

Company Number: 04112320

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 TO 2006

A PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

OF

YORKSHIRE ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION PLC

I, the Subscriber to this Memorandum of Association, wish to form a Company pursuant to this Memorandum; and I agree to take the number of shares shown opposite my name.

Name and address of Subscriber

Number of shares taken by Subscriber

Yorkshire Electricity Group plc
Wetherby Road
Scarcroft
Leeds
LS14 3HS

One

Total shares taken

One

Dated 13th November, 2000

Witness to the above signature:

J F Fletcher
38 Millfield Glade
Starbeck
Harrogate
HG2 7EB

THE COMPANIES ACT 1985 TO 2006

A PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

YORKSHIRE ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION PLC

(adopted by special resolution passed on 15 December 2010)

Defined terms

1. In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise
 - “alternate” or “alternate director” has the meaning given in article 32;
 - “appointor” has the meaning given in article 32;
 - “articles” means the Company’s articles of association;
 - “bankruptcy” includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;
 - “certificate” means a paper certificate (other than a share warrant) evidencing a person’s title to specified shares or other securities;
 - “certificated” in relation to a share, means that it is not an uncertificated share or a share in respect of which a share warrant has been issued and is current;
 - “chairman” has the meaning given in article 13;
 - “chairman of the meeting” has the meaning given in article 37;
 - “Companies Acts” means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006), in so far as they apply to the Company;
 - “director” means a director of the Company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called;
 - “distribution recipient” has the meaning given in article 57;
 - “document” includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;
 - “electronic form” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;
 - “fully paid” in relation to a share, means that the nominal value and any premium to be paid to the Company in respect of that share have been paid to the Company;
 - “hard copy form” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;
 - “holder” in relation to shares means the person whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares, or, in the case of a share in respect of which a share warrant has been issued (and not cancelled), the person in possession of that warrant;

“holding company” means the company (if any) which for the time being is the immediate holding company of the Company under the terms of Section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006;

“instrument” means a document in hard copy form;

“member” has the meaning given in section 112 of the Companies Act 2006;

“ordinary resolution” has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act 2006;

“paid” means paid or credited as paid;

“participate”, in relation to a directors’ meeting, has the meaning given in article 10;

“partly paid” in relation to a share means that part of that share’s nominal value or any premium at which it was issued has not been paid to the Company;

“proxy notice” means a notice in writing appointing a proxy;

“securities seal” has the meaning given in article 47;

“shares” means shares in the Company;

“special resolution” has the meaning given in section 283 of the Companies Act 2006;

“subsidiary” has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006;

“transmittee” means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law;

“uncertificated” in relation to a share means that, by virtue of legislation (other than section 778 of the Companies Act 2006) permitting title to shares to be evidenced and transferred without a certificate, title to that share is evidenced and may be transferred without a certificate; and

“writing” means the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or otherwise.

Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006 as in force on the date when these articles become binding on the Company.

Table A not to apply

2. The regulations contained in Table A in the schedule to the Companies (Table A to F) Regulations 1985 do not apply to the Company.

Liability of members

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

Directors' authority

4. (1) Subject to the articles, the directors are responsible for the management of the Company's business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the Company.
- (2) The directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage and charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, or any part thereof, and to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

Members' reserve power

5. (1) The members may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.
- (2) No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

Directors may delegate

6. (1) Subject to the articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles
 - (a) to such person or committee;
 - (b) by such means (including by power of attorney);
 - (c) to such an extent;
 - (d) in relation to such matters or territories; and
 - (e) on such terms and conditions;
 as they think fit.
- (2) If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.
- (3) The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.

Committees

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

Directors to take decisions collectively

8. Decisions of the directors may be taken
 - (a) at a directors' meeting, or
 - (b) in the form of a directors' written resolution.

Calling a directors' meeting

9. (1) Any director may call a directors' meeting.
- (2) The Company Secretary must call a directors' meeting if a director so requests.
- (3) A directors' meeting is called by giving notice of the meeting to the directors.
- (4) Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate
- (a) its proposed date and time;
 - (b) where it is to take place; and
 - (c) if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.
- (5) Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.
- (6) Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the Company not more than 7 days after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.

Participation in directors' meetings

10. (1) Subject to the articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when
- (a) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles, and
 - (b) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.
- (2) In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other.
- (3) If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is.

