

Company No. 4051797

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 TO 1989

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

of

OPODO LIMITED



1. The Company's name is "ONLINE TRAVEL PORTAL LIMITED".¹
2. The Company's registered office is to be situated in England.
3. The Company's objects are:
 - (1) To carry on the business of general merchants, importers, exporters, manufacturers, dealers, traders, brokers and factors of every kind, whether by mail order or otherwise, both wholesale or retail, in every description of property, goods and merchandise.
 - (2) To import, export, buy, sell, exchange, barter, distribute, trade, contract or otherwise deal in and turn to account goods, materials, commodities, produce and merchandise of every class and description in a prepared, manufactured, semi-manufactured or raw state and to manufacture, construct, assemble, design, refine, develop, alter, convert, refit, repair, treat, render marketable, process or otherwise produce materials, fuels, chemicals, substances and industrial, commercial and consumer products of all kinds.

¹ By the passing of a Special Resolution the name of the Company changed to Opodo Limited on 13 July 2001

- (3) To carry on the business of dealing in real and personal property and to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, take and grant options on, improve, develop, construct, exploit, maintain, broke and underwrite transactions in relation to any land, buildings or personal property wherever situate, and rights and interests therein.
- (4) To act and carry on the business of a holding company and all matters incidental thereto including but without limitation, to co-ordinate the policy and administration of and manage any corporate body or business or group of corporate bodies or businesses in which the company is a member or participant or which is controlled by or associated with the Company in any manner, to assist financially, subsidise or enter into subvention and other agreements with any such body or business, and to provide for any such body or business administrative, executive, managerial, secretarial and accountancy services, staff, premises, social or welfare services and facilities of any kind, to act as secretaries, directors, registrars, managers and agents thereof and to do anything which will or may promote the efficiency and profitability of any such corporate body or business or group of corporate bodies or businesses.
- (5) To manage, farm or let (whether furnished or unfurnished) any land or buildings or any part thereof or any rights or interests therein for any period and at such rent and on such conditions as the directors see fit; to lay out roads and gardens and recreation grounds; to pull down, alter and improve land or buildings; to plant, drain or otherwise improve land or any part thereof; and to build, install or improve electric, gas, water and other fittings.
- (6) To carry on business as property developers, builders and decorators, joiners, plumbers, carpenters, engineers, electricians, sanitary engineers and merchants of any kind.
- (7) To carry on business as consultants, advisers and/or managers in relation to any land or buildings whether freehold or leasehold or any other property, whether real or personal, wherever situate, or any rights or interest therein.
- (8) To acquire, upon such terms and in such manner as the directors see fit, the shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock, annuities, warrants, bonds, units, obligations and securities or any interest therein of any person, company, fund or trust.
- (9) To acquire, upon such terms and in such manner as the directors see fit, the whole or any part of the undertaking, property and assets, or any interest therein, and to undertake the whole or any of the liabilities or obligations of, and to acquire and carry on the business of, any person or company.

- (10) To sell, exchange, mortgage, charge, lease or grant licences, easements, options and other rights over, or in any other manner deal with, or dispose of, the whole or any part of the undertaking, property and assets (present and future) of the Company (including, without limitation to the generality of the foregoing, all or any shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock, annuities, warrants, bonds, units, obligations and securities of the Company) for any consideration and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, for shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any company.
- (11) To provide services of all descriptions and to undertake and execute agency or commission work of all kinds and to act generally as agents, factors, brokers, managers, consultants and advisers for the sale and purchase of every description of property, goods and merchandise and the provision of every type of service.
- (12) To manufacture, process, import, export, deal in and store any goods and other things, and to carry on the business of manufacturers, processors, importers, exporters and storers of and dealers in any goods and other things.
- (13) To apply for, register, purchase, or by any other means obtain or seek to obtain, upon such terms and in such manner as the directors see fit, any patent rights, licences, secret processes, trade marks, designs, brevets d'invention, or other industrial or business rights, protections or concessions, to use, alter, grant licences, options, interests or privileges in respect of, manufacture under, expend money in experimenting upon and improving and otherwise deal in the same, and to carry on the business of an inventor, designer or research organization.
- (14) To advertise, market and sell the products and services of the Company and to carry on the business of advertisers and advertising agents and of a marketing or selling organisation and of a supplier, wholesaler, retailer, merchant or dealer of any kind.
- (15) To borrow and raise money and to secure or discharge any debt, liability or obligation, whether of the Company or any other person, upon such terms and in such manner as the Company sees fit, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, by mortgaging or charging or providing any other security over the whole or any part of the undertaking, property and assets (whether present or future), and uncalled capital of the Company or by the creation and issue of any securities of the Company.
- (16) To lend money, give credit or provide any other form of credit or financial accommodation to any person, and to carry on the business of a banking, finance or insurance Company.
- (17) To enter into guarantees, contracts of indemnity and suretyships of all kinds, whether or not the company shall receive any consideration in respect of, or

