

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1981

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PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

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ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION  
of  
ANGLESEY MINING PLC\*

(adopted on 29 October 1987)

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PRELIMINARY

1. No regulations set out in any schedule to any statute or in any regulations concerning companies shall apply as articles of association of the Company.

2. In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires:-

"the Act" means the Companies Act 1985 including any modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force;

"the Articles" means the articles of association of the Company as from time to time altered by special resolution;

"the auditors" means the auditors for the time being of the Company;

"the board" means the directors or any of them acting as the board of directors of the Company;

"clear days" in relation to the period of a notice means that period excluding the day when the

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\* The name of the Company was changed from "Peakneat Limited" to "Anglesey Mining Company Limited" on 12 November 1984; the Company was re-registered as a public limited company on [ ] November 1987 with the name "Anglesey Mining PLC".

notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;

"the Companies Acts" means the Companies Acts as defined by section 744 of the Act and any enactment passed after those Acts which may, by virtue of that or any other such enactment, be cited together with those Acts as "the Companies Acts" (with or without the addition of an indication of the date of any such enactment);

"director" means a director of the Company;

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

"member" means a member of the Company;

"the Memorandum" means the memorandum of association of the Company;

"the office" means the registered office of the Company;

"the register" means the register of members of the Company;

"the seal" means the common seal of the Company or any official seal kept by the Company by virtue of section 40 of the Act;

"the secretary" means the secretary of the Company and includes a joint, assistant, deputy or temporary secretary and any person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary;

"The Stock Exchange" means the International Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland Ltd.;

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

"paid" means paid or credited as paid;

"year" means year from 1st January to 31st December inclusive;

"in writing" means written, or produced by any visible substitute for writing, or partly one and partly another;

words denoting the singular number include the plural number and vice versa, words denoting the masculine gender include the feminine gender and words denoting persons include bodies corporate;

words or expressions contained in these Articles bear the same meaning as in the Act but excluding any statutory modification thereof not in force at date of adoption of Articles; and

references to any provision of any enactment or of any subordinate legislation (as defined by section 21(1) of the Interpretation Act 1978) include any modification or re-enactment of that provision for the time being in force.

#### SHARE CAPITAL

3. The share capital of the Company is £50,000,000 divided into 50,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each.

4. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares or class of shares, any share may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine.

5. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares or class of shares, shares may be issued which are to be redeemed or are to be liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by an alteration to the Articles.

6. The Company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Companies Acts. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, any such commission or brokerage may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other.

7. Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust and (except as otherwise provided by the Articles or by law) the Company shall not be bound by or recognise any interest in any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the holder.

#### VARIATION OF RIGHTS

8. Whenever the capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) be varied or abrogated, whether

or not the Company is being wound up, either with the consent in writing of the holders of three-quarters in nominal value of the issued shares of the class, or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate meeting of such holders (but not otherwise). All the provisions of the Articles relating to general meetings of the Company shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to every such separate meeting, except that:-

- (a) the necessary quorum shall be two persons holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the class or, at any adjourned meeting, one holder present in person or by proxy, whatever his holding; and
- (b) any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll; and
- (c) each holder of shares of the class shall, on a poll, have one vote in respect of every share of the class held by him.

9. Unless otherwise expressly provided by the rights attached to any shares or class of shares, those rights shall be deemed not to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith or subsequent thereto or by the purchase of the Company of its own shares.

#### SHARE CERTIFICATES

10. Every member, upon becoming the holder of any shares (except a stock exchange nominee in respect of whom the Company is not required by law to complete and have ready for delivery a certificate) shall be entitled without payment to receive within two months of allotment or lodgement of a transfer to him one certificate for all the shares of each class held by him (and, upon transferring a part of his holding of shares of any class, to a certificate for the balance of such holding) or, with the consent of the board, several certificates each for one or more of his shares upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable sum as the board may determine. Every certificate shall be sealed with the seal and shall specify the number, class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up thereon. The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for shares held jointly by several persons and delivery of a certificate to one joint holder shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them. The board may determine (generally or in particular cases) that any signatures shall not be required on such certificates or may be affixed by some mechanical means or printed therefrom.

11. If a share certificate is defaced, worn out, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity (with or without security) and payment of any exceptional out of pocket expenses incurred by the Company in investigating evidence and preparing the requisite form of indemnity as the board may determine but otherwise free of charge, and (in the case of defacement or wearing out) on delivery up of the old certificate.

#### LIEN

12. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) payable at a fixed time or called in respect of that share. The board may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Article. The Company's lien on a share shall extend to any amount payable in respect of it.

13. The Company may sell, in such manner as the board determines, any share on which the Company has a lien if a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and is not paid within fourteen clear days after notice has been given to the holder of the share or to the person entitled to it in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder or otherwise by operation of law, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold.

14. To give effect to any such sale the board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

15. The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in or towards payment or satisfaction of so much of the sum in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, and any residue shall (upon surrender to the Company for cancellation of the certificate for the shares sold and subject to a like lien for any moneys not presently payable as existed upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale.

#### CALLS ON SHARES

16. Subject to the terms of allotment, the board may from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) and each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen clear days' notice specifying

when and where payment is to be made) pay to the Company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be required to be paid by instalments. A call may be revoked in whole or part and the time fixed for payment of a call may be postponed in whole or part as the board may determine. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect whereof the call was made.

17. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the board authorising the call was passed.

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

19. If a call or any instalment of a call remains unpaid in whole or in part after it has become due and payable the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day it became due and payable until it is paid at the rate fixed by the terms of allotment of the share or in the notice of the call or, if no rate is fixed, at the appropriate rate (as defined by the Act) but the board may waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.

20. An amount payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date, whether in respect of nominal value or premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call duly made and notified and payable on the date so fixed or in accordance with the terms of the allotment, and if it is not paid the provisions of the Articles shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of such a call.

21. Subject to the terms of allotment, the board may make arrangements for a difference between the holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on shares by different holders thereof.

22. The board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid upon any shares held by him, and may pay upon all or any of the moneys so advanced (until the same would but for such advance become presently payable) interest at such rate not exceeding (unless the Company in general meeting shall otherwise direct) the appropriate rate (as defined by the Act) as may be agreed upon between the board and such member.

## FORFEITURE AND SURRENDER

23. If a call or any instalment of a call remains unpaid in whole or in part after it has become due and payable the board may give to the person from whom it is due not less than fourteen clear days' notice requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued and any costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment. The notice shall name the place where payment is to be made and shall state that if the notice is not complied with the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
24. If any such notice is not complied with any share in respect of which it was given may, at any time before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the board and the forfeiture shall include all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture.
25. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, a forfeited share shall be deemed to belong to the Company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the board determines, either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder or to any other person and at any time before sale, re-allotment or other disposal, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the board thinks fit. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person the board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person.
26. A person any of whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of them and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation the certificate for the shares forfeited but shall remain liable to the Company for all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of those shares with interest thereon at the rate at which interest was payable on those moneys before the forfeiture or, if no interest was so payable, at the appropriate rate (as defined in the Act) from the date of forfeiture until payment but the board may waive payment wholly or in part or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.
27. The board may accept the surrender of any share which it is in a position to forfeit upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed and, subject to any such terms and conditions, a surrendered share shall be treated as if it had been forfeited.

