

Company Number: 2904391

The Companies Act 1985

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

PGS EXPLORATION (UK) LIMITED

Incorporated on 3 March 1994



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THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

AMENDED MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF

PGS EXPLORATION (UK) LIMITED

1. *The name of the company is PGS EXPLORATION (UK) LIMITED.
2. The registered office of the company is to be situated in England and Wales.
3. The objects of the company are:
 - (a) To carry on all or any of the businesses of, and to carry out any of the operations performed (whether on the company's account or otherwise) by traders, merchants, agents, importers, exporters, shippers, advertisers, distributors, owners, hirers, operators, letters on hire, manufacturers, and dealers, of and in goods, wares, products, stores, commodities, consumable articles, merchandise, chattels and effects of all kinds; to carry on all or any of the businesses of providing services of all kinds, and acting as consultants, advisers, specialists, financiers and capitalists; and to participate in, undertake, perform and carry out all kinds of commercial, industrial, trading and financial operations and enterprises;
 - (b) To carry on the business of merchants and traders generally and to buy, sell, hire, manufacture, repair, let on hire, alter, improve, treat and deal in all apparatus, machines, materials and articles of all kinds;
 - (c) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company in or upon investments or securities of any nature (whether as principal or agent) and generally to acquire, hold, deal in and otherwise dispose of investments and other securities;
 - (d) To carry on any other business or activity, whether trading, manufacturing, investing or otherwise;

* The name of the company was changed from 3002nd Single Member Shelf Trading Company Limited on 23rd March 1994.

(e) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, hold deal in and otherwise dispose of all or any estate or interest in or over any lands, buildings, easements, rights, privileges, concessions, patents, patent rights, licences, secret processes, machinery, plant, stock-in-trade and any real or personal property (whether tangible or intangible) of any kind;

(f) To receive money on deposit or loan from any person, firm or company;

(g) To make advances to any person, firm or company with or without security;

(h) To guarantee, support or secure, whether by direct obligation or covenant or by mortgaging or charging all or any part of the undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital of the company or by issuing any security of the company by way of mortgage, or by any one or more or all of such methods or by any other method, and whether or not the company receives any advantage therefor, the performance of any obligations or commitments and the repayment or payment of the principal amounts of, or the premiums, interest and dividends on any securities of any person, firm or company, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) any company which is for the time being a subsidiary company or holding company of the company or is a subsidiary of such a holding company or which is otherwise directly or indirectly associated with the company in business or through shareholdings;

(i) To establish and maintain or procure the establishment and maintenance of any share option or share incentive or profit sharing schemes or trusts or any non-contributory or contributory pension or superannuation schemes or funds for the benefit of, and to make or give or procure the making or giving of loans, donations, gratuities, pensions, allowances or emoluments (whether in money or money's-worth) to, or to trustees on behalf of, any persons who are or were at any time in the employment of the company, or of any company which is a subsidiary of the company or is allied to or associated with the company or with any such subsidiary, or who are or were at any time directors or officers of the company or of any such other company as aforesaid, or any persons in whose welfare the company or any such other company as aforesaid is or has been at any time interested, and the wives, husbands, widows, widowers, families and dependants of any such persons, and to establish and subsidise or subscribe to any institutions, associations, clubs or funds calculated to be for the benefit of or to advance the interests and well-being of the company or of any such other company as aforesaid, or of any such persons as aforesaid, and to make payments for or towards policies of assurance on the lives of any such persons and policies of insurance for the benefit of or in respect of any such persons as aforesaid (including insurance against their negligence or breach of duty to the company) and to pay, subscribe or guarantee money to or for any charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any political, public, general or useful object, and to do any of the above things, either alone or in conjunction with any such other company as aforesaid;

(j) To enter into any joint venture, partnership or joint-purse arrangement or arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests or co-operation

with any person, firm, or company and to subsidise or otherwise assist any person, firm or company;

(k) To establish or promote or concur in establishing or promoting any other company and to guarantee the payment of the dividends, interest or capital of any shares, stock or other securities issued by or any other obligations of any such company;

(l) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property, assets, liabilities and transactions of any person, firm or company;

(m) To sell, improve, manage, develop, turn to account, exchange, let on rent, royalty, share of profits or otherwise, grant licences, easements and other rights in or over and in any other manner deal with or dispose of the undertaking and all or any of the property and assets for the time being of the company including without limitation, any such dealing or disposal on terms that are wholly or partly gratuitous or of a non-commercial nature;

(n) To distribute among the members in specie any property of the company, or any proceeds of sale or disposal of any property of the company, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made except with the sanction (if any) for the time being required by law;

(o) To make known the businesses or any of them or the products or any of them of the company or the businesses or products of any other person firm or company, in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication in books and periodicals, and by granting prizes, rewards and donations, and by carrying on and conducting prize and competition schemes or any scheme or arrangement of any kind, either alone or in conjunction with any other person, firm or company, whereby the said businesses or any of them may be promoted or developed, or whereby the said products may be advertised and made known;

