in an existing transaction or arrangement with the Company

Where a director is in any way, directly or indirectly, interested in a transaction or arrangement that has been entered into by the Company or a subsidiary, he must declare the nature and extent of his interest to the other directors (unless the interest has already been declared under article 86 above).

88. Provisions applicable to declarations of interest

(a) Subject to the Statutes, the declaration of interest must (in the case of article 87) and may, but need not (in the case of article 85 or article 86) be made:

(i) at a meeting of the directors; or

(ii) by the notice to the directors and the secretary in accordance with:

(A) section 184 of the UK Companies Act (notice in writing); or

(B) section 185 of the UK Companies Act (general notice).

(b) If a declaration of interest proves to be, or becomes, inaccurate or incomplete, a further declaration must be made.

(c) Any declaration of interest required by article 85 must be made as soon as is reasonably practicable. Failure to comply with this requirement does not affect the underlying duty to make the declaration of interest.

(d) Subject to the Statutes, any declaration of interest required by article 86 above must be made before the Company or subsidiary enters into the transaction or arrangement.

(e) Subject to the Statutes, any declaration of interest required by article 87 above must be made as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Failure to comply with this requirement does not affect the underlying duty to make the declaration of interest.

(f) A declaration in relation to an interest of which the director is not aware, or where the director is not aware of the transaction or arrangement in question, is not required.

For this purpose, a director is treated as being aware of matters of which he ought reasonably to be aware.

- (g) A director need not declare an interest if it cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest.

89. Directors' interests and voting

- (a) Subject to the Statutes and to declaring his interest in accordance with article 85, 86 or 87, a director may:
 - (i) enter into or be interested in any transaction or arrangement with the Company, either with regard to his tenure of any office or position in the management, administration or conduct of the business of the Company or as vendor, purchaser or otherwise;
 - (ii) hold any other office or place of profit with the Company (except that of auditor) in conjunction with his office of director for such period (subject to the Statutes) and upon such terms as the board may decide and be paid such extra remuneration for so doing (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the board may decide, either in addition to or in lieu of any remuneration under any other provision of these articles;
 - (iii) act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company (except as auditor) and be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a director;
 - (iv) be or become a member or director of, or hold any other office or place of profit under, or otherwise be interested in, any holding company or subsidiary undertaking of that holding company or any other company in which the Company may be interested. The board may cause the voting rights conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company or exercisable by them as directors of that other company to be exercised in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit (including the exercise of voting rights in favour of any resolution appointing the directors or any of them as directors or officers of the other company or voting or providing for the payment of any benefit to the directors or officers of the other company); and
 - (v) be or become 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 appointment as a director of that other company.
- (b) A director shall not, by reason of his holding office as director (or of the fiduciary relationship established by holding that office), be liable to account to the Company for any remuneration, profit or other benefit resulting from:
 - (i) any Relevant Situation authorised under article 84(a); or
 - (ii) any interest permitted under paragraph (a) above,

and no contract shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any director having any type of interest authorised under article 84(a) or permitted under paragraph (a) above.

- (c) A director shall not vote (or be counted in the quorum at a meeting) in respect of any resolution concerning his own appointment (including fixing or varying its terms), or the termination of his own appointment, as the holder of any office or place of profit with the Company or any other company in which the Company is interested but, where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying its terms), or the

termination of the appointment, of two or more directors to offices or places of profit with the Company or any other company in which the Company is interested, those proposals may be divided and a separate resolution may be put in relation to each director and in that case each of the directors concerned (if not otherwise debarred from voting under this article) shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution unless it concerns his own appointment or the termination of his own appointment.

- (d) A director shall also not vote (or be counted in the quorum at a meeting) in relation to any resolution relating to any transaction or arrangement with the Company in which he has an interest which may reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest and, if he purports to do so, his vote shall not be counted, but this prohibition shall not apply and a director may vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of any resolution concerning any one or more of the following matters:
- (i) any transaction or arrangement in which he is interested by virtue of an interest in shares, debentures or other securities of the Company or otherwise in or through the Company;
 - (ii) the giving of any guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of:
 - (A) money lent or obligations incurred by him or by any other person at the request of, or for the benefit of, the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings; or
 - (B) a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part (either alone or jointly with others) under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
 - (iii) indemnification (including loans made in connection with it) by the Company in relation to the performance of his duties on behalf of the Company or of any of its subsidiary undertakings;
 - (iv) any issue or offer of shares, debentures or other securities of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings in respect of which he is or may be entitled to participate in his capacity as a holder of any such securities or as an underwriter or sub-underwriter;
 - (v) any transaction or arrangement concerning any other company in which he does not hold, directly or indirectly as shareholder, or through his direct or indirect holdings of financial instruments (within the meaning of Chapter 5 of the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules) voting rights representing 1% or more of any class of shares in the capital of that company;
 - (vi) any arrangement for the benefit of employees of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings which does not accord to him any privilege or benefit not generally accorded to the employees to whom the arrangement relates; and
 - (vii) the purchase or maintenance of insurance for the benefit of directors or for the benefit of persons including directors.
- (e) In the case of an alternate director, an interest of his appointor shall be treated as an interest of the alternate in addition to any interest which the alternate otherwise has.