Quorum for directors' meetings

11. (1) At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.
- (2) The quorum for directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by a decision of the directors, but it must never be less than two, and unless otherwise fixed it is two.

Meetings where total number of directors less than quorum

12. (1) This article applies where the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum for directors' meetings.

- (2) If there is only one director, that director may appoint sufficient directors to make up a quorum or call a general meeting to do so.
- (3) If there is more than one director
 - (a) a directors' meeting may take place, if it is called in accordance with the articles and at least two directors participate in it, with a view to appointing sufficient directors to make up a quorum or calling a general meeting to do so, and
 - (b) if a directors' meeting is called but only one director attends at the appointed date and time to participate in it, that director may appoint sufficient directors to make up a quorum or call a general meeting to do so.

Chairing directors' meetings

- 13. (1) The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings.
- (2) The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman.
- (3) The directors may appoint other directors as deputy or assistant chairmen to chair directors' meetings in the chairman's absence.
- (4) The directors may terminate the appointment of the chairman, deputy or assistant chairman at any time.
- (5) If neither the chairman nor any director appointed generally to chair directors' meetings in the chairman's absence is participating in a meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.

Voting at directors' meetings: general rules

- 14. (1) Subject to the articles, a decision is taken at a directors' meeting by a majority of the votes of the participating directors.
- (2) Subject to the articles, each director participating in a directors' meeting has one vote.
- (3) Subject to the articles, if a director has an interest in an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company
 - (a) that director and that director's alternate may not vote on any proposal relating to it, but
 - (b) this does not preclude the alternate from voting in relation to that transaction or arrangement on behalf of another appointor who does not have such an interest.

Chairman's casting vote at directors' meetings

- 15. (1) If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting has a casting vote.
- (2) But this does not apply if, in accordance with the articles, the chairman or other director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes.

Alternates voting at directors' meetings

- 16.** A director who is also an alternate director has an additional vote on behalf of each appointor who is
- (a) not participating in a directors' meeting, and
 - (b) would have been entitled to vote if they were participating in it.

Conflicts of interest

- 17.** (1) (a) The directors may authorise any matter where any director (or former director if that former director is still subject to the statutory duty to avoid conflicts of interest) has or may have a direct or indirect interest and/or duty that conflicts or possibly may conflict with the interests and/or duties of the Company provided that:-
- (i) the director concerned and any other interested director are not counted towards any requirement as to quorum; and
 - (ii) the matter is agreed without such director or other director voting (or would have been agreed to if their votes had not counted).
- (b) For the avoidance of doubt, no authorisation is required under article 17(1)(a) in relation to a transaction or arrangement with the Company.
- (c) The authorising directors may impose any limits or conditions on their authorisation under article 17(1)(a) at the time when such authorisation is given or subsequently as they in their discretion consider appropriate including the following:-
- (i) limiting or preventing the disclosure of information to the director who has or may have the interest that is the subject of the authorisation;
 - (ii) limiting or preventing the attendance of such director at any board meeting or discussion; and
 - (iii) limiting or preventing the availability of board or briefing papers to such director
- in each case to the extent the authorising directors consider appropriate to protect that director from being in breach of his statutory duty to avoid conflicts of interest.
- (d) Provided he has declared to the directors the nature and extent of any interest of his, a director, notwithstanding his office and subject to article 17(1)(a):-
- (i) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested;
 - (ii) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by or otherwise interested in any body corporate promoted by the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested; and
 - (iii) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with any such body corporate.

- (e) Such director shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit. In particular a director may act by himself or through his firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a director.
 - (2) For the purposes of this article -
 - (a) a general notice given to the directors that a director is to be regarded as having an interest of the nature and extent specified in the notice in any transaction or arrangement in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a disclosure that the director has an interest in any such transaction of the nature and extent so specified; and
 - (b) an interest of which a director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his.
- 18.** (1) Save as otherwise provided by these articles, a director shall not vote at a meeting of the directors on any resolution concerning a matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest which (together with any interest of any person connected with him within the meaning of section 252 of the Companies Act 2006) is to his knowledge a material interest (other than an interest in shares, debentures or other securities of, or otherwise in or through, the Company), unless his interest arises only because the case falls within one or more of the following sub-paragraphs and provided that the director has duly declared his interest in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 -
- (a) the resolution relates to the giving to him of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of money lent to, or an obligation incurred by him for the benefit of, the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
 - (b) the resolution relates to the giving to a third party of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of an obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which the director has assumed responsibility in whole or part and whether alone or jointly with others under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
 - (c) his interest arises by virtue of his being, or intending to become, a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of an offer of any shares, debentures or other securities of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for subscription, purchase or exchange;
 - (d) the resolution relates in any way to a retirement benefits scheme which has been approved, or is conditional upon approval, by HM Revenue & Customs for taxation purposes;
 - (e) the resolution relates to an arrangement for the benefit of the employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, including but without being limited to an employees' share scheme, which does not accord to any director as