(p) To enter into any arrangement with any government or authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, of any country, and to obtain from any such government or authority all legislation, orders, rights, concessions and privileges that may seem requisite;

(q) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money for the purposes of or in connection with any of the company's business or businesses;

(r) To mortgage and charge the undertaking and all or any of the real and personal property and assets, present or future, and all or any of the uncalled capital for the time being of the company, and to issue in cash at par or at a premium or discount, or for any other consideration, debentures, mortgage debentures or debenture stock or other similar securities, payable to bearer or otherwise, and either permanent or redeemable or repayable, and collaterally or further to secure any securities of the company by a trust deed or other assurance;

(s) To draw, make, accept, endorse, negotiate, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments;

(t) To pay or otherwise give consideration for any property or rights acquired by the company in any manner whatsoever and in particular but without limitation in cash or fully or partly paid-up shares, with or without preferred or deferred or guaranteed rights in respect of dividend or repayment of capital or otherwise, or by any securities which the company has power to issue, or partly in one mode and partly in another;

(u) To accept payment or other consideration for any property or rights sold or otherwise disposed of or dealt with by the company in any manner whatsoever and in particular but without limitation in cash, whether by instalments or otherwise, or in fully or partly paid-up shares of any company or corporation, with or without deferred or preferred or guaranteed rights in respect of dividend or repayment of capital or otherwise, or in debentures or mortgage debentures or debenture stock, mortgages or other securities of any company or corporation, or partly in one mode and partly in another, and to hold, dispose of or otherwise deal with any shares, stock or securities so acquired;

(v) To amalgamate with any other company, whether by sale or purchase (for fully or partly paid-up shares or otherwise) of the undertaking, subject to the liabilities of this or any other such company as aforesaid, with or without winding-up or by sale or purchase (for fully or partly paid-up shares or otherwise) of all or a controlling interest in the shares or stock of this or any other such company as aforesaid, or by partnership, or any arrangement of the nature of partnership, or in any other manner;

(w) To pay out of the funds of the company all expenses which the company may lawfully pay in respect of or incidental to the formation, registration and advertising of or raising money for the company and the issue of its capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for or taking, placing or underwriting shares, debentures or debenture stock, and to apply at the cost of the company to Parliament for any extension of the company's objects and powers;

(x) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and either as principals, agents, trustees, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, subcontractors, trustees or otherwise; and

(y) To do all such other things as are in the opinion of the company incidental or conducive to the above objects or any of them.

The objects specified in each of the paragraphs of this Clause shall not, except where the context expressly so requires, be in any way limited or restricted by the terms of any other paragraph and shall be construed as separate, distinct and independent objects capable of being performed and carried out separately, distinctly and independently of each other.

4. The liability of the members is limited.

5. *The share capital of the company is £200,000,000 divided into 200,000,000 shares of £1 each.

* The share capital of the company was increased from £100 to £10,000 by an Ordinary Resolution passed on 15th March 1994. The share capital was increased to £150,000,000 by resolution passed on 28 December 2000. The share capital was further increased to £200,000,000 by resolution passed on 24 December 2004.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

AMENDED ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF

PGS EXPLORATION (UK) LIMITED*

(Amended by Special Resolution passed on 15th March 1994 and further amended by Special Resolution passed on 14 December 2005)

Regulations of the company

1. The articles comprise these Articles and, save insofar as it is modified by these Articles, Table A (which expression means that Table as prescribed by regulations made pursuant to the Companies Act 1985 (the "Act") and in force on the date of incorporation of the company).
2. Regulations 8, 24, 53, 54, 60-62 (inclusive), 65-69 (inclusive), 73-80 (inclusive), 87, 90, 93, 100 and 118 in Table A do not apply to the company.

Share capital

3. **The share capital of the company is £10,000 divided into 10,000 shares of £1 each ranking pari passu in all respects.
4. (1) Subject to paragraph (4) of this Article the directors shall not without the authority of the company in general meeting allot any of the shares in the capital of the company.

(2) Where authority has been given to the directors as referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article to allot shares the directors may subject to the terms of such authority and subject to any terms on which any shares are created

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or issued allot such shares to such persons (including any directors) at such times and generally on such conditions as they think proper provided that no shares shall be issued at a discount contrary to the Act.

(3) In the foregoing paragraphs of this Article references to allotment of shares shall include references to the grant of any right to subscribe for, or to convert any security into, shares.

(4) Where authority has been given to the directors as referred to in this Article to grant a right to subscribe for, or to convert any security into, shares the directors may without further authority allot such shares as may require to be allotted pursuant to the exercise of such right.

(5) Section 89(1) of the Act is hereby excluded.