- (f) If any question arises at any meeting as to whether an interest of a director (other than the chairman of the meeting) may reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest or as to the entitlement of any director (other than the chairman of the meeting) to vote in relation to a transaction or arrangement with the Company and the question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting, the question shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to the director concerned shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the director concerned, so far as known to him, has not been fairly disclosed. If any question shall arise in respect of the chairman of the meeting and is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting, the question shall be decided by a resolution of the board (for which purpose the chairman shall be counted in the quorum but shall not vote on the matter) and the resolution shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the chairman of the meeting, so far as known to him, has not been fairly disclosed.
- (g) Subject to the Statutes, the Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the provisions of this article to any extent or ratify any transaction or arrangement not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of this article.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

90. Board meetings

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

91. Notice of board meetings

Notice of a board meeting may be given to a director personally or by word of mouth or given in hard copy form or in electronic form to him at such address as he may from time to time specify for this purpose (or if he does not specify an address, at his last known address). A director may waive notice of any meeting either prospectively or retrospectively.

92. Quorum

The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the board may be fixed by the board and, unless so fixed at any other number, shall be two. Subject to these articles, any director who ceases to be a director at a board meeting may continue to be present and to act as a director and be counted in the quorum until the end of the board meeting if no other director objects and if otherwise a quorum of directors would not be present.

93. Chairman or deputy chairman to preside

- (a) The board may appoint a chairman and one or more deputy chairman or chairmen and may at any time revoke any such appointment.
- (b) The chairman, or failing him any deputy chairman (the longest in office taking precedence, if more than one is present), shall, if present and willing, preside at all board meetings but, if no chairman or deputy chairman has been appointed, or if he is not present within five minutes after the time fixed for holding the meeting or is unwilling to act as chairman of the meeting, the directors present shall choose one of their number to act as chairman of the meeting.

94. Competence of board meetings

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

95. Voting

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

96. Telephone/electronic board meetings

- (a) A board meeting may consist of a conference between directors some or all of whom are in different places provided that each director may participate in the business of the meeting whether directly, by telephone or by any other means (whether electronically or otherwise) which enables him:
- (i) to hear (or otherwise receive real time communications made by) each of the other participating directors addressing the meeting; and
 - (ii) if he so wishes, to address all of the other participating directors simultaneously (or otherwise communicate in real time with them).
- (b) A quorum is deemed to be present if at least the number of directors required to form a quorum, subject to the provisions of article 75, may participate in the manner specified above in the business of the meeting.
- (c) A board meeting held in this way is deemed to take place at the place where the largest group of participating directors is assembled or, if no such group is readily identifiable, at the place from where the chairman of the meeting participates.

97. Resolutions without meetings

A resolution which is signed or approved by all the directors entitled to vote on that resolution (and whose vote would have been counted) shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a board meeting duly called and constituted. The resolution may be contained in one document or communication in electronic form or in several documents or communications in electronic form (in like form), each signed or approved by one or more of the directors concerned. For the purpose of this article:

- (a) the signature or approval of an alternate director (if any) shall suffice in place of the signature of the director appointing him; and
- (b) the approval of a director or alternate director shall be given in hard copy form or in electronic form.

98. Validity of acts of directors in spite of formal defect

All acts *bona fide* done by a meeting of the board, or of a committee, or by any person acting as a director or a member of a committee, shall, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any member of the board or committee or of the person so acting, or that they or any of them were disqualified or had vacated office or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly

appointed and qualified to be a director and had continued to be a director or member of the committee and had been entitled to vote.

99. Minutes

- (a) The board shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose:
 - (i) of all appointments of officers made by the board;
 - (ii) of the names of all the directors present at each meeting of the board and of any committee; and
 - (iii) of all resolutions and proceedings of all meetings of the Company and of any class of members, and of the board and of any committee.
- (b) If purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were held or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting, minutes are receivable as *prima facie* evidence of the matters stated in them.

100. President

- (a) The board may appoint any person to be president of the Company and may remove any person so appointed.
- (b) The president need not be a director of the Company and shall not by reason only of his being president be deemed to be a director or an officer of the Company for the purposes of the Statutes, but shall in any case be entitled to notice of and to attend and speak at all general meetings. The president shall not, unless he is also a director, be entitled to vote at board meetings.
- (c) The remuneration and other terms and conditions of any such appointment shall be fixed by the board.

SECRETARY

101. Secretary

The secretary shall be appointed by the board for such term, at such remuneration and on such conditions as it thinks fit, and the board may remove from office any person so appointed (without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract between him and the Company).

SHARE CERTIFICATES

102. Issue of share certificates

- (a) A person whose name is entered in the register as the holder of any certificated shares shall be entitled (unless the conditions of issue otherwise provide) within the time limits prescribed by the Statutes to receive one certificate for those shares, or one certificate for each class of those shares and, if he transfers part of the shares represented by a certificate in his name, or elects to hold part in uncertificated form, to receive a new certificate for the balance of those shares.
- (b) In the case of joint holders, the Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for all the shares in any particular class registered in their joint names, and delivery of a certificate for a share to any one of the joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all.

- (c) A share certificate shall be issued under seal or signed by at least one director and the secretary or by at least two directors (which may include any signature being applied mechanically or electronically). A share certificate shall specify the number and class of the shares to which it relates and whether or not the shares are fully paid up. Any certificate so issued shall, as against the Company, be *prima facie* evidence of title of the person named in that certificate to the shares comprised in it.
- (d) A share certificate may be given to a member in accordance with the provisions of these articles on notices.