derive any commercial benefit from the same, on such terms and in such manner as the directors see fit, and in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, to guarantee, underwrite, support or secure, as aforesaid, and whether by personal obligation or by mortgaging or charging or providing any other security over the whole or any part of the undertaking, property or assets (whether present or future) and uncalled capital of the Company or by the creation and issue of any securities of the Company, the performance of any obligations or commitments or satisfaction of any liabilities of any person or company including, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, any company which is for the time being a subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary undertaking or parent undertaking of the Company or another subsidiary of a holding company of the Company or another subsidiary undertaking of a parent undertaking of the Company or is otherwise associated with the Company.

- (18) To draw, make, accept, issue, execute, endorse, discount and deal in bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, debentures, warrants and other instruments and securities, whether negotiable or otherwise.
- (19) To promote any other company for the purpose of acquiring the whole or any part of the business or property or undertaking or any of the liabilities of the Company, or of undertaking any business or operations which may appear likely to assist or benefit the Company or to enhance the value of any property or business of the Company, and to place or guarantee the placing of, underwrite, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire all or any part of the shares or securities of any such company as aforesaid.
- (20) To remunerate any person, firm or company rendering services to the Company either by cash payment or so far as permitted by law by the allotment to him or them of shares or other securities of the Company credited as paid up in full or in part or otherwise as may be thought expedient.
- (21) To act in a fiduciary capacity of any sort including (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) to undertake the duties of a trustee of trust deeds or other instruments constituting debentures, debenture stock, bonds and other securities, or of wills and settlements, and of an executor or administrator of estates, or to act as and undertake the duties of a nominee, a custodian trustee, a trustee of a unit trust, a trustee for charitable or other institutions, a trustee for pension, benevolent or other funds, and as a manager or director of business or companies whether limited or unlimited, and generally to undertake all and any duties normally undertaken by a trust corporation and either with or without remuneration.
- (22) To establish and maintain or procure the establishment and maintenance of any contributory or non-contributory pension or superannuation funds and to give or

procure the giving of donations, gratuities, pensions, allowances and emoluments to any persons who are or were at any time directors or officers of or in the service or employment of the Company or of any company which is a subsidiary or holding company of the Company or a subsidiary of another subsidiary of a holding company of the Company or otherwise associated with the Company and to the wives, widows, families and dependants of any such persons, and to make payments for or towards the insurance of such persons and generally to make such provision for the well-being of any of the aforementioned persons as the directors see fit and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, to establish, subsidise or subscribe money to any associations, societies, trusts, clubs and institutions as the directors see fit.

- (23) To establish and maintain or procure the establishment and maintenance of all forms of employee share option and share incentive schemes and such other option, incentive or bonus schemes (whether or not involving shares or securities in or of the Company) on such terms as the directors see fit.
- (24) To make payment for any charitable, benevolent, public, national, educational, general or useful purpose.
- (25) To purchase and maintain insurance for or for the benefit of any persons who are or were at any time directors, officers or employees or auditors of the Company, or of any other company which is its holding company or parent undertaking or in which the Company or such holding company or parent undertaking or any of the predecessors of the Company or of such holding company or parent undertaking has any interest whether direct or indirect or which is in any way allied to or associated with the Company, or of any subsidiary undertaking of the Company or of any such other company, or who are or were at any time trustees of any pension fund in which any employees of the Company or of any such other company or subsidiary undertaking are interested, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) insurance against any liability incurred by such persons in respect of any act or omission in the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of their duties and/or in the exercise or purported exercise of their powers and/or otherwise in relation to their duties, powers or offices in relation to the Company or any such other company, subsidiary undertaking or pension fund and to such extent as may be permitted by law otherwise to indemnify or to exempt any such person against or from any such liability; for the purposes of this clause "holding company" "parent undertaking" and "subsidiary undertaking" shall have the same meanings as in the Companies Acts 1985 to 1989.
- (26) To provide technical, cultural, artistic, educational, entertainment or business facilities or services and to carry on any business involving any such provision.