such any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the employees to whom the arrangement relates;

- (f) the resolution relates to a transaction or arrangement with any other company in which he and any persons connected with him (within the meaning of section 252 of the Companies Act 2006) do not to his knowledge hold any interest (as that term is used in sections 820 and 822-824 of the Companies Act 2006) representing one percent or more of either any class of the equity share capital or the voting rights of that company. For the purpose of this paragraph there shall be disregarded any shares held by a director as bare or custodian trustee and in which he has no beneficial interest and any shares comprised in any authorised unit trust scheme in which the director is interested only as a unit holder;
 - (g) the resolution relates in any way to the purchase and/or maintenance of any insurance policy pursuant to article 69.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) of this article, an interest of any person who is for any purpose of the Companies Act 2006 (excluding any statutory modification thereof not in force when these articles became binding on the Company) connected with a director shall be taken to be the interest of that director and, in relation to an alternate director, an interest of his appointor shall be treated as an interest of the alternate director without prejudice to any interest which the alternate director has otherwise.
- (3) Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the fixing or varying of terms of appointment) of two or more directors to offices or employments with the Company or any body corporate in which the Company is interested, the proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each director separately and (provided he is not by virtue of sub-paragraph (f) of paragraph (1) of this article, or otherwise under that paragraph, or for any other reason, precluded from voting) each of the directors concerned shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

- 19.** A director shall not be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to a resolution on which he is not entitled to vote.
- 20.** The Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax to any extent, either generally or in respect of any particular matter, any provision of these articles prohibiting a director from voting at a meeting of the directors or of a committee of the directors.
- 21.** If a question arises at a meeting of the directors as to the right of a director to vote, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman of the meeting (or, if the director concerned is the chairman, to the other directors at the meeting), and his ruling in relation to any director other than himself (or, as the case may be, the ruling of the majority of the other directors in relation to the chairman) shall be final and conclusive.

Proposing directors' written resolutions

- 22.**
- (1) Any director may propose a directors' written resolution.
 - (2) The Company Secretary must propose a directors' written resolution if a director so requests.
 - (3) A directors' written resolution is proposed by giving notice of the proposed resolution to the directors.
 - (4) Notice of a proposed directors' written resolution must indicate
 - (a) the proposed resolution, and
 - (b) the time by which it is proposed that the directors should adopt it.
 - (5) Notice of a proposed directors' written resolution must be given in writing to each director.
 - (6) Any decision which a person giving notice of a proposed directors' written resolution takes regarding the process of adopting that resolution must be taken reasonably in good faith.

Adoption of directors' written resolutions

- 23.**
- (1) A proposed directors' written resolution is adopted when all the directors who would have been entitled to vote on the resolution at a directors' meeting have signed one or more copies of it, provided that those directors would have formed a quorum at such a meeting.
 - (2) It is immaterial whether any director signs the resolution before or after the time by which the notice proposed that it should be adopted.
 - (3) Once a directors' written resolution has been adopted, it must be treated as if it had been a decision taken at a directors' meeting in accordance with the articles.
 - (4) The Company Secretary must ensure that the Company keeps a record, in writing, of all directors' written resolutions for at least ten years from the date of their adoption.

Directors' discretion to make further rules

- 24.** Subject to the articles, the directors may make any rule which they think fit about how they take decisions, and about how such rules are to be recorded or communicated to directors.

Methods of appointing directors

- 25.** The holding company may at any time and from time to time by notice in writing which shall be effective immediately upon its delivery to the registered office of the Company appoint any person to be a director of the Company.
- 26.** The directors may appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director, provided that the appointment does not cause the number of directors to exceed any number fixed by or in accordance with the articles as the maximum numbers of directors.