103. Charges for and replacement of certificates

- (a) Except as expressly provided to the contrary in these articles, no fee shall be charged for the issue of a share certificate.
- (b) Any two or more certificates representing shares of any one class held by any member may at his request be cancelled and a single new certificate issued.
- (c) If any member surrenders for cancellation a certificate representing shares held by him and requests the Company to issue two or more certificates representing those shares in such proportions as he may specify, the board may, if it thinks fit, comply with the request on payment of such fee (if any) as the board may decide.
- (d) If a certificate is damaged or defaced or alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, a new certificate representing the same shares may be issued on compliance with such conditions as to evidence, indemnity and security for such indemnity as the board may think fit and on payment of any exceptional expenses of the Company incidental to its investigation of the evidence and preparation of the indemnity and security and, if damaged or defaced, on delivery up of the old certificate.
- (e) In the case of joint holders of a share a request for a new certificate under any of the preceding paragraphs of this article may be made by any one of the joint holders unless the certificate is alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed.

LIEN ON SHARES

104. Lien on partly paid shares

- (a) The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all amounts payable (whether or not due) in respect of that share. The lien shall extend to every amount payable in respect of that share.
- (b) The board may at any time either generally or in any particular case declare any share to be wholly or partly exempt from this article. Unless otherwise agreed, the registration of a transfer of a share shall operate as a waiver of the Company's lien (if any) on that share.

105. Enforcement of lien

- (a) The Company may sell any share subject to a lien in such manner as the board may decide if an amount payable on the share is due and is not paid within 14 clear days after a notice has been given to the holder or any person entitled by transmission to the share demanding payment of that amount and giving notice of intention to sell in default.

- (b) To give effect to any sale under this article, the board may authorise some person to transfer the share sold to, or as directed by, the purchaser. The purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall the title of the new holder to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings relating to the sale.
- (c) The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs of such sale, shall be applied in or towards satisfaction of the amount due and any residue shall (subject to a like lien for any amounts not presently due as existed on the share before the sale), on surrender, in the case of shares held in certificated form, of the certificate for the shares sold, be paid to the holder or person entitled by transmission to the share immediately before the sale.

CALLS ON SHARES

106. Calls

- (a) Subject to the terms of allotment, the board may make calls on the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal amount or premium) and each member shall (subject to his receiving at least 14 clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the Company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be revoked or postponed as the board may decide.
- (b) Any call may be made payable in one sum or by instalments and shall be deemed to be made at the time when the resolution of the board authorising that call is passed.
- (c) A person on whom a call is made shall remain liable for it notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the share in respect of which the call is made.
- (d) The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of all calls in respect of that share.

107. Interest on calls

If a call is not paid before or on the due date for payment, the person from whom it is due shall pay interest on the amount unpaid, from the due date for payment to the date of actual payment, at such rate as the board may decide, but the board may waive payment of the interest, wholly or in part.

108. Sums treated as calls

A sum which by the terms of allotment of a share is payable on allotment, or at a fixed time, or by instalments at fixed times, shall for all purposes of these articles be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date or dates fixed for payment and, in case of non-payment, these articles shall apply as if that sum had become payable by virtue of a call.

109. Power to differentiate

On any allotment of shares the board may make arrangements for a difference between the allottees or holders of the shares in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.

110. Payment of calls in advance

The board may, if it thinks fit, receive all or any part of the moneys payable on a share beyond the sum actually called up on it if the holder is willing to make payment in advance

and, on any moneys so paid in advance, may (until they would otherwise be due) pay interest at such rate as may be agreed between the board and the member paying the sum in advance.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES

111. Notice of unpaid calls

- (a) If the whole or any part of any call or instalment remains unpaid on any share after the due date for payment, the board may give a notice to the holder requiring him to pay so much of the call or instalment as remains unpaid, together with any accrued interest.
- (b) The notice shall state a further day, being not less than 14 clear days from the date of the notice, on or before which, and the place where, payment is to be made and shall state that, in the event of non-payment on or before the day and at the place appointed, the share in respect of which the call was made or instalment is payable will be liable to be forfeited.
- (c) The board may accept a surrender of any share liable to be forfeited.

112. Forfeiture on non-compliance with notice

- (a) If the requirements of a notice given under the preceding article are not complied with, any share in respect of which it was given may (before the payment required by the notice is made) be forfeited by a resolution of the board. The forfeiture shall include all dividends declared and other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited share and not actually paid before the forfeiture.
- (b) If a share is forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be given to the person who was the holder of the share or (as the case may be) the person entitled to the share by transmission, and an entry that notice of the forfeiture has been given, with the relevant date, shall be made in the register, but no forfeiture shall be invalidated by any omission to give such notice or to make such entry.

113. Power to annul forfeiture or surrender

The board may, at any time before the forfeited or surrendered share has been sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, annul the forfeiture or surrender upon payment of all calls and interest due on or incurred in respect of the share and on such further conditions (if any) as it thinks fit.

114. Disposal of forfeited or surrendered shares

- (a) Every share which is forfeited or surrendered shall become the property of the Company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, upon such terms and in such manner as the board shall decide either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder of the share or to any other person and whether with or without all or any part of the amount previously paid up on the share being credited as so paid up. The board may for the purposes of a disposal authorise some person to transfer the forfeited or surrendered share to, or in accordance with the directions of, any person to whom the same has been disposed of.
- (b) An affidavit or other formal declaration by a director or the secretary that a share has been forfeited or surrendered on a specified date shall, as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it and shall (subject to the execution of any necessary transfer) constitute a good title to the share. The person to whom the share has been disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration for the

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

115. Arrears to be paid notwithstanding forfeiture or surrender

- (a) A person any of whose shares have been forfeited or surrendered shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited or surrendered share and shall, in the case of shares held in certificated form, surrender to the Company for cancellation any certificate for the share forfeited or surrendered, but shall remain liable (unless payment is waived in whole or in part by the board) to pay to the Company all moneys payable by him on or in respect of that share at the time of forfeiture or surrender, together with interest from the time of forfeiture or surrender until payment at such rate as the board shall decide, in the same manner as if the share had not been forfeited or surrendered. He shall also be liable to satisfy all the claims and demands (if any) which the Company might have enforced in respect of the share at the time of forfeiture or surrender. No deduction or allowance shall be made for the value of the share at the time of forfeiture or surrender or for any consideration received on its disposal.
- (b) The forfeiture of a share shall involve the extinction at the time of forfeiture of all interest in and all claims and demands against the Company in respect of the share and all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share as between the holder whose share is forfeited and the Company, except only such of those rights and liabilities as are by the articles expressly saved, or as are by the Companies Law given or imposed in the case of past members.