28. A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that a share has been duly forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share and the declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer if necessary) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in, or invalidity of, the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, surrender, sale, re-allotment or disposal of the share.

#### TRANSFER OF SHARES

29. The instrument of transfer of a share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the board may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and, unless the share is fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee.

30. The board may, in its absolute discretion and without giving any reason, refuse to register the transfer of a share which is not fully paid.

31. The board may also refuse to register the transfer of a share unless the instrument of transfer:-

(a) is lodged, duly stamped, at the office or at such other place as the board may appoint, accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;

(b) is in respect of only one class of shares; and

(c) is in favour of not more than four transferees.

32. If the board refuses to register the transfer, it shall within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged with the Company send to the transferee notice of the refusal.

33. The registration of transfers of shares or of transfers of any class of shares may be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding thirty days in any year) as the board may determine.

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



35. The Company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the board refuses to register shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.

#### TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

36. If a member dies the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, and his personal representatives where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest; but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him.

37. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or otherwise by operation of law may, upon such evidence being produced as the board may properly require as to his entitlement, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee. If he elects to become the holder he shall give notice to the Company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered he shall execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. All the provisions of the Articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to any such notice or instrument of transfer as if it were an instrument of transfer executed by the member and the death or bankruptcy of the member or other event giving rise to the transmission had not occurred.

38. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or otherwise by operation of law shall, upon such evidence being produced as the board may properly require as to his entitlement and subject to the requirements of Article 37 and the provisions of Article 130, have the rights to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share, and may give a discharge for all dividends and other moneys payable in respect of the share, but he shall not (except as otherwise provided in the Articles), before being registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in respect of it to receive notice of or to attend or vote at any meeting of the Company or to receive notice of or to attend or vote at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company. 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 the notice is not complied with within sixty days the board may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

## SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER

39.(1) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the board may issue under the seal share warrants to bearer in respect of any fully paid shares, and all shares while represented by warrants shall be transferable by delivery of the warrants relating thereto which warrants may provide by coupons or otherwise for the payment of future dividends on the shares included in such warrants.

(2) Any person applying to have a share warrant issued to him shall at the time of application pay, if so required by the board, the stamp duty (if any) payable in respect thereof.

(3) The board may determine and from time to time vary the conditions upon which share warrants may be issued and in particular upon which a new share warrant or coupon will be issued in the place of one worn out, defaced, or destroyed, and upon which the bearer of a share warrant shall be entitled to attend and vote at general meetings; provided that no new share warrant shall be issued except either in place of one worn out or defaced and against production of the same or upon the board being satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the original warrant has been destroyed.

(4) Subject to the provisions of the Articles and of the Companies Acts, the bearer of a share warrant shall be deemed to be a member, and shall be subject to the conditions for the time being in force.

(5) If the bearer of a share warrant shall surrender it to be cancelled together with all outstanding dividend coupons (if any) and make an application in writing signed by him in such form and authenticated in such manner as the board shall require requesting to be entered in the register as the holder of the share or shares specified in the share warrant, and stating in such application his name, address and occupation, he shall be entitled to have his name entered in the register as the holder of the share or shares specified in the share warrant so surrendered.

## STOCK

40. (1) The Company may by ordinary resolution convert any fully paid shares into stock, and re-convert any stock into fully paid shares of any denomination.

(2) The holders of stock may transfer the same or any part thereof in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which the shares from which the stock arose might previously to conversion have been transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit. The

board may from time to time fix the minimum amount of stock transferable but so that the minimum shall not exceed the nominal amount of the shares from which the stock arose.

(3) The holders of stock shall, according to the amount of stock held by them, have the same rights, privileges and advantages as regards dividends, participation in assets on a winding up, voting at meetings, and other matters, as if they held the shares from which the stock arose, but no such rights, privileges or advantages (except participation in dividends and profits and in the assets on a winding up) shall be conferred by an amount of stock which would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such rights, privileges or advantages.

(4) All the provisions of the Articles applicable to fully paid shares shall apply to stock, and the word "share" shall be construed accordingly.

#### ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

41. The Company may by ordinary resolution:-

- (a) increase its share capital by new shares of such amount as the resolution prescribes;
- (b) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;
- (c) subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum and the resolution may determine that, as between the shares resulting from the sub-division, any of them may have any preference or advantage as compared with the others; and
- (d) cancel shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.

42. Whenever as a result of a consolidation or division of shares any difficulty arises, the board may settle the matter in any manner it deems fit and in particular, may issue fractional certificates or sell shares representing fractions to which any members would become entitled to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members, and the board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to, or in accordance with the

directions of, the purchaser. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

43. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve and any share premium account in any way.

#### PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES

44. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and to sanction by an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate class meeting of the holders of any class of convertible shares, the Company may purchase its own shares (including any redeemable shares) on such terms as may be determined by the board. Neither the Company nor the board shall be required to select shares to be purchased in any particular manner as between the holders thereof Provided that nothing in pursuance of this Article shall be deemed to vary or abrogate any rights attached to such shares.

#### GENERAL MEETINGS

45. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.

46. The board may call general meetings whenever and at such times and places as it shall determine and, on the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Act, shall forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts. If there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient directors to call a general meeting, any director of the Company may call a general meeting.

#### NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

47. An annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by at least twenty-one clear days' notice. All other extraordinary general meetings shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice. Subject to the provisions of the Articles and to any restrictions imposed on any shares, the notice shall be given to all the members, to each of the directors and to the auditors for the time being.

(2) A general meeting may be called on shorter notice than specified in this Article and shall be deemed duly called if it is so agreed:-

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

48. The notice shall specify the time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. The notice shall, in the case of an annual general meeting, specify the meeting as such, and in the case of a meeting to pass a special or extraordinary resolution, specify the intention to propose the resolution as a special or extraordinary resolution, as the case may be.

49. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting, or to send a form of proxy with a notice where required by the Articles, to any person entitled to receive the same, or the non-receipt of a notice of meeting or form of proxy by any such person shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

#### PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

50. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present. Two persons present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, shall be a quorum. A body corporate which is a member shall be deemed for the purposes of the Articles to be present in person if represented by its duly authorised representative.

51. If such a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes from the time appointed for the meeting, or if during a meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of members, shall be dissolved, and in any other case shall stand adjourned to the same time and place as the chairman of the meeting may determine, and at such adjourned meeting, one member present in person or by proxy (whatever the number of shares held by him) shall be a quorum.