Retirement of directors

27. A director shall not retire by rotation.

Termination of director's appointment

28. A person ceases to be a director as soon as
- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;
 - (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
 - (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
 - (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the Company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;
 - (e) by reason of that person's mental health, a court makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person would otherwise have;
 - (f) notification is received by the Company from the director that the director is resigning from office as director, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.
29. Notwithstanding anything in these articles or in any agreement between the Company and such director, a director may be removed from office by the holding company by notice in writing signed on behalf of the holding company which shall be effective immediately upon its delivery to the registered office of the Company. Such removal shall be without prejudice to any claim such director may have for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.

Directors' remuneration

30. Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine
- (a) for their services to the Company as directors, and
 - (b) for any other service which they undertake for the Company.
- Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day.

Directors' expenses

31. The Company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors properly incur in connection with their attendance at
- (a) meetings of directors or committees of directors,
 - (b) general meetings, or
 - (c) separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company, or otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the Company.

Appointment and removal of alternates

- 32.** (1) Any director (the “appointor”) may appoint as an alternate any other director, or any employee of MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company or any of its subsidiaries, to
- (a) exercise that director’s powers, and
 - (b) carry out that director’s responsibilities,
- in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors in the absence of the alternate’s appointor.
- (2) Any appointment or removal of an alternate must be effected by notice in writing to the Company signed by the appointor, or in any other manner approved by the directors.

Rights and responsibilities of alternate directors

- 33.** (1) An alternate director has the same rights, in relation to any directors’ meeting or directors’ written resolution, as the alternate’s appointor.
- (2) Except as the articles specify otherwise, alternate directors
- (a) are deemed for all purposes to be directors;
 - (b) are liable for their own acts and omissions;
 - (c) are subject to the same restrictions as their appointors; and
 - (d) are not deemed to be agents of or for their appointors.
- (3) A person who is an alternate director but not a director
- (a) may be counted as participating for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is participating (but only if that person’s appointor is not participating), and
 - (b) may sign a written resolution (but only if it is not signed or to be signed by that person’s appointor).
- No alternate may be counted as more than one director for such purposes.
- (4) An alternate director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company for serving as an alternate director.

Termination of alternate directorship

- 34.** An alternate director’s appointment as an alternate terminates
- (a) when the alternate’s appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the Company in writing specifying when it is to terminate;
 - (b) on the occurrence in relation to the alternate of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the alternate’s appointor, would result in the termination of the appointor’s appointment as a director;
 - (c) on the death of the alternate’s appointor; or
 - (d) when the alternate’s appointor’s appointment as a director terminates.

Attendance and speaking at general meetings

- 35.** (1) 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.
- (2) A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when
- (a) that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting, and
 - (b) 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.
- (3) The directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it.
- (4) In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more members attending it are in the same place as each other.
- (5) Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them.

Quorum for general meetings

- 36.** No business other than the appointment of the chairman of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum.

Chairing general meetings

- 37.** (1) If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.
- (2) If the directors have not appointed a chairman, or if the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start
- (a) the directors present, or
 - (b) (if no directors are present), the meeting,
- must appoint a director or member to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.
- (3) The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as "the chairman of the meeting".

Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members

- 38.** (1) Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are members.
- (2) The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not
- (a) members of the Company, or

- (b) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of members in relation to general meetings,
to attend and speak at a general meeting.

Adjournment

- 39.**
- (1) If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the chairman of the meeting must adjourn it.
 - (2) The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if
 - (a) the meeting consents to an adjournment, or
 - (b) it appears to the chairman of the meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.
 - (3) The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
 - (4) When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting must
 - (a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors, and
 - (b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.
 - (5) If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the Company must give at least 7 clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given)
 - (a) to the same persons to whom notice of the Company's general meetings is required to be given, and
 - (b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.
 - (6) No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place.

Voting: general

- 40.**
- (1) A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is duly demanded.
 - (2) In the case of equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.

No voting of shares on which money owed to the Company

- 41.** No voting rights attached to a share may be exercised at any general meeting, at any adjournment of it, or on any poll called at or in relation to it, unless all amounts payable to the Company in respect of that share have been paid.