SEAL

116. Seal

- (a) The Company may exercise the powers conferred by the Statutes with regard to having official seals and those powers shall be vested in the board.
- (b) The board shall provide for the safe custody of every seal of the Company.
- (c) A seal shall be used only by the authority of the board or a duly authorised committee but that authority may consist of an instruction or approval given in hard copy form or in electronic form by a majority of the directors or of the members of a duly authorised committee.
- (d) The board may determine who shall sign any instrument to which a seal is applied, either generally or in relation to a particular instrument or type of instrument, and may also determine, either generally or in any particular case, that such signatures shall be dispensed with or affixed by some mechanical means.
- (e) Unless otherwise decided by the board:
 - (i) certificates for shares, debentures or other securities of the Company issued under seal need not be signed; and
 - (ii) every other instrument to which a seal is applied shall be signed by at least one director and the secretary or by at least two directors or by one director in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.

DIVIDENDS

117. Declaration of dividends by the Company

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the Company may, by ordinary resolution, declare a dividend to be paid to the members, according to their respective rights and interests in the profits, and may fix the time for payment of such dividend, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the board.

118. Fixed and interim dividends

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the board may pay such interim dividends as appear to the board to be justified by the financial position of the Company and may also pay any dividend payable at a fixed rate at intervals settled by the board whenever the financial position of the Company, in the opinion of the board, justifies its payment. If the board acts in good faith, none of the directors shall incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss such holders may suffer in consequence of the payment of an interim dividend on any shares having non-preferred or deferred rights.

119. Calculation and currency of dividends

- (a) Except insofar as the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue of, any share otherwise provide:
- (i) all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares in respect of which the dividend is paid, but no amount paid up on a share in advance of calls shall be treated for the purposes of this article as paid up on the share;
 - (ii) all dividends shall be apportioned and paid *pro rata* according to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; and
 - (iii) dividends may be declared or paid in any currency.
- (b) The board may agree with any member that dividends which may at any time or from time to time be declared or become due on his shares in one currency shall be paid or satisfied in another, and may agree the basis of conversion to be applied and how and when the amount to be paid in the other currency shall be calculated and paid and for the Company or any other person to bear any costs involved.

120. Method of payment

- (a) The Company may pay any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share by such method as the board may decide. The board may decide to use different methods of payment for different holders or groups of holders. Without limiting any other method of payment which the board may decide upon, the board may decide that payment can be made, wholly or partly and exclusively or optionally:
- (i) by cheque or dividend warrant payable to the holder (or, in the case of joint holders, the holder whose name stands first in the register in respect of the relevant share) or to such other person as the holder (or, in the case of joint holders, all the joint holders) may notify to the Company for the purpose; or

- (ii) by a bank or other funds transfer system or by such other electronic means as the board may decide (including, in the case of an uncertificated share, a relevant system) to such account as the holder (or, in the case of joint holders, all the joint holders) may notify to the Company for the purpose; or
 - (iii) in such other way as may be agreed between the Company and the holder (or, in the case of joint holders, all such holders).
- (b) If the board decides that any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share will be made exclusively by one or more of the methods referred to in sub-paragraph (a)(ii) above to an account, but no such account is nominated by the holder (or, in case of joint holders, all the joint holders) or if an attempted payment into a nominated account is rejected or refunded, the Company may treat that dividend or other sum payable as unclaimed.
 - (c) Any such cheque or dividend warrant may be sent by post to the registered address of the holder (or, in the case of joint holders, to the registered address of that person whose name stands first in the register in respect of the relevant share) or to such other address as the holder (or, in the case of joint holders, all the joint holders) may notify to the Company for the purpose.
 - (d) Every cheque or warrant is sent, and payment in any other way is made, at the risk of the person or persons entitled to it and the Company will not be responsible for any sum lost or delayed when it has sent or transmitted the sum in accordance with these articles. Clearance of a cheque or warrant or transmission of funds through a bank or other funds transfer system or by such other electronic means as is permitted by these articles shall be a good discharge to the Company.
 - (e) Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to any share may give an effective receipt for any dividend or other sum paid in respect of the share.
 - (f) Any dividend, distribution or other sum payable in respect of any share may be paid to a person or persons entitled by transmission to that share as if he or they were the holder or joint holders of that share and his address (or the address of the first named of two or more persons jointly entitled) noted in the register were the registered address.

121. Dividends not to bear interest

No dividend, distribution or other moneys payable by the Company on or in respect of any share shall bear interest as against the Company unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share.

122. Calls or debts may be deducted from dividends

The board may deduct from any dividend, distribution or other moneys payable to any person (either alone or jointly with another) on or in respect of a share all such sums as may be due from him (either alone or jointly with another) to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to shares of the Company.