Variation of rights

5. The rights attached to any existing shares shall not (unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of such shares) be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking pari passu therewith or subsequent thereto.

Share certificates

6. In Regulation 6 in Table A there shall be inserted after the word "seal" the following words, namely: "or the official seal of the company if the company has a seal, or otherwise executed in such manner as may be permitted by the Act".

Calls on Shares

7. The directors may accept from any member the whole or any part of the amount remaining unpaid on any share held by him notwithstanding that no part of that amount has been called up.

Transfer of shares

8. (1) No transfer of any shares may be registered without the approval of a member or members holding a majority in nominal value of the issued shares for the time being conferring the right to vote at general meetings of the company, and the directors shall be bound to approve a transfer which has such approval;

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 8(1), no member or members holding a majority in nominal value of the issued shares for the time being nor the directors shall decline to register or approve any transfer, sale, assignment, pledge, charge or disposal of shares nor may they decline to recognise or approve any instrument of transfer, sale, assignment, pledge, charge or disposal nor may they suspend registration thereof:

(a) where such transfer, sale, assignment, pledge, charge or disposal is in favour of:

(i) any bank or financial institution to whom such shares have been charged by way of security; or

(ii) a nominee or transferee of any such bank or financial institution; or

where such transfer, sale, assignment, pledge, charge or disposal is executed by any bank, financial institution, nominee or transferee to whom such shares have been charged by way of security, pursuant to the power of sale under such security, and a certificate by any official of such bank or financial institution that the shares were so charged and that the transfer, sale, assignment, pledge, charge or disposal was so executed shall be conclusive evidence of such facts.

Transmission of shares

9. There shall be inserted at the end of Regulation 31 in Table A the following proviso, namely: "provided always that the directors may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to become or to have another person registered as the holder of the share and if the requirements of the notice are not complied with within ninety days the directors may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends, bonuses or other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with".

Proceedings at general meetings

10. In paragraph (b) of Regulation 38 in Table A there shall be inserted after the words: "giving that right", the following words, namely: "(or such lesser percentage as may be permitted by the Act and agreed by the members)".

11. In regulation 40 in Table A the following words shall be added to the end of the second sentence, namely: "Except where the company is a private company limited by shares or by guarantee and having one member, in which case the quorum shall be one person, being the member or a proxy for the member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation".

12. In Regulation 41 in Table A there shall be inserted after the words "the directors may determine" the following words, namely: "and if at the adjourned meeting such a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, one member present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) by its duly authorised representative shall be a quorum".

13. A poll may be demanded by any member present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) by its duly authorised representative. Regulation 46 in Table A shall be construed accordingly.

14. A resolution in writing of all the members who would have been entitled to vote upon it if it had been proposed at a general meeting at which they were present shall be as effectual as if it had been passed at a general meeting duly convened and held either:

(a) if it consists of an instrument executed by or on behalf of each such member; or

(b) if it consists of several instruments in the like form each either:

(i) executed by or on behalf of one or more of such members;
or

(ii) sent by or on behalf of one or more of such members by telex or facsimile transmission and deposited or received at the office or received by the secretary.

Votes of members

15. Subject to any rights or restrictions as to voting attached to any shares by the terms on which they were issued or by or in accordance with the articles or otherwise, on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by its duly authorised representative not being himself a member entitled to vote, shall have one vote, and on a poll every member who is present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) is present by its duly authorised representative shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.

16. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing in any usual or common form and shall (except in the case of an appointment by telex or a facsimile transmission of an appointment otherwise complying with the requirements of this Article) be executed by the appointor or his attorney duly authorised in writing or in such other form as the directors may approve. A proxy need not be a member of the company.

17. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is executed, or a notorally certified copy of such power or authority, shall be deposited or received at the office (or at such other place in the United Kingdom as is specified for that purpose in any instrument of proxy sent by the company in relation to the meeting) not less than forty-eight hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, or handed to the chairman of the meeting or adjourned meeting, and, in default, the instrument of proxy shall be invalid.

Alternate directors

18. (1) A director may by written notice signed by him (except in the case of an appointment by telex or a facsimile transmission of an appointment otherwise complying with the requirements of this Article) and deposited or received at the office or received by the secretary or in such other manner as the directors may approve appoint another director or any other person to be and act as his alternate director.

(2) Every alternate director shall (subject to his giving to the company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be given to him) be

entitled to notice of meetings of the directors or of committees of directors, and to attend and vote as a director at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is entitled to attend and vote but is not personally present and generally at such meeting to exercise all the powers, rights, duties and authorities of the director appointing him. Every alternate director shall also be entitled to sign or, in the case of a telex or facsimile transmission, send on behalf of the director appointing him a resolution in writing of the directors pursuant to Article 28.

(3) An alternate director shall neither be an officer of the company nor entitled to any remuneration from the company for acting as an alternate director.