Class meetings

42. The provisions of the articles relating to general meetings apply, with any necessary modifications, to meetings of the holders of any class of shares.

Powers to issue different classes of share

43. (1) Subject to the articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any existing share, the Company may issue shares with such rights or restrictions as may be determined by ordinary resolution.
- (2) The Company may issue shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder, and the directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares.

Payment of commissions on subscription for shares

44. (1) The Company may pay any person a commission in consideration for that person
- (a) subscribing, or agreeing to subscribe, for shares, or
 - (b) procuring, or agreeing to procure, subscriptions for shares.
- (2) Any such commission may be paid
- (a) in cash, or in fully paid or partly paid shares or other securities, or partly in one way and partly in the other, and
 - (b) in respect of a conditional or an absolute subscription.

Company not bound by less than absolute interests

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

Certificates to be issued except in certain cases

46. (1) The Company must issue each member with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that member holds.
- (2) This article does not apply to
- (a) uncertificated shares;
 - (b) shares in respect of which a share warrant has been issued; or
 - (c) shares in respect of which the Companies Acts permit the Company not to issue a certificate.
- (3) Except as otherwise specified in the articles, all certificates must be issued free of charge.
- (4) No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.
- (5) If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.

Contents and execution of share certificates

- 47.** (1) Every certificate must specify
- (a) in respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued;
 - (b) the nominal value of those shares;
 - (c) the amount paid up on them; and
 - (d) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.
- (2) Certificates must
- (a) have affixed to them the Company's common seal or an official seal which is a facsimile of the Company's common seal with the addition on its face of the word "Securities" (a "securities seal"), or
 - (b) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.

Consolidated share certificates

- 48.** (1) When a member's holding of shares of a particular class increases, the Company may issue that member with
- (a) a single, consolidated certificate in respect of all the shares of a particular class which that member holds, or
 - (b) a separate certificate in respect of only those shares by which that member's holding has increased.
- (2) When a member's holding of shares of a particular class is reduced, the Company must ensure that the member is issued with one or more certificates in respect of the number of shares held by the member after that reduction. But the Company need not (in the absence of a request from the member) issue any new certificate if
- (a) all the shares which the member no longer holds as a result of the reduction, and
 - (b) none of the shares which the member retains following the reduction, were, immediately before the reduction, represented by the same certificate.
- (3) A member may request the Company, in writing, to replace
- (a) the member's separate certificates with a consolidated certificate, or
 - (b) the member's consolidated certificate with two or more separate certificates representing such proportion of the shares as the member may specify.
- (4) When the Company complies with such a request it may charge such reasonable fee as the directors may decide for doing so.
- (5) A consolidated certificate must not be issued unless any certificates which it is to replace have first been returned to the Company for cancellation.

Replacement share certificates

- 49.** (1) If a certificate issued in respect of a member's shares is
- (a) damaged or defaced, or
 - (b) said to be lost, stolen or destroyed,
- that member is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same shares.

- (2) A member exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate
 - (a) may at the same time exercise the right to be issued with a single certificate or separate certificates;
 - (b) must return the certificate which is to be replaced to the Company if it is damaged or defaced; and
 - (c) must comply with such conditions as to evidence, indemnity and the payment of a reasonable fee as the directors decide.

Transfers of certificated shares

- 50.** (1) Certificated shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in any usual form or any other form approved by the directors, which is executed by or on behalf of
- (a) the transferor, and
 - (b) (if any of the shares is partly paid) the transferee.
- (2) No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.
- (3) The Company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.
- (4) The transferor remains the holder of a certificated share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as holder of it.
- (5) The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a certificated share if
- (a) the share is not fully paid;
 - (b) the transfer is not lodged at the Company's registered office or such other place as the directors have appointed;
 - (c) the transfer is not accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates, or such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the transferor's right to make the transfer, or evidence of the right of someone other than the transferor to make the transfer on the transferor's behalf;
 - (d) the transfer is in respect of more than one class of share; or
 - (e) the transfer is in favour of more than four transferees.
- (6) If the directors refuse to register the transfer of a share, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent.

Transmission of shares

- 51.** (1) If title to a share passes to a transmittee, the Company may only recognise the transmittee as having any title to that share.
- (2) Nothing in these articles releases the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of a share solely or jointly held by that member.