123. Unclaimed dividends etc.

- (a) All unclaimed dividends, interest or other sums payable may be invested or otherwise made use of by the board for the benefit of the Company until claimed. All dividends unclaimed for a period of 12 years after having been declared shall be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the Company. The payment of any unclaimed dividend, interest or other sum

payable by the Company on or in respect of any share into a separate account shall not constitute the Company a trustee in respect of it.

- (b) For the purpose of this article, "dividend" and "other sum payable" shall be deemed to include any dividend, or as applicable, any sums payable on or in respect of any share in TP ICAP plc (incorporated in England and Wales, with registered number 05807599) in consideration for the cancellation of which a share in the Company was issued.

124. Uncashed dividends

- (a) If:
 - (b) a payment for a dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share sent by the Company to the person entitled to it in accordance with these articles is left uncashed or is returned to the Company or a payment has failed (including where the payment has been rejected or refunded) and, after reasonable enquiries, the Company is unable to establish any new address or, with respect to a payment to be made by a funds transfer system, a new account, for that person; or
 - (c) such a payment is left uncashed or returned to the Company or fails (including where the payment has been rejected or refunded) on two consecutive occasions,

the Company shall not be obliged to send any dividends or other sums payable in respect of that share to that person until he notifies the Company of an address or, where the payment is to be made by a funds transfer system, details of the account, to be used for the purpose.

- (d) For the purpose of this article, "dividend" and "other sum payable" shall be deemed to include any dividend, or as applicable, any sums payable on or in respect of any share in TP ICAP plc (incorporated in England and Wales, with registered number 05807599) in consideration for the cancellation of which a share in the Company was issued.

125. Dividends *in specie*

- (a) With the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company and on the recommendation of the board, payment of any dividend may be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of paid up shares or debentures of any other company.
- (b) Where any difficulty arises with the distribution, the board may settle the difficulty as it thinks fit and, in particular, may issue fractional certificates (or ignore fractions), fix the value for distribution of the specific assets or any part of them, determine that cash payments be made to any members on the basis of the value so fixed in order to secure equality of distribution and vest any of the specific assets in trustees on such trusts for the persons entitled to the dividend as the board may think fit.

126. Scrip dividends

- (a) The board may, with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company, offer any holders of ordinary shares the right to elect to receive further ordinary shares, credited as fully paid, instead of cash in respect of all (or some part) of any dividend specified by the ordinary resolution (a **scrip dividend**) in accordance with the following provisions of this article.
- (b) The ordinary resolution may specify a particular dividend (whether or not already declared) or may specify all or any dividends declared within a specified period, but such period may not

end later than five years after the date of the meeting at which the ordinary resolution is passed.

- (c) The basis of allotment shall be decided by the board so that, as nearly as may be considered convenient, the value of the further ordinary shares, including any fractional entitlement, is equal to the amount of the cash dividend which would otherwise have been paid (disregarding the amount of any associated tax credit).
- (d) For the purposes of paragraph (c) above the value of the further ordinary shares shall be:
 - (i) equal to the average middle-market quotation for a fully paid share of the relevant class as shown in the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the day on which such shares are first quoted "ex" the relevant dividend and the four subsequent dealing days; or
 - (ii) calculated in such manner as may be determined by or in accordance with the ordinary resolution.
- (e) The board shall give notice to the holders of ordinary shares of their rights of election in respect of the scrip dividend and shall specify the procedure to be followed in order to make an election.
- (f) The dividend or that part of it in respect of which an election for the scrip dividend is made shall not be paid and instead further ordinary shares shall be allotted in accordance with elections duly made and the board shall capitalise a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the shares to be allotted out of such sums available for the purpose as the board may consider appropriate.
- (g) The further ordinary shares so allotted shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the fully paid ordinary shares then in issue except as regards participation in the relevant dividend.
- (h) The board may decide that the right to elect for any scrip dividend shall not be made available to members resident in any territory where, in the opinion of the board, compliance with local laws or regulations would be unduly onerous.
- (i) The board may do all acts and things as it considers necessary or expedient to give effect to the provisions of a scrip dividend election and the issue of any ordinary shares in accordance with the provisions of this article, and may make such provisions as it thinks fit for the case of shares becoming distributable in fractions (including provisions under which, in whole or in part, the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than to the members concerned). To the extent that the entitlement of any holder of ordinary shares in respect of any dividend is less than the value of one new ordinary share (as determined for the basis of any scrip dividend) the board may also from time to time establish or vary a procedure for such entitlement to be accrued and aggregated with any similar entitlement for the purposes of any subsequent scrip dividend.
- (j) The board may from time to time establish or vary a procedure for election mandates, under which a holder of ordinary shares may, in respect of any future dividends for which a right of election pursuant to this article is offered, elect to receive ordinary shares in lieu of such dividend on the terms of such mandate.
- (k) The board shall not make a scrip dividend available unless the Company has sufficient undistributed profits or reserves to give effect to elections which could be made to receive that scrip dividend.

- (l) The board may decide at any time before the further ordinary shares are allotted that such shares shall not be allotted and pay the relevant dividend in cash instead. Such decision may be made before or after any election has been made by holders of ordinary shares in respect of the relevant dividend.