52. The chairman, if any, of the board or in his absence some other director nominated by the board, shall preside as chairman of the meeting, but if neither the chairman nor such other director (if any) is present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or is not willing to act as chairman, the directors present shall elect one of their number to be chairman. If there is only one director present and willing to act, he shall be chairman. If no director is willing to act as

chairman, or if no director is present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chairman.

53. A director shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company.

54. The chairman may, with the consent of a general meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place. When a meeting is adjourned for three months or more or for an indefinite period or if a meeting is adjourned for want of a quorum, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Otherwise it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

55. A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before or on the declaration of the result of a vote on the show of hands or on the withdrawal of any other demand for a poll a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, a poll may be demanded by:-

- (a) the chairman of the meeting; or
- (b) at least two members present in person or by proxy having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (c) any member or members present in person or by proxy representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (d) any member or members present in person or by proxy holding shares conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right.

56. Unless a poll is duly demanded a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence

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

57. The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made. If the demand for a poll is withdrawn, the chairman or any other member entitled may demand a poll.

58. A poll shall be taken as the chairman directs and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a time and place for declaring the result of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

59. In the case of an 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.

60. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either forthwith or at such time and place as the chairman directs not being more than thirty days after the poll is demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded. 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.

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

#### VOTES OF MEMBERS

62. Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a body corporate) is present by a duly authorised representative, not being himself a member entitled to vote, shall have one vote and on a poll every member present in person or (being a body corporate) by a duly authorised representative or by proxy shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.

63. In the case of joint holders of a share the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority shall

be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register.

64. A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court or official having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom 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 authorised in that behalf appointed by that court or official, and any such 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 to exercise the right to vote shall be deposited at the office, or at such other place as is specified in accordance with the Articles for the deposit of instruments of proxy, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to vote is to be exercised and in default the right to vote shall not be exercisable.

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

66.(1) If at any time the board is satisfied that any member or other person appearing to be interested in shares in the capital of the Company has failed within twenty-eight days to comply with a notice given to that person by the Company pursuant to section 212 of the Act (other than a person for the time being exempted by the Secretary of State from the operation of such section) or, in purported compliance with such a notice, has made a statement which is false or inadequate in a material particular, then the board may serve notice in writing on any member holding shares relating to which the board has determined or become aware that such default has occurred. Any such notice (hereinafter referred to as a "Default Notice") shall specify the nature of the default, the number of shares concerned and the steps to be taken to remedy such default. For the purpose of this Article a person shall be treated as appearing to be interested in any shares if the member holding such shares has given to the Company a notification under section 212 of the Act which fails to establish the identities of those interested in the shares and if (after taking into account such notification and any other relevant section 212 notification) the Company knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person in question is or may be interested in the shares.

(2) The board may at any time give notice cancelling a Default Notice.



(3) From seven days after the service of a Default Notice until such time as the board may either cancel the Default Notice or serve a further notice on the member concerned stating that the default has been remedied that member shall not be entitled to attend or vote at any general meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting if the holders of shares of any class, either personally or by proxy, or to be reckoned in a quorum or to exercise any right or privilege as a member in relation to general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of shares of any class in respect of any shares specified in the Default Notice. The board shall serve such a further notice as soon as reasonably practicable after the member concerned has remedied the default complained of in the Default Notice to the satisfaction of the board.

(4) The board shall cause the register to have noted against the member upon whom a Default Notice has been served details of such notice and the number of shares specified therein and shall cause such note to be deleted upon cancellation of the Default Notice or service of any further notice under paragraphs (2) or (3) of this Article.

(5) Any notice served by the board pursuant to this Article shall be conclusive against the member concerned and its validity shall not be questioned by any person.

(6) A Default Notice shall automatically cease to have effect in respect of any share which is transferred upon registration of the relevant transfer.

67. No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting or poll at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

68. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A member entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.

69. Proxy forms shall be sent by the Company to all persons entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at any meeting, and such proxy forms shall provide for two-way voting on all resolutions to be proposed at that meeting other than resolutions relating to the procedure of the meeting.

70. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, under the hand of the appointor or his attorney or, if such appointor be a body corporate, under its common seal

or the hand of a duly authorised officer or attorney and shall be in any usual form or in any other form which the board may approve.

71. The instrument appointing a proxy and any power of attorney or other written authority under which it is executed or an office or notarially certified copy or a copy certified in accordance with the Powers of Attorney Act 1971 of such power or written authority shall:-

- (a) be deposited at the office or at such other place within the United Kingdom as is specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or
- (b) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be deposited as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or
- (c) where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman or to the secretary or to any director;

and an instrument of proxy which is not deposited or delivered in a manner so permitted shall be invalid. No instrument of proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date stated in it as the date of its execution.

72. A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll unless notice of the determination was received by the Company at the office or at such other place at which the instrument of proxy was duly deposited at least one hour before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote is given or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll.

#### NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

73. Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the number of directors (other than alternate

directors) shall be not less than three, but shall not be subject to any maximum.

#### ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

74. Any director (other than an alternate director) may appoint any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the board and willing to act, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him.

75. An alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of the board and of all meetings of committees of the board of which his appointor is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which his appointor is not personally present, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor as a director in his absence.

76. A director or any other person may act as alternate director to represent more than one director, and an alternate director shall be entitled at meetings of the board or any committee of the board to one vote for every director whom he represents in addition to his own vote (if any) as a director, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.

77. An alternate director may be repaid by the Company such expenses as might properly have been repaid to him if he had been a director but shall not in respect of his services as an alternate director be entitled to receive any fee from the Company. An alternate director shall be entitled to be indemnified by the Company to the same extent as if he were a director.

78. An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director:-

- (a) if his appointor ceases to be a director; but, if a director retires by rotation or otherwise but is reappointed or deemed to have been reappointed at the meeting at which he retires, any appointment of an alternate director made by him which was in force immediately prior to his retirement shall continue after his reappointment;
- (b) on the happening of any event which, if he were a director, would cause him to vacate his office as director;
- (c) if he resigns his office by notice to the Company.

79. Any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be by notice to the Company signed by the

director making or revoking the appointment and shall take effect in accordance with the terms of the notice (subject to any approval required by Article 74) upon receipt of such notice at the office.

80. Save as otherwise provided in the Articles, an alternate director shall be deemed for all purposes to be a director and shall alone be responsible for his own acts and defaults and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him.

#### POWERS OF THE BOARD

81. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Memorandum and the Articles and to any directions given by special resolution, the business of the Company shall be managed by the board which may exercise all the powers of the Company. No alteration of the Memorandum or Articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the board which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. The powers given by this Article shall not be limited by any special power given to the board by the Articles and a meeting of the board at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the board.

82. The board may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person or persons to be the agent or agents of the Company for such purposes, with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in the board) and on such conditions as the board determines, including authority for the agent or agents to delegate all or any of his or their powers, authorities and discretions, and may revoke or vary such delegation, but no person acting in good faith and without notice of any such revocation shall be affected thereby.