Transmittees' rights

- 52.** (1) A transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require

- (a) may, subject to the articles, choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person, and
 - (b) subject to the articles, and pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had.
- (2) But transmittes do not have the right to attend or vote at a general meeting in respect of shares to which they are entitled, by reason of the holder's death or bankruptcy or otherwise, unless they become the holders of those shares.

Exercise of transmittes' rights

- 53.**
- (1) Transmittes who wish to become the holders of shares to which they have become entitled must notify the Company in writing of that wish.
 - (2) If the share is a certificated share and a transmittes wishes to have it transferred to another person, the transmittes must execute an instrument of transfer in respect of it.
 - (3) Any transfer made or executed under this article is to be treated as if it were made or executed by the person from whom the transmittes has derived rights in respect of the share, and as if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred.

Transmittes bound by prior notices

- 54.** If a notice is given to a member in respect of shares and a transmittes is entitled to those shares, the transmittes is bound by the notice if it was given to the member before the transmittes's name has been entered in the register of members.

Procedure for declaring dividends

- 55.**
- (1) The Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends.
 - (2) A dividend must not be declared unless the directors have made a recommendation as to its amount. Such a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the directors.
 - (3) No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with members' respective rights.
 - (4) Unless the members' resolution to declare or directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each member's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.
 - (5) If the Company's share capital is divided into different classes, no interim dividend may be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear.
 - (6) The directors may pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment.

- (7) If the directors act in good faith, they do not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on shares with deferred or non-preferred rights.

Calculation of dividends

- 56.** (1) Except as otherwise provided by the articles or the rights attached to shares, all dividends must be
- (a) declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid, and
 - (b) apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid.
- (2) If any share is issued on terms providing that it ranks for dividend as from a particular date, that share ranks for dividend accordingly.
- (3) For the purposes of calculating dividends, no account is to be taken of any amount which has been paid up on a share in advance of the due date for payment of that amount.

Payment of dividends and other distributions

- 57.** (1) Where a dividend or other sum which is a distribution is payable in respect of a share, it must be paid by one or more of the following means
- (a) transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;
 - (b) sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient by post to the distribution recipient at the distribution recipient's registered address (if the distribution recipient is a holder of the share), or (in any other case) to an address specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;
 - (c) sending a cheque made payable to such person by post to such person at such address as the distribution recipient has specified either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide; or
 - (d) any other means of payment as the directors agree with the distribution recipient either in writing or by such other means as the directors decide.
- (2) In the articles, "the distribution recipient" means, in respect of a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable
- (a) the holder of the share; or
 - (b) if the share has two or more joint holders, whichever of them is named first in the register of members; or
 - (c) if the holder is no longer entitled to the share by reason of death or bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, the transmittee.

No interest on distributions

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

Non-cash distributions

- 59.** (1) Subject to the terms of issue of the share in question, the Company may, by ordinary resolution on the recommendation of the directors, decide to pay all or part of a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by transferring non-cash assets of equivalent value (including, without limitation, shares or other securities in any company).
- (2) For the purposes of paying a non-cash distribution, the directors may make whatever arrangements they think fit, including, where any difficulty arises regarding the distribution
- (a) fixing the value of any assets;
 - (b) paying cash to any distribution recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of recipients; and
 - (c) vesting any assets in trustees.

Waiver of distributions

- 60.** Distribution recipients may waive their entitlement to a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by giving the Company notice in writing to that effect, but if
- (a) the share has more than one holder, or
 - (b) more than one person is entitled to the share, whether by reason of the death or bankruptcy of one or more joint holders, or otherwise,
- the notice is not effective unless it is expressed to be given, and signed, by all the holders or persons otherwise entitled to the share.

Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums

- 61.** (1) Subject to the articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution
- (a) decide to capitalise any profits of the Company (whether or not they are available for distribution) which are not required for paying a preferential dividend, or any sum standing to the credit of the Company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve; and
 - (b) appropriate any sum which they so decide to capitalise (a "capitalised sum") to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend (the "persons entitled") and in the same proportions.
- (2) Capitalised sums must be applied

- (a) on behalf of the persons entitled, and
 - (b) in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them.
- (3) Any capitalised sum may be applied in paying up new shares of a nominal amount equal to the capitalised sum which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.
- (4) A capitalised sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied
 - (a) in or towards paying up any amounts unpaid on existing shares held by the persons entitled, or
 - (b) in paying up new debentures of the Company which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.
- (5) Subject to the articles the directors may
 - (a) apply capitalised sums in accordance with paragraphs (3) and (4) partly in one way and partly in another;
 - (b) make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this article (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments); and
 - (c) authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the Company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this article.