CAPITALISATION OF RESERVES

127. Capitalisation of reserves

- (a) The board may, with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company (or, where required by the Companies Law, a special resolution):
- (i) resolve to capitalise any sum standing to the credit of any reserve account of the Company (including share premium account and capital redemption reserve) or any sum standing to the credit of profit and loss account not required for the payment of any preferential dividend (whether or not it is available for distribution); and
 - (ii) appropriate that sum as capital to the holders of ordinary shares in proportion to the nominal amount of the ordinary share capital held by them respectively and apply that sum on their behalf in paying up in full any shares or debentures of the Company of a nominal amount equal to that sum and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those members, or as they may direct, in those proportions or in paying up the whole or part of any amounts which are unpaid in respect of any issued shares in the Company held by them respectively, or otherwise deal with such sum as directed by the resolution.
- (b) Where any difficulty arises in respect of any distribution of any capitalised reserve or other sum, the board may settle the difficulty as it thinks fit and in particular may make such provisions as it thinks fit in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions (including provisions under which, in whole or in part, the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than the members concerned) or ignore fractions and may fix the value for distribution of any fully paid up shares or debentures and may determine that cash payments be made to any members on the basis of the value so fixed in order to secure equality of distribution, and may vest any shares or debentures in trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled to share in the distribution as the board may think fit.
- (c) The board may also authorise any person to sign on behalf of the persons entitled to share in the distribution a contract for the acceptance by those persons of the shares or debentures to be allotted to them credited as fully paid under a capitalisation and any such contract shall be binding on all those persons.

128. Capitalisation of reserves - employees' share schemes

- (a) This article (which is without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of the immediately preceding article) applies where, pursuant to an employees' share scheme:
- (i) a person is granted a right to acquire shares in the Company for no payment or at a price less than their nominal value; or
 - (ii) the terms on which any person is entitled to acquire shares in the Company are adjusted so that the price payable to acquire them is less than their nominal value,
- and the relevant shares are to be subscribed.

- (b) In any such case the board:
 - (i) may, without requiring any further authority of the Company in general meeting, at any time transfer to a reserve account a sum (the **reserve amount**) which is equal to the amount required to pay up the nominal value of the shares in full, after taking into account the amount (if any) payable by the person from the profits or reserves of the Company which are available for distribution and not required for the payment of any preferential dividend; and
 - (ii) (subject to paragraph (d) below) will not apply the reserve amount for any purpose other than paying up the nominal value on the allotment of the relevant shares.
- (c) Whenever the Company allots shares to a person pursuant to a right described in article 128(a), the board will (subject to the Statutes) appropriate to capital the amount of the reserve amount necessary to pay up the nominal value of those shares in full, after taking into account the amount (if any) payable by the person, apply that amount in paying up the nominal value of those shares in full and allot those shares credited as fully paid to the person entitled to them.
- (d) If any person ceases to be entitled to acquire shares as described in article 128(a), the restrictions on the reserve amount will cease to apply in relation to the part of that amount (if any) applicable to those shares.

RECORD DATES

129. Fixing of record dates

- (a) Notwithstanding any other of these articles, but without prejudice to any rights attached to any shares, the Company or the board may fix a date as the record date by reference to which a dividend will be declared or paid or a distribution, allotment or issue made, and that date may be before, on or after the date on which the dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, paid or made.
- (b) In the absence of a record date being fixed, entitlement to any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue shall be determined by reference to the date on which the dividend is declared or the distribution, allotment or issue is made.

ACCOUNTS

130. Accounting records

- (a) The board shall cause accounting records of the Company to be kept in accordance with the Statutes.
- (b) No member (as such) shall have any right of inspecting any account, book or document of the Company, except as conferred by law or authorised by the board or by any ordinary resolution of the Company.
- (c) A copy of every balance sheet and profit and loss account, including every document required by law to be annexed thereto, that is to be laid before the Company in general meeting, together with copies of the Directors' and Auditor's reports shall be sent or supplied to each person entitled thereto in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Law and the terms of any regulations or arrangements for the time being binding on the Company, and

copies shall also be sent or supplied in appropriate numbers to the London Stock Exchange in accordance with the terms of any such regulations or arrangements.

- (d) The Company may, in such cases as may be specified by regulations made by the secretary of state in the UK applicable to UK companies, and provided that any conditions so specified as applicable to UK companies are complied with, provide a copy of the strategic report together with the supplementary material instead of copies of the accounts and reports required to be sent out in accordance with article 130(b) above. Copies of those accounts and reports should however be sent to any person entitled to receive them and who wishes to receive them. For the avoidance of doubt, this article applies to copies of accounts and reports required to be sent out by virtue of article 58 to a person nominated to enjoy information rights as it applies to copies of accounts and reports required to be sent out in accordance with article 130(b) above.
- (e) For the purpose of this article, the 'supplementary material' must:
 - (i) contain a statement that the strategic report is only part of the company's annual accounts and reports;
 - (ii) state how a person entitled to them can obtain a full copy of the company's annual accounts and reports;
 - (iii) state whether the auditor's report on the annual accounts was unqualified or qualified, and if it was qualified, set out the report in full together with any further material needed to understand the qualification;
 - (iv) state whether, in that report, the auditor's statement as to whether the strategic report is consistent with the accounts, was unqualified or qualified and, if it was qualified, set out the qualified statement in full together with any further material needed to understand the qualification; and
 - (v) contain a copy of that part of the directors' remuneration report which sets out the single total figure table in respect of the Company's directors' remuneration report.

AUDITORS

131. Auditors

- (a) Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law.
- (b) The members may require the Company to publish on a website a statement setting out any matter related to the audit of the Company's accounts (including the auditor's report and the conduct of the audit) that are to be laid before the next accounts meeting or any circumstances connected with an auditor of the Company ceasing to hold office since the previous accounts meeting that the members propose to raise at the next accounts meeting of the Company.
- (c) The Company is required to do so once it has received such requests from:
 - (i) members representing at least 5% of the total voting rights of all members who have a right to vote at the accounts meeting (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares of the Company held as treasury shares); or

- (ii) at least 100 members who have a right to vote at the accounts meeting and hold shares in the Company on which there has been paid up an average sum per member of at least £100.