- (27) Upon such terms and in such manner as the directors see fit, to enter into any arrangements with any government, authority, person or company to obtain from the same any decrees, orders, instruments, legislation, rights, charters, privileges, franchises and concessions and to carry out, give effect to, exercise and comply with the same.
- (28) To amalgamate or enter into any partnership, joint venture, profit sharing arrangement or co-operative or other arrangement for the pursuit of mutual interests with any person or company.
- (29) To issue and allot securities of the Company for cash or in payment or part payment for any real or personal property or interest therein, purchased or otherwise acquired by the Company or any services rendered to the Company or as security for any obligation or amount (even if less than the nominal amount of such securities) or for any other purpose.
- (30) To accept any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any other company in payment or part payment for any services rendered or for any sale made to or debt owing from any such company.
- (31) To invest the moneys of the Company in any investments, and to hold, sell or otherwise deal with such investments, and to carry on the business of an investment company.
- (32) To pay all costs, charges and expenses preliminary or incidental to the formation, promotion, establishment and incorporation of the Company and the issue of its capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for, or taking, placing or underwriting or procuring the underwriting of shares, debentures or other securities of the Company.
- (33) To procure the registration, incorporation or recognition of the Company in or under the laws of any place or country in the world.
- (34) To distribute any of the property or assets of the Company amongst its creditors and members in specie or kind.
- (35) To cease carrying on any business or activity of the Company or any part of any such business or activity, and to procure the winding up or dissolution of the Company.
- (36) To do all or any of the things or matters mentioned above in any part of the world, on any terms and in any manner as the directors see fit, and whether as principal, agent, contractor, trustee or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others and by or through agents, trustees, sub-contractors or otherwise.

- (37) To do all such other things as in the opinion of the directors may be carried on in connection with or ancillary to any or all of the above objects or which is capable of being carried on for the benefit of the Company.

It is hereby declared that:

- (a) the word "company" in this Clause, except where used in reference to this Company, shall include any partnership or other body, or association of persons, whether incorporated or not and whether domiciled or resident in the United Kingdom or elsewhere; and
 - (b) each and every object specified in the different paragraphs of this Clause shall not, except where the context expressly so requires, be in any way limited or restricted by reference to or inference from any other object specified in any such paragraph or from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the Company, but may be carried out in as full and ample a manner and shall be construed in as wide a sense as if each object and each of the said paragraphs defined the objects of a separate, distinct and independent company.
4. The liability of the members is limited.
5. The Company's share capital is 333,000,000 Euros divided into 333,000,000 ordinary shares of 1 Euro each.

No: 4051797

The Companies Acts 1985 and 1989

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
of
OPODO LIMITED

(Adopted by Special Resolution on 14 August 2000)
(Change of name on 13 July 2001)

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The Companies Acts 1985 and 1989

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

OPODO LIMITED

INTERPRETATION

1. In these regulations:

1.1 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 regulations set out herein which comprise the articles of the company;

"**clear days**" in relation to the period of a 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;

"**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.

1.2 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.

- 1.3 No regulations contained in any statute or subordinate legislation, including but not limited to regulations contained in Table A in the schedule to the Companies (Table A to F) Regulations 1985 (as amended), shall apply as the regulations or articles of association of the Company.

SHARE CAPITAL

2. The authorised share capital of the company at the date of incorporation of the company is 333,000,000 Euros divided into 333,000,000 ordinary shares of 1 Euro each.
- 3.1 The directors are authorised to allot, grant options over, or otherwise deal with or dispose of any relevant securities (as defined by section 80(2) of the Act) to such persons at such times and on such terms as they think fit. This authority extends to the share capital with which the company is registered on incorporation and will expire on the fifth anniversary of the date of incorporation of the company. The directors may allot shares pursuant to any employees' share scheme.
- 3.2 The directors may, after the expiry of the said five-year period, allot shares in pursuance of an offer or agreement so to do made by the company within that period. The authority hereby given may at any time be renewed, varied or revoked by an ordinary resolution of the company.
- 3.3 Section 89(1) of the Act shall not apply to any allotment of shares made by the directors pursuant to the authority conferred upon them by this regulation.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust and (except as otherwise provided by the articles or by law) the company shall not be bound by or recognise any interest in any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the holder.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

8. 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.

9. 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

10. The company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (whether or not it is a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that share and the company shall also have a first and paramount lien on all shares (whether fully paid or not) standing registered in the name of any holder or joint holders for all moneys presently payable by such holder or any such joint holder or his estate to the company; but 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 all dividends payable thereon and any other amounts payable in respect of it.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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

14. 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.

15. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed.
16. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. 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.
23. 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.

24. 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

25. 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.
26. The directors shall have an absolute right, without assigning any reason therefor, to refuse to register the transfer of any shares (whether fully paid or not).
27. 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.
28. 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.
29. 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

30. 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.
31. 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.
32. 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

33. The company may by ordinary resolution:
- 33.1 increase its share capital by new shares of such amount as the resolution prescribes;
 - 33.2 consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;
 - 33.3 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
 - 33.4 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.
34. 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 directions of, the purchaser. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.
35. 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

36. 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

37. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.
38. 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.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

39. 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:

- 39.1 in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
- 39.2 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.