(4) A director may by written notice signed by him or sent by him by telex or facsimile transmission and deposited or received at the office or received by the secretary or in such other manner as the directors may approve at any time revoke the appointment of an alternate director appointed by him.

(5) If a director shall cease to hold the office of director for any reason, the appointment of his alternate director shall thereupon automatically cease.

Delegation of directors' powers

19. The following words shall be added at the end of the first sentence of Regulation 72 in Table A, namely: "and may also appoint to any such committee persons who are not directors provided that the chairman and a majority of such committee shall be directors".

Retirement, appointment and removal of directors

20. (1) A member or members holding a majority in nominal value of the issued shares for the time being conferring the right to vote at general meetings of the company shall have power from time to time and at any time to appoint any person or persons as a director or directors and to remove from office any director howsoever appointed. Any such appointment or removal shall be effected by an instrument which shall be in writing and shall (except in the case of an appointment or removal by telex or a facsimile copy of an appointment or removal otherwise complying with the requirements of this Article) be executed by the member or members making the same or by their duly authorised attorneys or in such other manner as the directors may approve, and shall take effect upon such appointment or removal being deposited or received at the office or otherwise communicated to the company at the office or being handed or otherwise communicated to the chairman of a meeting of the directors at which a quorum is present.

(2) Without prejudice to paragraph (1) of this Article the company may by ordinary resolution appoint any person to be a director either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director.

Disqualification and removal of directors

21. In Regulation 81 in Table A:

(a) there shall be inserted after the word "company" in paragraph (d) the following words, namely: ", provided that such action shall be without prejudice to the terms of and to any rights of the company under any contract between the director and the company"; and

(b) paragraph (e) shall be deleted.

Remuneration of directors

22. The following sentence shall be added at the end of Regulation 82 in Table A, namely: "Any director who serves on any committee, or who devotes special attention to the business of the company, or who otherwise performs services which in the opinion of the directors are in addition to or outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director (which services shall include, without limitation, visiting or residing abroad in connection with the company's affairs), may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, percentage of profits or otherwise as the directors may determine".

Directors' appointments and interests

23. In Regulation 84 in Table A there shall be substituted for the words "shall not be subject to retirement by rotation" the following words, namely: "shall be subject to the same provisions as to resignation and removal as other directors of the company".

Directors' and employees' gratuities and pensions

24. The directors may:

(a) establish and maintain, or procure the establishment and maintenance of, any share option or share incentive or profit sharing schemes or trusts or any non-contributory or contributory pension or superannuation schemes or funds for the benefit of, and may make or give or procure the making or giving of loans, donations, gratuities, pensions, allowances or emoluments (whether in money or money's-worth) to, or to trustees on behalf of, any persons who are or were at any time in the employment or service of the company, or of any company which is a subsidiary of the company, or is allied to or associated with the company or with any such subsidiary, or who are or were at any time directors or officers of the company or of any such other company as aforesaid, and to the wives, husbands, widows, widowers, families and dependants of any such persons;

(b) establish and subsidise or subscribe to any institutions, associations, clubs or funds calculated to be for the benefit of, or to advance the interests and well-being of the company, or of any such other company as aforesaid, or of any such persons as aforesaid;

(c) make payments for or towards policies of assurance on the lives of any such persons and policies of insurance for the benefit of or in respect of any such persons (including insurance against their negligence or breach of duty to the company) as aforesaid;

(d) pay, subscribe or guarantee money to or for any charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any political, public, general or useful object; and

(e) do any of the above things either alone or in conjunction with any such other company as aforesaid.

Subject always, if the Act shall so require, to particulars with respect to the proposed payment being disclosed to the members of the company and to the payment being approved by the company, any director shall be entitled to participate in and retain for his own benefit any such loan, donation, gratuity, pension, allowance or emolument.

Proceedings of directors

25. In Regulation 88 in Table A there shall be substituted for the third sentence the following sentences, namely: "Every director shall be given not less than 48 hours' notice of every meeting of the directors, such notice to be sent to such address as is notified by him to the company for this purpose or otherwise communicated to him personally. Any director may by notice to the company either before or after the meeting waive his right to receive notice of the meeting and any directors who either:

(a) is present at the commencement of a meeting whether personally or by his alternate director; or

(b) does not, within seven days following its coming to his attention that a meeting has taken place without prior notice of such meeting having been given to him pursuant to this Regulation, notify the company that he desires the proceedings at such meeting to be regarded as a nullity, shall be deemed hereafter to have waived his right to receive notice of such meeting pursuant to this Regulation".