COMMUNICATIONS

132. Communications to the Company

- (a) Subject to the Statutes and except where otherwise expressly stated, any document or information to be sent or supplied to the Company (whether or not such document or information is required or authorised under the Statutes) shall be in hard copy form or, subject to paragraph (b) below, be sent or supplied in electronic form or by means of a website.
- (b) Subject to the Statutes, a document or information may be given to the Company in electronic form only if it is given in such form and manner and to such address as may have been specified by the board from time to time for the receipt of documents in electronic form. The board may prescribe such procedures as it thinks fit for verifying the authenticity or integrity of any such document or information given to it in electronic form.

133. Communications by the Company

- (a) A document or information may be sent or supplied in hard copy form by the Company to any member either personally or by sending or supplying it by post addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address.
- (b) Subject to the Statutes (and other rules applicable to the Company), a document or information may be sent or supplied by the Company to any member in electronic form to such address as may from time to time be authorised by the member concerned or by making it available on a website and notifying the member concerned in accordance with the Statutes (and other rules applicable to the Company) that it has been made available. A member shall be deemed to have agreed that the Company may send or supply a document or information by means of a website if the conditions set out in the Statutes have been satisfied.
- (c) In the case of joint holders of a share, any document or information sent or supplied by the Company in any manner permitted by these articles to the joint holder who is named first in the register in respect of the joint holding shall be deemed to be given to all other holders of the share.
- (d) A member whose registered address is not within Jersey or the United Kingdom shall not be entitled to receive any notice from the Company unless he gives the Company a postal address within Jersey or the United Kingdom at which notices may be given to him.
- (e) If on three consecutive occasions any document or information sent or supplied to a member has been returned undelivered, such member shall not thereafter be entitled to receive documents or other information from the Company until he shall have communicated with the Company and supplied to the Company (or its agent) a new registered address, or a postal address within Jersey or the United Kingdom for the despatch or supply of documents and other information, or shall have informed the Company of an address for the despatch or supply of documents and other information in electronic form. For these purposes, any document or other information sent by post shall be treated as returned undelivered if the document or other information is sent or supplied back to the Company (or its agents) and a document or other information sent or supplied in electronic form shall be treated as returned undelivered if the Company (or its agents) receives notification that the document or other information was not delivered to the address to which it was sent.

134. Communication during suspension or curtailment of postal services

- (a) If at any time by reason of the suspension or curtailment of postal services within Jersey or the United Kingdom (or some part of the United Kingdom) the Company is unable effectively to give notice of a general meeting to some or all of its members or directors then, subject to complying with paragraph (b) below the Company need only give notice of the meeting to those members or directors to whom the Company is entitled, in accordance with the Statutes, to give notice by electronic means.
- (b) In the circumstances described in paragraph (a) above, the Company must:
 - (i) advertise the general meeting by a notice which appears on its website and in at least one national newspaper in the United Kingdom complying with the notice period requirements set out in article 33; and
 - (ii) send confirmatory copies of the notice (or, as the case may be, the notification of the website notice) by post to those members and directors to whom notice (or notification) cannot be given by electronic means if at least six clear days before the meeting the posting of notices (and notifications) to addresses throughout Jersey and the United Kingdom again becomes practicable.

135. When communication is deemed received

- (a) Any document or information, if sent by first class post, shall be deemed to have been received on the day following that on which the envelope containing it is put into the post, or, if sent by second class post, shall be deemed to have been received on the second day following that on which the envelope containing it is put into the post and in proving that a document or information has been received it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter, envelope or wrapper containing the document or information was properly addressed, prepaid and put into the post.
- (b) Any document or information not sent by post but left at a registered address or address at which a document or information may be received shall be deemed to have been received on the day it was so left.
- (c) Any document or information, if sent or supplied by electronic means, shall be deemed to have been received on the day on which the document or information was sent or supplied by or on behalf of the Company.
- (d) If the Company receives a delivery failure notification following a communication by electronic means in accordance with paragraph (c) above, the Company shall send or supply the document or information in hard copy or electronic form (but not by electronic means) to the member either personally or by post addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address. This shall not affect when the document or information was deemed to be received in accordance with paragraph (c) above.
- (e) Where a document or information is sent or supplied by means of a website, it shall be deemed to have been received:
 - (i) when the material was first made available on the website, or
 - (ii) if later, when the recipient was deemed to have received notice of the fact that the material was available on the website.

- (f) A member present, either in person or by proxy, at any meeting of the Company or class of members of the Company shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which the meeting was convened.
- (g) Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by every notice (other than a notice in accordance with article 25 or 26) in respect of that share which before his name is entered in the register was given to the person from whom he derives his title to the share.
- (h) The Company must ensure that its annual reports and accounts are made available on a website for the period until the Company's accounts and reports for the next financial year are made so available. Any such website must identify the Company and be maintained by or on behalf of the Company. Access to the annual accounts and reports on the website must not be conditional on the payment of a fee or restricted in any other way, except insofar as necessary to comply with any enactment or regulatory requirement.

136. Record date for communications

- (a) For the purposes of giving notices of meetings, or of sending or supplying other documents or other information, whether under any Statute, a provision in these articles or any other instrument, the Company may determine that persons entitled to receive such notices, documents or other information are those persons entered on the register at the close of business on a day determined by it.
- (b) The day determined by the Company under paragraph (a) above may not be more than 15 days before the day that the notice of the meeting, document or other information is given.