#### DELEGATION OF POWERS OF THE BOARD

83. The board may delegate any of its powers to any committee of the board consisting of one or more directors. The board may also delegate to any managing director or any director holding any other executive office such of its powers as the board considers desirable to be exercised by him. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the board may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of its own powers and may be revoked or altered. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by the Articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying. The board may co-opt onto any such committee persons other than directors, who may enjoy voting rights in the committee. The co-opted members shall be less than one-half of the

total membership of the committee and a resolution of any committee shall be effective only if a majority of the members present are directors.

#### BORROWING

84.(1) Subject as hereinafter provided the board may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property 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.

(2) The board shall restrict the borrowing of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiaries (if any) so as to secure (as regards the subsidiaries so far as by such exercise it can secure) that the aggregate amount for the time being remaining undischarged of all moneys borrowed by the Group (being the Company and its subsidiaries for the time being (the "Subsidiaries") or any of such companies) having:-

- (i) excluded moneys borrowed by the Company from and for the time being owing to any Subsidiary, or borrowed by any Subsidiary from and for the time being owing to the Company or another Subsidiary; and
- (ii) deducted therefrom the aggregate amount or market value of all cash in hand or at bank, money at call, short term deposits (being deposits with banks and other financial institutions maturing in less than six months from the date of determination of borrowings) and securities (other than trade investments) for which a recognised market exists and in respect of which a price is ascertainable, belonging or owing to the Company or any Subsidiary;

shall not at any time without the previous sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company exceed three times the aggregate of:-

- (i) the amount paid up on the issued share capital of the Company; and
- (ii) the amount standing to the credit of the consolidated capital and revenue reserves of the Group (including retained earnings);

all as shown in the latest audited and consolidated balance sheet of the Group but adjusted as may be necessary to take account of:-

- (i) any variation in the amount paid up on the issued share capital of the Company and in the share premium account or capital redemption reserve since the date of such balance sheet;
  - (ii) any distribution from such reserves (otherwise than to the Company or to a Subsidiary) not provided for therein;
  - (iii) the exclusion of any sums set aside for future taxation (including deferred tax);
  - (iv) the deduction of any debit balance on profit and loss account as shown in such balance sheet;
  - (v) any company which has become or ceased to be a Subsidiary since the date of such balance sheet, or will become or cease to be a Subsidiary as a result of the transaction in relation to which the calculation is made; and
  - (vi) any property revaluation surplus arising since the date of such balance sheet.
- (3) For the purposes of these Articles the expression "moneys borrowed" shall include -
- (i) the principal amount (together with any fixed or minimum premium payable on final repayment) of any loan capital notwithstanding that the same may have been issued in whole or in part for a consideration other than cash;
  - (ii) the nominal amount of any issued share capital and the principal amount of any borrowed moneys or other indebtedness which is the subject of a guarantee or indemnity by the Company or any Subsidiary (except insofar as the beneficial interest in such borrowed moneys or indebtedness is for the time being owned by the Company or any Subsidiary);
  - (iii) the outstanding amount raised under any acceptances or acceptance credit opened by a bank or accepting house in favour of the Company or any Subsidiary;
  - (iv) the nominal amount of any redeemable share capital of any Subsidiary beneficially owned otherwise than by the Company or another Subsidiary;

- (v) any fixed or minimum premium payable on repayment of any moneys borrowed;

but shall not include:-

- (i) amounts borrowed for the express purpose of repaying (with or without premium) any moneys borrowed by the Group then outstanding and to be applied for that purpose within six months of being so borrowed (pending their being so applied);
- (ii) moneys borrowed by a partly owned Subsidiary to the extent of the proportionate interest in the issued ordinary share capital thereof not beneficially owned by the Company or another Subsidiary;
- (iii) borrowings for the purpose of financing any contract in respect of which any part of the price receivable by the Company or a Subsidiary is guaranteed or insured by the Export Credit Guarantee Department of the Department of Trade and Industry or by any other governmental department fulfilling a similar function, to an amount not exceeding that part of the price receivable thereunder which is so guaranteed or insured;
- (iv) moneys borrowed or raised for the purpose of making deposits with H.M. Customs & Excise or other body designated by any relevant legislation or order in connection with import deposits or any similar governmental scheme and which are for the time being so deposited, to the extent that the Company or the Subsidiary making such deposit retains its interest therein.

(4) A certificate or report by the auditors as to the amount of the share capital and reserves of the Company or moneys borrowed by the Group for the purposes of this Article or to the effect that the limit imposed by this Article has not been or will not be exceeded shall be conclusive evidence of such amount or fact.

(5) No person dealing with the Company or any of its subsidiaries shall by reason of the foregoing provisions be concerned to see or inquire whether this limit is observed. No debt incurred or security given in excess of such limit shall be invalid or ineffectual unless the lender or the recipient of the security had at the time when the debt was incurred or security given express notice that the limit hereby imposed had been or would thereby be exceeded.

## APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

85. At every annual general meeting one-third of the directors who are subject to retirement by rotation or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to one-third shall retire from office; but, if there is only one director who is subject to retirement by rotation, he shall retire.

86. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the directors to retire by rotation shall be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment or reappointment, but as between persons who became or were last reappointed directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.

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

88. No person other than a director retiring by rotation shall be appointed or reappointed a director at any general meeting unless:-

- (a) he is recommended by the board; or
- (b) not less than six nor more than thirty clear days before the date appointed for the meeting, notice executed by a member qualified to vote at the meeting has been given to the Company of the intention to propose that person for appointment or reappointment stating the particulars which would, if he were so appointed or reappointed be required to be included in the Company's Register of Directors, together with notice executed by that person of his willingness to be appointed or reappointed.

89. Except as otherwise authorised by the Companies Acts, the appointment of any person proposed as a director shall be effected by a separate resolution.

90. Subject as aforesaid, the Company may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director and may also determine the rotation in which any additional directors are to retire.

91. The board 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 number of directors. A director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting and shall not be taken into account in determining the directors who are to retire by rotation at the meeting. If not reappointed at such annual general meeting, he shall vacate office at the conclusion thereof.

92. Subject as aforesaid, a director who retires at an annual general meeting may, if willing to act, be reappointed. If he is not reappointed, he shall retain office until the meeting appoints someone in his place, or if it does not do so, until the end of the meeting.

93. The Company may, pursuant and subject to the provisions of sections 303 and 304 of the Act, by ordinary resolution remove any director (including a managing director or a director holding any other executive office) before the expiration of his period of office.

#### DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

94. The office of a director shall be vacated if:-

- (a) he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provisions of the Companies Acts or he becomes prohibited by law from being a director; or
- (b) he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
- (c) he is, or may be, suffering from mental disorder and either:-
  - (i) he is admitted to hospital in pursuance of an application for admission for treatment under the Mental Health Act 1983 or, in Scotland, an application for admission under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960; or
  - (ii) an order is made by a court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a receiver, curator bonis or other person to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs; or
- (d) (not being a director holding office as such for a fixed term) he resigns his office by notice to the Company; or

- (e) he shall for more than six consecutive months have been absent without permission of the board from meetings of the board held during that period and his alternate director (if any) shall not during such period have attended in his stead and the board resolves that his office be vacated; or
- (f) he is requested in writing by all of the other directors to resign.

#### REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

95. The directors shall be paid out of the funds of the Company a fee of such amount and such other remuneration as the board may determine. Such amount shall be divided among them in such proportion and manner as the board may determine and, in default of such determination within a reasonable period, equally. Such fee shall, unless the resolution provides otherwise, be deemed to accrue from day to day.

#### DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

96. The directors may be paid all travelling, hotel, and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of the board or committees of the board or general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties.

97. Any director who by request of the board performs special services or goes or resides abroad for any purposes of the Company may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, percentage of profits or otherwise as the board may determine.

#### MANAGING AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

98. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the board may appoint one or more of its body to the office of managing director or to any other executive office (except that of auditor) under the Company and may enter into an agreement or arrangement with any director for his employment by the Company or for the provision by him of any services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director. Any such appointment, agreement or arrangement may be made upon such terms as the board determines. The board may revoke any such appointment but without prejudice to any rights or claims which the person whose appointment is revoked may have against the Company by reason of such revocation.

99. A managing director and a director holding any other executive office shall not be subject to retirement by rotation.

100. Any appointment of a director to the office of managing director or an executive office shall terminate if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any rights or claims which he may have against the Company by reason of such cesser. A director appointed to an executive office shall not ipso facto cease to be a director if his appointment to such executive office terminates.

101. The emoluments of any managing director or director holding any other executive office for his services as such shall be determined by the board, and may be of any description, and (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) may include admission to or continuance of membership of any scheme or fund instituted or established or financed or contributed to by the Company for the provision of pensions, life assurance or other benefits for employees or their dependants, or the payment of a pension or other benefits to him or his dependants on or after retirement or death, apart from membership of any such scheme or fund.

#### DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

102. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, and provided that he has disclosed to the board the nature and extent of any material interest of his, a director notwithstanding his office:-

- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested;
- (b) may act by himself or 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;
- (c) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate promoted by the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested; and
- (d) 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.

103.

For the purposes of Article 102:-

- (a) a general notice given to the board 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 or 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.

104. The board may exercise the voting power conferred by the shares in any company held or owned by the Company in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit (including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing its members or any of them directors of such company, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the directors of such company).

#### GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS

105. The Board may (by establishment of or maintenance of schemes or otherwise) provide benefits, whether by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or otherwise, for any past or present Director or employee of the Company or any Subsidiary or any company associated with, or any business acquired by, any of them, and for any member of his family (including a spouse and a former spouse) or any person who is or was dependent on him, and may (as well before as after he ceases to hold such office or employment) contribute to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such benefit.

106. Pursuant to section 719 of the Act, the board is hereby authorised to make such provision as may seem appropriate for the benefit of any persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any Subsidiary in connection with the cessation or the transfer of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or any Subsidiary.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

107. Subject to the provisions of the Articles, the board may regulate its proceedings as it thinks fit. A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, call a meeting of the board. Questions arising at a

meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

108. The quorum 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. A person who holds office only as an alternate director shall, if his appointor is not present, be counted in the quorum.

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

110. The board may appoint one of their number to be the chairman, and one of their number to be the deputy chairman, of the board and may at any time remove either of them from such office. Unless he is unwilling to do so, the director appointed as chairman, or in his stead the director appointed as deputy chairman, shall preside at every meeting of the board at which he is present. If there is no director holding either of those offices, or if neither the chairman nor the deputy chairman is willing to preside or neither of them is present within five minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the directors present may appoint one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

111. All acts done by a meeting of the board, or of a committee of the board, or by a person acting as a director or alternate director shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any director or alternate director or that any of them were disqualified from holding office, or had vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director or, as the case may be, an alternate director and had been entitled to vote.

112.(1) A resolution in writing signed by all the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the board or of a committee of the board (not being less than the number of directors required to form a quorum of the board) shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the board or (as the case may be) a committee of the board duly convened and held and for this purpose:-

- (i) a resolution may consist of several documents to the same effect each signed by one or more directors;

- (ii) a resolution signed by an alternate director need not also be signed by his appointor; and
- (iii) a resolution signed by a director who has appointed an alternate director need not also be signed by the alternate director in that capacity.

(2) Without prejudice to the first sentence of Article 107, a meeting of the board or of a committee of the board may consist of a conference between directors or members of the committee who are not all in one place, but of whom each is able (directly or by telephonic communication) to speak to each of the others, and to be heard by each of the others simultaneously; and the word "meeting" in these Articles shall be construed accordingly.

113. Save as otherwise provided by the Articles, a director shall not vote at a meeting of the board or a committee of the board on any resolution of the board concerning a matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest or duty (other than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the Company) which is material unless his interest or duty arises only because the case falls within one or more of the following paragraphs:-

- (a) the resolution relates to the giving to him of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of money lent by him to, or an obligation incurred by him at the request of or for the benefit of, the Company or any Subsidiary;
- (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 Subsidiary 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 or by the Company or any Subsidiary for subscription, purchase or exchange;
- (d) the resolution relates to a proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise howsoever Provided that he is not the holder of or beneficially interested in one per cent. or more of any class of the equity share capital of such company (or

any third company through which his interest is derived) or of the voting rights available to members of the relevant company (any such interest being deemed for the purpose of this Article to be a material interest in all circumstances);

- (e) the resolution relates in any way to a retirement benefits scheme which has been approved, or is conditional upon approval, by the Board of Inland Revenue for taxation purposes.

For the purpose of determining whether a proposal concerns a company in which a director is interested, there shall be disregarded any shares held by a director as bare or custodian trustee and in which he has no beneficial interest, any shares comprised in a trust in which the director's interest is in reversion or remainder if and so long as some other person is entitled to receive the income thereof, and of any shares comprised in an authorised unit trust in which the director is only interested as a unit holder. For the purposes of this Article, an interest of a person who is, for any purpose of the Act (excluding any statutory modification thereof not in force when this Article becomes binding on the Company), connected with a director shall be treated as an interest of the 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.

114. 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.

115. The Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax to any extent, either generally or in respect of any particular matter, any provision of the Articles prohibiting a director from voting at a meeting of the board or of a committee of the board, or ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of any such provision.

116. Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying the 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 in such cases each of the directors concerned (if not debarred from voting under the proviso to paragraph (d) of Article 113) shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

117. If a question arises at a meeting of the board or of a committee of the board as to the entitlement of a director to vote or be counted in a quorum, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to any director other than himself shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interests of the director concerned have not been fairly disclosed. If any such question arises in respect of the chairman of the meeting, it shall be decided by resolution of the board (on which the chairman shall not vote) and such resolution will be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature and extent of the interests of the chairman have not been fairly disclosed.