Means of communication to be used

- 62.**
- (1) Subject to the articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the Company under the articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the Company.
 - (2) Subject to the articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.
 - (3) A director may agree with the Company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.

Company seals

- 63.**
- (1) Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors.
 - (2) The directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal or securities seal is to be used.
 - (3) Unless otherwise decided by the directors, if the Company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by at least two authorised persons.
 - (4) For the purposes of this article, an authorised person is
 - (a) any director of the Company;

- (b) the Company Secretary; or
 - (c) any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.
- (5) If the Company has an official seal for use abroad, it may only be affixed to a document if its use on that document, or documents of a class to which it belongs, has been authorised by a decision of the directors.
- (6) If the Company has a securities seal, it may only be affixed to securities by the Company Secretary or a person authorised to apply it to securities by the Company Secretary.
- (7) For the purposes of the articles, references to the securities seal being affixed to any document include the reproduction of the image of that seal on or in a document by any mechanical or electronic means which has been approved by the directors in relation to that document or documents of a class to which it belongs.

Destruction of documents

- 64.** (1) The Company is entitled to destroy
- (a) all instruments of transfer of shares which have been registered, and all other documents on the basis of which any entries are made in the register of members, from six years after the date of registration;
 - (b) all dividend mandates, variations or cancellations of dividend mandates, and notifications of change of address, from two years after they have been recorded;
 - (c) all share certificates which have been cancelled from one year after the date of the cancellation;
 - (d) all paid dividend warrants and cheques from one year after the date of actual payment; and
 - (e) all proxy notices from one year after the end of the meeting to which the proxy notice relates.
- (2) If the Company destroys a document in good faith, in accordance with the articles, and without notice of any claim to which that document may be relevant, it is conclusively presumed in favour of the Company that
- (a) entries in the register purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or other document so destroyed were duly and properly made;
 - (b) any instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered;
 - (c) any share certificate so destroyed was a valid and effective certificate duly and properly cancelled; and
 - (d) any other document so destroyed was a valid and effective document in accordance with its recorded particulars in the books or records of the Company.
- (3) This article does not impose on the Company any liability which it would not otherwise have if it destroys any document before the time at which this article permits it to do so.

- (4) In this article, references to the destruction of any document include a reference to its being disposed of in any manner.

No right to inspect accounts and other records

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

Provision for employees on cessation of business

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

Change of Company name

67. In addition to a name change by special resolution of the Company, the directors may change the name of the Company by a board resolution.

Indemnity

68. (1) Subject to paragraph (2), a relevant director of the Company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the Company's assets against
- (a) any liability incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company or an associated company,
 - (b) any liability incurred by that director in connection with the activities of the Company or an associated company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Companies Act 2006),
 - (c) any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the Company or an associated company.
- (2) This article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law.
- (3) In this article
- (a) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate, and
 - (b) a "relevant director" means any director or former director of the Company or an associated company.

Insurance

- 69.** (1) The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the Company, for the benefit of any relevant director, manager or other officer against any liability which may attach to him or loss or expenditure which he may incur in relation to any thing done or omitted to be done or alleged to have been done or omitted to be done as a director, manager or officer.
- (2) In this article
- (a) a “relevant director, manager or other officer” means any current or former director, manager or officer of the Company or an associated company,
 - (b) “liability”, “loss” and “expenditure” include liability, loss or expenditure incurred in relation to the Company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees’ share scheme of the Company or associated company, and
 - (c) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.

Names and addresses of Subscribers	Number of shares taken by each Subscriber
INSTANT COMPANIES LIMITED 1 Mitchell Street Bristol BS1 6BU	One
SWIFT INCORPORATIONS LIMITED 1 Mitchell Street Bristol BS1 6BU	One
Total shares taken	Two

DATED 12th June 1995

WITNESS to the above signatures:

Mark Anderson
 1 Mitchell Street
 Bristol
 BS1 6BU