137. Communication to person entitled by transmission

Where a person is entitled by transmission to a share, any notice or other communication shall be given to him, as if he were the holder of that share and his address noted in the register were his registered address. In any other case, any notice or other communication given to any member pursuant to these articles shall, notwithstanding that the member is then dead or bankrupt or that any other event giving rise to the transmission of the share by operation of law has occurred and whether or not the Company has notice of the death, bankruptcy or other event, be deemed to have been properly given in respect of any share registered in the name of that member as sole or joint holder.

UNTRACED MEMBERS

138. Sale of shares of untraced members

- (a) The Company may sell, in such manner as the board may decide and at the best price it considers to be reasonably obtainable at that time, any share of a member, or any share to which a person is entitled by transmission if:
 - (i) during a period of 12 years at least three cash dividends have become payable in respect of the share to be sold;
 - (ii) during that period of 12 years no cash dividend payable in respect of the share has been claimed, no cheque, warrant, order or other payment for a dividend has been cashed, no dividend sent by means of a bank or other funds transfer system or other electronic system or means (including, in the case of uncertificated shares, a relevant system) has been paid and no communication has been received by the Company from the member or the person entitled by transmission to the share;

- (iii) on or after the expiry of that period of 12 years the Company has sent, or caused to be sent, a notice to the registered address or last known address the Company has for the member or other person entitled by transmission to the share giving notice of its intention to sell the share (provided that before sending such a notice, the Company shall have made, or caused to be made, such tracing enquiries for the purpose of contacting that member or other person as the board considers to be reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances); and
 - (iv) during the period of three months following the sending of the notice referred to in sub-paragraph (ii) above and after that period until the exercise of the power to sell the share, the Company has not received any communication from the member or the person entitled by transmission to the share.
- (b) The Company's power of sale shall extend to any further share which, on or before the sending of the notice pursuant to sub-paragraph (a)(iii) above, is issued in right of a share to which sub-paragraph (a) above applies (or in right of any share to which this paragraph applies) if the conditions set out in sub-paragraphs (a)(ii) to (iv) above are satisfied in relation to the further share (but as if the references to a period of 12 years were references to a period beginning on the date of allotment of the further share and ending on the date of sending the notice referred to above).
- (c) To give effect to any sale, the board may authorise some person to transfer the share to, or as directed by, the purchaser, who shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money; nor shall the title of the new holder to the share be affected by any irregularity in, or invalidity of, the proceedings relating to the sale.
- (d) For the purposes of determining the period of 12 years referred to in sub-paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii) above, and for the purposes of paragraph (b) above, the term **share** shall be deemed to include any share previously held by the member or the person entitled by transmission in TP ICAP plc (incorporated in England and Wales, with registered number 05807599) in consideration for the cancellation of which a share in the Company was issued.

139. Application of proceeds of sale

The net proceeds of any sale made under article 138 will be forfeited and will belong to the Company. The Company will not be liable in any respect to the former member or members or other person who may or would have been entitled to the share or share by law for the proceeds of sale. The Company may use the proceeds of sale for any purpose as the board may decide.

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

140. Destruction of documents

- (a) The board may authorise or arrange the destruction of documents held by the Company as follows:
 - (i) at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of registration, all instruments of transfer of shares and all other documents transferring or purporting to transfer shares or representing or purporting to represent the right to be registered as the holder of shares on the faith of which entries have been made in the register;
 - (ii) at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of cancellation, all registered share certificates which have been cancelled;

- (iii) at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of recording them, all dividend mandates and notifications of change of address; and
 - (iv) at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of actual payment, all paid dividend warrants and cheques.
- (b) It shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that:
- (i) every entry in the register purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or other document so destroyed was duly and properly made;
 - (ii) every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered;
 - (iii) every share certificate so destroyed was a valid certificate duly and properly cancelled;
 - (iv) every other document mentioned in paragraph (a) above so destroyed was a valid and effective document in accordance with the particulars of it recorded in the books and records of the Company; and
 - (v) every paid dividend warrant and cheque so destroyed was duly paid.
- (c) The provisions of paragraph (b) above shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties to it) to which the document might be relevant.
- (d) Nothing in this article shall be construed as imposing on the Company or the board any liability in respect of the destruction of any document earlier than as stated in paragraph (a) above or in any other circumstances in which liability would not attach to the Company or the board in the absence of this article.
- (e) References in this article to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner.

WINDING-UP

141. Powers to distribute *in specie*

If the Company is in liquidation, the board or the liquidator may (as the case may be), with the authority of a special resolution of the Company and any other authority required by the Statutes:

- (a) divide among the members *in specie* the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members; or
- (b) vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of members as the board or the liquidator (as the case may be), with the like sanction, shall think fit but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets upon which there is any liability.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE ETC.

142. Directors' indemnity, insurance and defence

As far as the Statutes allow, the Company may:

- (a) indemnify any director of the Company (or of an associated body corporate) against any liability;
- (b) indemnify a director of a company that is a trustee of an occupational pension scheme for employees (or former employees) of the Company (or of an associated body corporate) against liability incurred in connection with the company's activities as trustee of the scheme;
- (c) purchase and maintain insurance against any liability for any director referred to in paragraphs (a) or (b) above; and
- (d) provide any director referred to in paragraphs (a) or (b) above with funds (whether by loan or otherwise) to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him in defending any criminal, regulatory or civil proceedings or in connection with an application for relief (or to enable any such director to avoid incurring such expenditure).

Subject only to the Statutes, the powers given by this article shall not limit any general powers of the Company to grant indemnities, purchase and maintain insurance or provide funds (whether by way of loan or otherwise) to any person in connection with any legal or regulatory proceedings or applications for relief.