#### SECRETARY

118. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the secretary shall be appointed by the board for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as it may think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by the board.

#### MINUTES

119. The board shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose:-

- (a) of all appointments of officers made by the board; and
- (b) of all proceedings at meetings of the Company, of the holders of any class of shares in the Company, of the board, and of committees of the board, including the names of the directors present at each such meeting.

Any such minutes, if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting to which they relate or of the meeting at which they are read, shall be sufficient evidence without any further proof of the facts therein stated.

#### THE SEAL

120. The seal shall only be used by the authority of a resolution of the board or of a committee of the board. The board may determine who shall sign any instrument to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by a director and by the secretary or by a second director.

121. The board may by resolution determine either generally or in any particular case that any certificates for shares or debentures or representing any other form of



security to which the seal is affixed may have signatures affixed to them by some mechanical means or that such certificates need not bear any signature.

122. The Company may exercise the powers conferred by section 39 of the Act with regard to having an official seal for use abroad.

#### DIVIDENDS

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

124. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the board may pay interim dividends if it appears to the board that they are justified by the profits of the Company available for distribution. If the share capital is divided into different classes, the board may pay interim dividends on shares which confer deferred or non-preferred rights with regard to dividend as well as on shares which confer preferential rights with regard to dividend, but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear. The board may also pay at intervals settled by it any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to the board that the profits available for distribution justify the payment. Provided the board acts in good faith, it shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferred rights.

125. Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid; but no amount paid on a share in advance of the date on which a call is payable shall be treated for the purposes of this Article as paid on the share. All dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; but, if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date, that share shall rank for dividend accordingly.

126. A general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the board, direct that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets and, where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, the board may settle the same as it thinks fit and in particular may issue fractional certificates and fix the value for distribution of any assets or authorise any

person to sell and transfer fractions and may determine that cash shall be paid to any member upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of members and may vest any assets in trustees.

127. The board may deduct from any dividend or other moneys payable to any member in respect of a share any moneys presently payable by him to the Company in respect of that share.

128. A resolution declaring a dividend or other moneys payable on shares of any class may specify that the same shall be payable to the persons registered as the holders of such shares at the close of business on a particular date, notwithstanding that it may be a date prior to that on which the resolution is passed, and thereupon the dividend shall be payable to them in accordance with their respective holdings so registered, but without prejudice to the rights inter se in respect of such dividend of transferors and transferees of any such shares.

129. The board may pay the dividends or interest payable on shares in respect of which any person is by transmission entitled to be registered as holder to such person upon production of such certificate and evidence as would be required if such person desired to be registered as a member in respect of such shares.

130. Any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share may be paid by cheque or warrant sent by post to the registered address of the holder or person entitled or, if two or more persons are the holders of the share or are jointly entitled to it by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the holder or otherwise by operation of law, to the registered address of that one of those persons who is first named in the register or to such person and to such address as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct. Every such cheque or warrant shall be made payable to the order of the person or persons entitled or to such other person as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct and shall be sent at the risk of the person entitled, and payment of the cheque shall be a good discharge to the Company. Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to a share as aforesaid may give receipts for any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of the share.

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

132. Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for twelve years from the date when it became due for payment shall, if the board so resolves, be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the Company. The payment by the board of

any unclaimed dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share into a separate account shall not constitute the Company a trustee thereof. The Company shall be entitled to cease sending dividend warrants and cheques by post or otherwise to a member if such instruments have been returned undelivered to, or left uncashed by, that member on at least two consecutive occasions. The entitlement conferred on the Company by this Article in respect of any member shall cease if such member claims a dividend or cashes a dividend warrant or cheque.

#### ACCOUNTS

133. No member shall (as such) have any right of inspecting any accounting records or other book or document of the Company except as conferred by statute or authorised by the board or by ordinary resolution of the Company.

134. A printed copy of every balance sheet (including any documents required by law to be annexed thereto) which is to be laid before the Company in general meeting and of the directors' and auditors' reports shall, at least twenty-one days prior to the meeting, be delivered or sent by post to every member and to every debenture holder of the Company of whose address the Company is aware, or, in the case of joint holders of any share or debenture, to one of the joint holders, and copies shall be sent to The Stock Exchange in accordance with any obligations for the time being binding the Company.

#### CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

135. The board may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company:-

- (a) subject as hereinafter provided, resolve to capitalise any undivided profits of the Company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of the Company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve;
- (b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the members or any class of members who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions and apply such sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them respectively, or in paying up in full unissued shares, debentures or other obligations of the Company of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot the shares debentures or other obligations credited as fully

paid to those members, or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other; but the share premium account, the capital redemption reserve, and any profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this Article, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to members credited as fully paid;

- (c) make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates by authorising the sale and transfer of fractions or resolving that fractions be ignored or by payment in cash or otherwise as they determine in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable under this Article in fractions; and
- (d) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members concerned into an agreement with the Company providing for either:-
  - (i) the allotment to such members respectively, credited as fully paid, of any shares, debentures or other obligations to which they are entitled upon such capitalisation; or
  - (ii) the payment up by the Company on behalf of such members (by the application thereto of their respective proportions of the profits resolved to be capitalised) of the amounts or any part of the amounts, remaining unpaid on their existing shares;

and any agreement made under such authority shall be binding on all such members.

#### NOTICES

136. Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the Articles shall be in writing (including by telex or facsimile transmission) except that a notice calling a meeting of the board need not be in writing.

137. The Company may give any notice to a member either personally or by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address. In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices shall be given to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register in respect of the joint holding and notice so given shall be deemed for all purposes sufficient notice to all the joint holders.

138. A member present, either in person or by proxy, at any meeting of the Company or of the holders of any class of

shares in the Company shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which it was called.

139. A notice delivered or sent by post to the registered address of a member pursuant to the Articles shall, notwithstanding that such member be then dead, bankrupt or mentally disordered and whether or not the Company has notice of his death, bankruptcy or mental disorder, be deemed to have been duly given in respect of any share registered in the name of the member as sole or joint holder. A notice so given shall be deemed a sufficient notice to all persons interested (whether jointly with or claiming through or under the member) in the share.

140. Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall, subject to the provisions of Article 66, be bound by any notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entitled in the register, has been duly given to a person from whom he derives his title.

141. Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice shall be deemed to be given on the second day following that on which the envelope containing it was posted.

142. (1) If at any time the Company is unable effectively to convene a general meeting by notices sent through the post in the United Kingdom as a result of the suspension or curtailment of postal services, notice of such general meeting may be sufficiently given by advertisement in the United Kingdom. In any such case the Company shall send confirmatory copies of the notice by post if at least five days prior to the meeting the posting of notices to addresses throughout the United Kingdom again becomes practicable.