26. The following sentence shall be substituted for the final sentence of Regulation 89 in Table A, namely: "For the purpose of determining whether a quorum exists for the transaction of the business of the board of directors:

(a) in the case of a resolution of directors, who would (if attending a meeting) comprise a quorum, who are in telephonic communication with one another, any such resolution shall be as valid and effectual as if passed at a meeting of the board of directors duly convened and held;

(b) in the case of a meeting of the board of directors, in addition to the directors present at the meeting, any director in telephonic communication with such meeting shall be counted in the quorum and entitled to vote; and

(c) any person attending a meeting of the board, or in telephonic communication with such a meeting, who is both a director and is acting as an alternate director for one or more of the directors shall, for the purposes of the quorum, be counted as one for each such person for whom he is acting as an alternate director and, if applicable, also be counted as a director, but not less than two individuals shall constitute a quorum".

27. A resolution in writing of all the directors or all the members of a committee of directors shall be as effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of directors or (as the case may be) a committee of directors duly convened and held either:

(a) if it consists of an instrument executed by or on behalf of each such director or committee member; or

(b) if it consists of several documents in the like form each either:

(i) executed by or on behalf of one or more of such directors or committee members; or

(ii) sent by or on behalf of one or more of such directors or committee members by telex or facsimile transmission and deposited or received at the office or received by the secretary.

28. Subject to any requisite declaration of interest in accordance with the provisions of the Act and (if applicable) Regulation 85 in Table A having been made by him a director may vote as a director in regard to any transaction or arrangement in which he is interested, or upon any matter arising therefrom and Regulation 94 in Table A shall be construed subject to this provision.

29. In Regulation 97 in Table A:

(a) there shall be inserted after the words "the appointment" the following words, namely: "or the terms of appointment"; and

(b) the following words shall be deleted, namely: "and be counted in the quorum" and there shall be inserted after the words "his own appointment" the following words, namely: "and shall be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution including that concerning his own appointment, and Regulation 95 shall be construed subject to this provision."

Minutes

30. The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose:

(a) of all appointments of officers and alternate directors made by the directors; and

(b) of all proceedings at meetings of the company, of the holders of any class of shares in the company, of the directors, and of committees of directors, including the names of the persons present at each such meeting.

The seal

31. In Regulation 101 of Table A, there shall be substituted for the first sentence the following sentence, namely: "The company need not have a seal but if the company does not have a seal, the seal shall only be used by the authority of the directors or of a committee of directors authorised by the directors".

32. The company is authorised pursuant to Section 39 of the Act for so long as its objects require or comprise the transaction of business in foreign countries to have an official seal for use in any territory, district, or place elsewhere than in the United Kingdom.

Notices

33. In Regulation 112 of Table A, the final sentence shall be deleted and the following words shall be inserted at the end of the first sentence, namely: "or by sending it by telex or facsimile transmission to such telex or facsimile number as the member shall have given to the company for the purpose".

34. In Regulation 115 of Table A, there shall be inserted:

(a) after the words: "prepaid and posted", the following words, namely: "or that a notice was properly sent by telex or facsimile transmission"; and

(b) after the words: "prepaid and posted", the following words, namely: "or after the time at which it was sent by telex or facsimile transmission".

Indemnity

35. Subject to the provisions of the Act, every director, other officer or auditor of the company or person acting as an alternate director shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the company against all costs, charges, expenses, losses or liabilities which he may sustain or incur in or about the execution of his duties to the company or otherwise in relation thereto.

The regulations of Table A to the Companies Act 1985 apply to the Company save in so far as they are excluded or varied by its Articles of Association.

Table A as prescribed by the Companies (Tables A to F) Regulations 1985 (S.I. 1985 No. 805), amended by the Companies (Tables A to F) (Amendment) Regulations 1985 (S.I. 1985 No. 1052) and The Companies Act 1985 (Electronic Communications) Order 2000 (S.I. 2000 No. 3373), is reprinted below.

Table A THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

Regulations for Management of a Company Limited by Shares

INTERPRETATION

1. In these regulations -
"the Act" means the Companies Act 1985 including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force;
"the articles" means the articles of the company;
"clear days" in relation to the period of notice means that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;
"communication" means the same as in the Electronic Communications Act 2000.
"electronic communication" means the same as in the Electronic Communications Act 2000.
"executed" includes any mode of execution.
"office" means the registered office of the company.
"the holder" in relation to shares means the member whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares.
"the seal" means the common seal of the company.
"secretary" means the secretary of the company or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the company, including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary.
"the United Kingdom" means Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these regulations bear the same meaning as in the Act but excluding any statutory modification thereof not in force when these regulations become binding on the company.

SHARE CAPITAL

2. Subject to the provisions of the Act and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares, any share may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the company may by ordinary resolution determine.
3. Subject to the provisions of the Act, 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 the articles.
4. The company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Act. Subject to the provisions of the Act, any such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other.
5. 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.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

6. Every member, upon becoming the holder of any shares, shall be entitled without payment to 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 several certificates each for one or more of his shares upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable sum as the directors 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.
7. 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 and payment of the expenses reasonably incurred by the company in investigating evidence as the directors may determine but otherwise free of charge, and (in the case of defacement or wearing-out) on delivery up of the old certificate.

LIEN

8. 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 directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this regulation. The company's lien on a share shall extend to any amount payable in respect of it.
9. The company may sell in such manner as the directors determine any shares 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, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold.
10. To give effect to a sale the directors 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 title of the transferee to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.
11. The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in payment of so much of the sum for 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 AND FORFEITURE

12. Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may 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, before receipt by the company of any sum due thereunder, be revoked in whole or part and payment of a call may be postponed in whole or part. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect whereof the call was made.
13. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed.
14. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.
15. If a call remains unpaid 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 directors may waive payment of the interest wholly or in part.

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

17. Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.

18. If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the directors may give to the person from whom it is due not less than fourteen clear days' notice requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued. The notice shall name the place where payment is to be made and shall state that if the notice is not complied with the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

19. If the notice is not complied with any share in respect of which it was given may, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors and the forfeiture shall include all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture.

20. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a forfeited share may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors determine either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder or to any other person and at any time before sale, re-allotment or other disposition, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person.

21. 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 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 directors may waive payment wholly or in part or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.

22. A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that a share has been forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share and the declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer if necessary) 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 consideration, 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 or disposal of the share.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

23. The instrument of transfer of a share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the directors 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.

24. The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share which is not fully paid to a person of whom they do not approve and they may refuse to register the transfer of a share on which the company has a lien. They may also refuse to register a transfer unless:-

- (a) it is lodged at the office or at such other place as the directors may appoint and is accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
- (b) it is in respect of only one class of shares; and
- (c) it is in favour of not more than four transferees.

25. If the directors refuse to register a transfer of a share, they shall within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the company send to the transferee notice of the refusal.

26. 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 directors may determine.

27. 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.

28. The company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the directors refuse to register shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

29. 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.

30. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member may, upon such evidence being produced as the directors may properly require, 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 articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the 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 had not occurred.

31. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member shall have the rights to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in respect of it to attend or vote at any meeting of the company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company.

ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

32. 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 Act, sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount 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.

33. Whenever as a result of a consolidation of shares any members would become entitled to fractions of a share, the directors may, on behalf of those members, sell the shares representing the fractions for the best price reasonably obtainable to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Act, the company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members, and the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to, or in accordance with the direction 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.

34. Subject to the provisions of the Act, 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

35. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the company may purchase its own shares (including any redeemable shares) and, if it is a private company, make a payment in respect of the redemption or purchase of its own shares otherwise than out of distributable profits of the company or the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares.

GENERAL MEETINGS

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

37. The directors may call general meetings and, on the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Act, shall forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting for a date not later than eight weeks after receipt of the requisition. If there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient directors to call a general meeting, any director or any member of the company may call a general meeting.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

38. An annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution or a resolution appointing a person as a director 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 but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed:-

- (a) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
- (b) 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 ninety-five per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

The notice shall specify the time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted and, in the case of an annual general meeting, shall specify the meeting as such. 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 all persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member and to the directors and auditors.

39. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

40. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. Two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation, shall be a quorum.

41. If such a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, or if during a meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or to such time and place as the directors may determine.

42. The chairman, if any, of the board of directors or in his absence some other director nominated by the directors shall preside as chairman of the meeting, but if neither the chairman nor such other director (if any) be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting and willing to act, the directors present shall elect one of their number to be chairman and, if there is only one director present and willing to act, he shall be chairman.

43. If no director is willing to act as chairman, or if no director is present within fifteen 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.

44. 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.

45. The chairman may, with the consent of a 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 fourteen days or more, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Otherwise it shall not be necessary to give any such notice.

46. A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a poll may be demanded:-

- (a) by the chairman; or
- (b) by at least two members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (c) by a member or members representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (d) by a member or members 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;

and a demand by a person as proxy for a member shall be the same as a demand by the member.

47. 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.

48. 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.

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. A resolution in writing executed by or on behalf of each member who would have been entitled to vote upon it if it had been proposed at a general meeting at which he was present shall be as effectual as if it had been passed at a general meeting duly convened and held and may consist of several instruments in the like form each executed by or on behalf of one or more members.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

54. 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 corporation) 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 shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.

55. In the case of joint holders 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 seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register of members.

56. A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, 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, and any such receiver, curator bonis or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the directors 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.

57. No member shall 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.

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

59. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.