(2) Any notice given by advertisement shall be advertised on the same date in at least one national daily newspaper in the United Kingdom and such notice shall be deemed to have been served at noon on the day when the advertisement appears.

143. Notices may be served upon the bearers of share warrants by advertising the same once in a national daily newspaper, and any notice so advertised shall be deemed to have been served upon such bearers.

#### DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

144. The Company shall be entitled to destroy all instruments of transfer of shares which have been registered

at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of registration thereof and all dividend mandates or variations or cancellation thereof and notifications of change of address at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of recording thereof and all share certificates which have been cancelled at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of the cancellation thereof and all paid dividend warrants and cheques at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of actual payment thereof and all instruments of proxy which have been used for the purpose of a poll at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of such use and all instruments of proxy which have not been used for the purpose of a poll at any time after one month from the end of the meeting to which the instrument of proxy relates and at which no poll was demanded. It shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that every entry in the register purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or other document so destroyed was duly and properly made, that every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered, that every share certificate so destroyed was a valid and effective certificate duly and properly cancelled and that every other document hereinbefore mentioned so destroyed was a valid and effective document in accordance with the recorded particulars thereof in the books or records of the Company Provided always that:-

- (a) the provisions aforesaid shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties thereto) to which the document might be relevant;
- (b) nothing herein contained shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document earlier than as aforesaid or in any other circumstances which would not attach to the Company in the absence of this Article; and
- (c) references herein to the destruction of any document include references to the disposal thereof in any manner.

#### UNTRACED SHAREHOLDERS

145.(1) The Company shall be entitled to sell, at the best price reasonably obtainable, the shares of a member or the shares to which a person is entitled by virtue of transmission on death, bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law if Provided that:-

- (i) during the period of twelve years prior to the date of the publication of the advertisements referred to in sub-paragraph (ii) below (or, if published on different dates, the first thereof) at least three dividends in respect of the shares in question have been declared and all dividend warrants and cheques which have been sent in the manner authorised by the Articles in respect of the shares in question have remained uncashed;
- (ii) the Company shall as soon as practicable after expiry of the period of twelve years have inserted advertisements both in a national daily newspaper and in a newspaper circulating in the area of the last known address of such member or other person may be effected in accordance with the Articles giving notice of its intention to sell the shares;
- (iii) during the said period of twelve years and the period of three months following the publication of the said advertisements the Company shall have received no indication either of the whereabouts or of the existence of such member or person; and
- (iv) if the shares are listed on The Stock Exchange, notice shall have been given to the Quotations Department of The Stock Exchange of the Company's intention to make such sale prior to the publication of advertisements.

(2) To give effect to any such sale, the board may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of, the proceedings in reference to the sale.

(3) The net proceeds of sale shall belong to the Company which shall be obliged to account to the former member or other person previously entitled as aforesaid for an amount equal to such proceeds and shall enter the name of such former member or other person in the books of the Company as a creditor for such amount. No trust shall be created in respect of the debt, no interest shall be payable in respect of the same and the Company shall not be required to account for any money earned on the net proceeds, which may be employed in the business of the Company or invested in such investments as the board from time to time thinks fit.

#### WINDING UP

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

147. The power of sale of a liquidator shall include a power to sell wholly or partially for shares or debentures or other obligations of another company, either then already constituted or about to be constituted for the purpose of carrying out the sale.

#### INDEMNITY

148. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a director may otherwise be entitled, every Director or other officer of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings (whether civil or criminal) in respect of alleged negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the Company in which judgment is given in his favour or he is acquitted or in connection with any application under section 144(3) or (4) or section 727 of the Act in which relief is granted to him by the court.



THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1981

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

OF

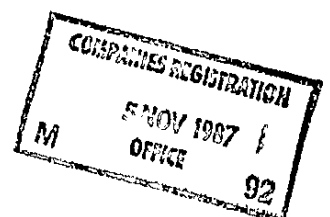
ANGLESEY MINING PLC

(As altered by Special Resolution passed on 29 October 1987)

1.       \*The name of the Company is "ANGLESEY MINING PLC".
2.       The Company is to be a public company.
3.       The registered office of the Company will be situate in England and Wales.
4.       The objects for which the Company is established are:-
  - (a) To carry on all or any of the businesses of civil, general, drilling and mining engineers, and to maintain, install and erect all types of mining and quarrying machinery both on the surface and underground, to undertake the demolition, dismantling and removal of all types of mining machinery, equipment and plant, to install, erect, maintain and service industrial and domestic heating plant, contractors' and other plant and machinery of all kinds; and to carry on the businesses of engineering agents, manufacturers and general installation engineers, garage and petrol filling station proprietors and automobile engineers; to take on lease or

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\*The name of the Company was changed from "Peakneat Limited" to "Anglesey Mining Company Limited" on 12 November 1984; the Company was re-registered as a public limited company on [    ] November 1987 with the name "Anglesey Mining PLC".



underlease, or otherwise acquire and take over, occupy, explore, develop, work, excavate, operate, maintain, improve, manage and otherwise deal with and generally turn to account mining grounds, and metalliferous lands, and quarries, pits, works and manufactories, and any mineral rights, mining grants, concessions, leases, licences, rights and easements, and generally any land and hereditaments of any tenure, or any other real or personal property necessary or convenient for the Company's objects; owners, operators, hirers and letters on hire of drilling, mining, quarrying, civil engineering and building plant, machinery and equipment of every description, civil engineers and contractors; to carry on the businesses of surveyors and assessors, geologists and mineralogists, exporters, importers, processors, crushers, breakers, sprayers, mixers and preparers of and dealers in hardcore, stone, sand, gravel, slate, granite, clay, shale, limestone, roadstone, lime spar, iron, ore, coal and other materials, quarriers and quarry masters, to act as consultants and advisers to persons, firms or companies carrying on all or any of the before-mentioned businesses; contractors for the construction, repair, servicing, spraying, rolling and improvement of roads, pavements, paths, courts and open spaces, paviors, tar distillers and merchants, asphalt makers, manufacturers of and dealers in building materials, builders and builders' merchants, public works and general building contractors, constructional, mechanical and general engineers, haulage, cartage and transport contractors, railway, forwarding and freight agents, insurance agents, commission and general agents, timber, coal, coke and patent fuel merchants, and warehousemen and storekeepers; and to search for, get, win, work, crush, pulverise, burn or otherwise treat, hew, excavate, raise, shape, polish, make marketable and use, sell and dispose of minerals, metals and other substances, and products on, within, or under any property of the Company; and to grant prospecting and mining and other licences, rights or privileges for such purposes.