60. The appointment of a proxy shall be executed by or on behalf of the appointor and shall be in the following form (or in a form as near thereto as circumstances allow or in any other form which is usual or which the directors may approve):-

PLC/Limited

I/We, _____, of _____, being a member/members of the above-named company, hereby appoint _____ of _____ or failing him, _____ of _____, as my/our proxy to vote in my/our name(s) and on my/our behalf at the annual/extraordinary general meeting of the company to be held on _____ 19____, and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed on _____ 19____

61. Where it is desired to afford members an opportunity of instructing the proxy how he shall act the appointment of a proxy shall be in the following form (or in a form as near thereto as circumstances allow or in any other form which is usual or which the directors may approve):-

PLC/Limited

I/We, _____, of _____, being a member/members of the above-named company, hereby appoint _____ of _____ or failing him, _____ of _____, as my/our proxy to vote in my/our name(s) and on my/our behalf at the annual/extraordinary general meeting of the company to be held on _____ 19____, and at any adjournment thereof.

This form is to be used in respect of the resolutions mentioned below as follows:

Resolution No. 1 *for *against
Resolution No. 2 *for *against

*Strike out whichever is not desired.

Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy may vote as he thinks fit or abstain from voting.

Signed this _____ day of _____ 19____

62. The appointment of a proxy and any authority under which it is executed or a copy of such authority certified notari-ally or in some other way approved by the directors may:-

- (a) in the case of an instrument in writing 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 for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or
- (aa) in the case of an appointment contained in an electronic communication, where an address has been specified for the purpose of receiving electronic communications -

- (i) in the notice convening the meeting, or
- (ii) in the instrument of proxy sent out by the company in relation to the meeting, or

(iii) in any invitation contained in an electronic communication to appoint a proxy issued by the company in relation to the meeting,

be received at such address not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote;

(b) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be deposited or received 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 appointment of proxy which is not deposited, delivered or received in a manner so permitted shall be invalid. In this regulation and the next, "address", in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address used for the purposes of such communications.

63. 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 or, where the appointment of the proxy was contained in an electronic communication, at the address at which such appointment was duly received 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

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

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

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

66. An alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of directors and of all meetings of committees of directors of which his appointor is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor as a director in his absence but shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration from the company for his services as an alternate director. But it shall not be necessary to give notice of such a meeting to an alternate director who is absent from the United Kingdom.

67. An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director 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.

68. Any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be by notice to the company signed by the director making or revoking the appointment or in any other manner approved by the directors.

69. 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 DIRECTORS

70. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the memorandum and the articles and to any directions given by special resolution, the business of the company shall be managed by the directors who 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 directors which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. The powers given by this regulation shall not be limited by any special power given to the directors by the articles and a meeting of directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the directors.

71. The directors may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person to be the agent of the company for such purposes and on such conditions as they determine, including authority for the agent to delegate all or any of his powers.

DELEGATION OF DIRECTORS' POWERS

72. The directors may delegate any of their powers to any committee consisting of one or more directors. They may also delegate to any managing director or any director holding any other executive office such of their powers as they consider desirable to be exercised by him. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the directors may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their 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.

APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

73. At the first annual general meeting all the directors shall retire from office, and at every subsequent 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.

74. Subject to the provisions of the Act, 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.

75. 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.

76. 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 directors; or

(b) not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-five 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.

77. Not less than seven nor more than twenty-eight clear days before the date appointed for holding a general meeting notice shall be given to all who are entitled to receive notice of the meeting of any person (other than a director retiring by rotation at the meeting) who is recommended by the directors for appointment or reappointment as a director at the meeting or in respect of whom notice has been duly given to the company of the intention to propose him at the meeting for appointment or reappointment as a director. The notice shall give the particulars of that person which would, if he were so appointed or reappointed, be required to be included in the company's register of directors.

78. 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.

79. The directors may appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director, provided that the appointment does not cause the number of directors to exceed any number fixed by or in accordance with the articles as the maximum 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.

80. 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.

DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

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

(a) he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Act 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) 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 directors from meetings of directors held during that period and the directors resolve that his office be vacated.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

82. The directors shall be entitled to such remuneration as the company may by ordinary resolution determine and, unless the resolution provides otherwise, the remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day.

DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

83. The directors may be paid all travelling, hotel, and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of directors or committees of directors 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.

DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENTS AND INTERESTS

84. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors may appoint one or more of their number to the office of managing director or to any other executive office 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 directors determine and they may remunerate any such director for his services as they think fit. Any appointment of a director to an executive office shall terminate if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any claim to damages for breach of the contract of service between the director and the company. A managing director and a director holding any other executive office shall not be subject to retirement by rotation.

85. Subject to the provisions of the Act, and provided that he has disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of any material interest of his, a director notwithstanding his office:-

(a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the company or in which the company is otherwise interested;

(b) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate promoted by the company or in which the company is otherwise interested; and

(c) 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.