- (b) To carry on any other trade or business whatever which can in the opinion of the Board of Directors be advantageously carried on in connection with or ancillary to any of the businesses of the Company.
- (c) To purchase or by any other means acquire and take options over any property whatever, and any rights or privileges of any kind over or in respect of any property.
- (d) To apply for, register, purchase, or by other means acquire and protect, prolong and renew, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere any patents, patent rights, brevets d'invention, licences, secret processes, trade marks, designs, protections and concessions and to disclaim, alter, modify, use and turn to account and to manufacture under or grant licences or privileges in respect of the same, and to expend money in experimenting upon, testing and improving any patents, inventions or rights which the Company may acquire or propose to acquire.
- (e) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, goodwill, and assets of any person, firm, or company carrying on or proposing to carry on any of the businesses which the Company is authorised to carry on and as part of the consideration for such acquisition to undertake all or any of the liabilities of such person, firm or company, or to acquire an interest in, amalgamate with, or enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, or for co-operation, or for mutual assistance with any such person, firm or company, or for subsidising or otherwise assisting any such person, firm or company, and to give or accept,, by way of consideration for any of the acts or things aforesaid or property acquired, any shares, debentures, debenture stock or securities that may be agreed upon, and to hold and retain, or sell, mortgage and deal with any shares, debentures, debenture stock or securities so received.

- (f) To improve, manage, construct, repair, develop, exchange, let on lease or otherwise, mortgage, charge, sell dispose of, turn to account, grant licences, options, rights and privileges in respect of, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the Company.
- (g) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined and to hold or otherwise deal with any investments made.
- (h) To lend and advance money or give credit on such terms as may seem expedient and with or without security to customers and others, to enter into guarantees, contracts of indemnity and suretyships of all kinds, to receive money on deposit or loan upon any terms and to secure or guarantee the payment of any sums of money or the performance of any obligation by any company, firm or person including any holding company, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary company in any manner.
- (i) To borrow and raise money in any manner and to secure the repayment of any money borrowed, raised or owing by mortgage, charge, standard security, lien or other security upon the whole or any part of the Company's property or assets (whether present or future), including its uncalled capital, and also by a similar mortgage, charge, standard security, lien or security to secure and guarantee the performance by the Company of any obligation or liability it may undertake or which may become binding on it.
- (j) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, negotiate, execute and issue cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures, and other negotiable or transferable instruments.

- (k) To apply for, promote, and obtain any Act of Parliament, order, or licence of the Department of Trade or other authority for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to promote the Company's interests, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to prejudice the Company's interests.
- (l) To enter into any arrangements with any government or authority (supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise) that may seem conducive to the attainment of the Company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from such government or authority any charters, decrees, rights, privileges or concessions which the Company may think desirable and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such charters, decrees, rights, privileges, and concessions.
- (m) To subscribe for, take, purchase, or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, deal with and dispose of, place and underwrite shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, obligations or securities issued or guaranteed by any other company constituted or carrying on business in any part of the world, and debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, obligations or securities issued or guaranteed by any government or authority, municipal, local or otherwise, in any part of the world.
- (n) To control, manage, finance, subsidise, co-ordinate or otherwise assist any company or companies in which the Company has a direct or indirect financial interest, to provide secretarial, administrative, technical, commercial and other services and facilities of all kinds for any such company or companies and to make payments by way of subvention or otherwise and any other arrangements which may seem desirable

with respect to any business or operations of or generally  
with respect to any such company or companies.

- (o) To promote any other company for the purpose of acquiring the whole or any part of the business or property or undertaking or any of the liabilities of the Company, or of undertaking any business or operations which may appear likely to assist or benefit the Company or to enhance the value of any property or business of the Company, and to place or guarantee the placing of, underwrite, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire all or any part of the shares or securities of any such company as aforesaid.
- (p) To sell or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the business or property of the Company, either together or in portions, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any company purchasing the same.
- (q) To act as agents or brokers and as trustees for any person, firm or company, and to undertake and perform sub-contracts.
- (r) To remunerate any person, firm or company rendering services to the Company either by cash payment or by the allotment to him or them of shares or other securities of the Company credited as paid up in full or in part or otherwise as may be thought expedient.
- (s) To pay all or any expenses incurred in connection with the promotion, formation and incorporation of the Company, or to contract with any person, firm or company to pay the same, and to pay commissions to brokers and others for underwriting, placing, selling, or guaranteeing the subscription of any shares or other securities of the Company.

(t) To support and subscribe to any charitable or public object and to support and subscribe to any institution, society, or club which may be for the benefit of the Company or its Directors or employees, or may be connected with any town or place where the Company carries on business; to give or award pensions, annuities, gratuities, and superannuation or other allowances or benefits or charitable aid and generally to provide advantages, facilities and services for any persons who are or have been Directors of, or who are or have been employed by, or who are serving or have served the Company, or any company which is a subsidiary of the Company or the holding company of the Company or a fellow subsidiary of the Company or the predecessors in business of the Company or of any such subsidiary, holding or fellow subsidiary company and to the wives, widows, children and other relatives and dependants of such persons; to make payments towards insurance; and to set up, establish, support and maintain superannuation and other funds or schemes (whether contributory or non-contributory) for the benefit of any of such persons and of their wives, widows, children and other relatives and dependants; and to set up, establish, support and maintain profit sharing or share purchase schemes for the benefit of any of the employees of the Company or of any such subsidiary, holding or fellow subsidiary company and to lend money to any such employees or to trustees on their behalf to enable any such purchase schemes to be established or maintained.

(u) To distribute among the Members of the Company in kind any property of the Company of whatever nature.

(v) To procure the Company to be registered or recognised in any part of the world.

(w) To do all or any of the things or matters aforesaid in any part of the world and either as principals, agents,

contractors or otherwise, and by or through agents, brokers, sub-contractors or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others.

- (x) To do all such other things as may be deemed incidental or conducive to the attainment of the Company's objects or any of them.

The objects set forth in each sub-clause of this Clause shall not be restrictively construed but the widest interpretation shall be given thereto, and they shall not, except where the context expressly so requires, be in any way limited or restricted by reference to or inference from any other object or objects set forth in such sub-clause or from the terms of any other sub-clause or from the name of the Company. None of such sub-clauses or the object or objects therein specified or the powers thereby conferred shall be deemed subsidiary or ancillary to the objects or powers mentioned in any other sub-clause, but the Company shall have as full a power to exercise all or any of the objects conferred by and provided in each of the said sub-clauses as if each sub-clause contained the objects of a separate company. The word "company" in this Clause, except where used in reference to the Company, shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or unincorporated and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

5. The liability of the Members is limited.

6. The share capital of the Company is £50,000,000 divided into 50,000,000 shares of £1 each.



WE, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company, in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

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Names, addresses and descriptions of Subscribers	Number of shares taken by each Subscriber
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Michael Richard Counsell  
15 Pembroke Road  
Bristol BS99 7DX

One

Commercial Manager

Christopher Charles Hadler  
15 Pembroke Road  
Bristol BS99 7DX

One

Commercial Manager

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Dated the 2nd day of July 1984

Witness to the above signatures: Errol Sandiford  
15 Pembroke Road  
Bristol BS99 7DX

Clerk