86. For the purposes of regulation 85:-

(a) a general notice given to the directors that a director is to be regarded as having an interest of the nature and extent specified in the notice in any transaction or arrangement in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a disclosure that the director has an interest in any such transaction of the nature and extent so specified; and

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

DIRECTORS' GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS

87. The directors may provide benefits, whether by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or otherwise, for any director who has held but no longer holds any executive office or employment with the company or with any body corporate which is or has been a subsidiary of the company or a predecessor in business of the company or of any such subsidiary, and for any member of his family (including a spouse 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.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

88. Subject to the provision of the articles, the directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit. A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, call a meeting of the directors. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting to a director who is absent from the United Kingdom. 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. A director who is also an alternate director shall be entitled in the absence of his appointor to a separate vote on behalf of his appointor in addition to his own vote.

89. The quorum for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors and unless so fixed by 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.

90. 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.

91. The directors may appoint one of their number to be the chairman of the board of directors and may at any time remove him from that office. Unless he is unwilling to do so, the director so appointed shall preside at every meeting of directors at which he is present. But if there is no director holding that office, or if the director holding it is unwilling to preside or is not 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.

92. All acts done by a meeting of directors, or of a committee of directors, or by a person acting as a director shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any 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 and had been entitled to vote.

93. A resolution in writing signed by all the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of directors or (as the case may be) a committee of directors duly convened and held and may consist of several documents in the like form each signed by one or more directors; but a resolution signed by an alternate director need not also be signed by his appointor and, if it is signed by a director who has appointed an alternate director, it need not be signed by the alternate director in that capacity.

94. Save as otherwise provided by the articles, a director shall not vote at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors on any resolution concerning a matter in which he has directly or indirectly, an interest or duty which is material and which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the company 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 to, or an obligation incurred by him for the benefit of, the company or any of its subsidiaries;

(b) the resolution relates to the giving to a third party of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of an obligation of the company or any of its subsidiaries for which the director has assumed responsibility in whole or part and whether alone or jointly with others under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

(c) his interest arises by virtue of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe for any shares, debentures or other securities of the company or any of its subsidiaries, or by virtue of his being, or intending to become, a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of an offer of any such shares, debentures, or other securities by the company or any of its subsidiaries for subscription, purchase or exchange;

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

For the purposes of this regulation, an interest of a person who is, for any purpose of the Act (excluding any statutory modification thereof not in force when this regulation 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.

95. 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.

96. 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 directors or of a committee of directors.

97. Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment of two or more directors to offices or employments with the company or any body corporate in which the company is interested the proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each director separately and (provided he is not for another reason precluded from voting) each of the directors concerned shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

98. If a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to vote, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to any director other than himself shall be final and conclusive.

SECRETARY

99. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the secretary shall be appointed by the directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them.

MINUTES

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

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

THE SEAL

101. The seal shall only be used by the authority of the directors or of a committee of directors authorised by the directors. The directors 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.

DIVIDENDS

102. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

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

104. 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. 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.

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

106. Any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share may be paid by cheque sent by post to the registered address of the 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, to the registered address of that one of those persons who is first named in the register of members or to such person and to such address as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct. Every cheque 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 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.

107. 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.

108. Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for twelve years from the date when it became due for payment shall, if the directors so resolve, be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the company.

ACCOUNTS

109. 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 directors or by ordinary resolution of the company.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

110. The directors 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 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 or debentures of the company of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those members, or as they may direct, in those proportions, or 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 regulation, 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 or by payment in cash or otherwise as they determine in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable under this regulation in fractions; and

(d) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members concerned into an agreement with the company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid, of any shares or debentures to which they are entitled upon such capitalisation, any agreement made under such authority being binding on all such members.

NOTICES

111. Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the articles (other than a notice calling a meeting of the directors) shall be in writing or shall be given using electronic communications to an address for the time being notified for that purpose to the person giving notice. In this regulation, "address", in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address used for the purposes of such communications.

112. 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 or by giving it using electronic communications to an address for the time being notified to the company by the member. 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 of members in respect of the joint holding and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders. A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be given to him, or an address to which notices may be sent using electronic communications shall be entitled to have notices given to him at that address, but otherwise no such member shall be entitled to receive any notice from the company. In this regulation and the next, "address" in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address used for the purposes of such communications.

113. 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.

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

115. Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. Proof that a notice contained in an electronic communication was sent in accordance with guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice shall be deemed to be given at the expiration of 48 hours after the envelope containing it was posted, or, in the case of a notice contained in an electronic communication, at the expiration of 48 hours after the time it was sent.

116. A notice may be given by the company to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending or delivering it, in any manner authorised by the articles for the giving of notice to a member, addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt or by any like description at the address, if any, within the United Kingdom supplied for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been supplied, a notice may be given in any manner in which it might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

WINDING UP

117. 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 Act, 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.

INDEMNITY

118. Subject to the provisions of the Act but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a director may otherwise be entitled, every director or other officer or auditor 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 which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application in which relief is granted to him by the court from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the company.