40. 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

41. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. Save as herein otherwise provided, the quorum at any general meeting shall be 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.
42. 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 and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting the meeting shall be dissolved.
43. 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.

44. 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.
45. 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.
46. 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.
47. 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. A poll may be demanded:
- 47.1 by the chairman; or
- 47.2 by any member present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote.
48. 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.
49. 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.
50. 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.
51. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman shall not be entitled to a casting vote.
52. 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.
53. 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.

54. 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. If a resolution in writing is described as a special resolution or as an extraordinary resolution, it shall take effect accordingly.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

55. 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.
56. 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.
57. 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.
58. 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.
59. 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.
60. 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.
61. An instrument appointing a proxy may be in any usual form which the directors may approve and may also be in either of the following forms:

61.1

"

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 _____, and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed on _____."; or

61.2 " _____ PLC/Limited

I/We, _____ of _____, being a member/members of the above-named company, hereby appoint _____, 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 _____."

62. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be executed by or on behalf of the appointer.

63. The instrument appointing a proxy and any authority under which it is executed or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the directors may:

63.1 be deposited at or sent by post or by facsimile transmission to 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 or such shorter period as the directors may allow before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or

63.2 in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be deposited as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours or such shorter period as the directors may allow before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or

63.3 where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman or to the secretary or to any director;

and an instrument of proxy which is not deposited or delivered in a manner so permitted shall be invalid.

64. 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 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

65. The number of the directors shall be determined by ordinary resolution of the company but unless and until so fixed there shall be no maximum number of directors and the minimum number of directors shall be two.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

66. Any director (other than an alternate director) may appoint any other person (other than, in the case of a director appointed by a member pursuant to regulation 77, a director appointed pursuant to that regulation by another member) willing to act, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him.
67. 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. An alternate director may act to represent more than one director. An alternate director acting to represent more than one director or who himself is a director shall be entitled to as many votes as the aggregate of the votes exercisable by the directors who he represents.
68. An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director if his appointor ceases to be a director; but, if a director retires 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.
69. 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.
70. 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

71. 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.
72. 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

73. 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. Where a provision of the articles refers to the exercise of a power, authority or discretion by the directors and that power, authority or discretion has been delegated by the directors to a committee, the provision shall be construed as permitting the exercise of the power, authority or discretion by the committee.

APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

74. The directors shall not be required to retire by rotation.
75. Any provision of the Act which, subject to the provisions of these regulations, would have the effect of rendering any person ineligible for appointment as a director or liable to vacate office as a director on account of his having reached any specified age or of requiring special notice or any other special formality in connection with the appointment of any director over a specified age, shall not apply to the company.
76. 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.
77. The members may from time to time in writing signed by all of the members determine circumstances in which a member shall be entitled to appoint any person to be a director and to remove and replace any such director. Such rights shall be exercisable by notice in writing left at or sent to the registered office of the company.
78. 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, providing 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.

DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

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

- 79.1 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
- 79.2 he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
- 79.3 he is, or may be, suffering from mental disorder and either:-
 - (a) 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
 - (b) 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
- 79.4 he resigns his office by notice to the company; or
- 79.5 he is removed from office under regulation 77.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

80. No director other than the chairman shall be entitled to remuneration.

DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

81. Upon production of relevant receipts and invoices, the directors may be reimbursed by the Company their reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred in as acting as directors.

DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENTS AND INTERESTS

82. 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.

83. 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:

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

83.2 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

83.3 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.

84. For the purposes of regulations 83 and 93:

84.1 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

84.2 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; and

84.3 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.

DIRECTORS' GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS

85. 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

86. Subject to the provisions 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. Unless the directors shall specify otherwise, questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. The chairman shall not have a second or casting vote in any circumstances.
87. The quorum for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors and unless so fixed shall be directors present holding a majority plus one of the votes which are capable of being cast by all of the Directors then appointed. A person who holds office only as an alternate director shall, if his appointor is not present, be counted in the quorum. If a quorum shall not be present within half an hour for the time appointed for the meeting or if during a meeting 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. If at such adjourned meeting a quorum shall not be present within half an hour from the time appointed for such adjourned meeting it shall be cancelled.
88. For the purpose of determining whether the quorum for the transaction of the business of the board exists:
- 88.1 in the case of a resolution agreed by directors in telephonic communications, all such directors shall be counted in the quorum;
- 88.2 in the case of a meeting 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
- a director participating in this way shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and entitled to vote. All business transacted in this way by the directors or a committee of directors shall be for the purposes of the articles deemed to be validly and effectively transacted at a meeting of the directors or of a committee of directors. The meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting then is.
89. 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.
90. 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.
91. 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.

92. 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.
93. A director may vote as a director in regard to any matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest or duty which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the company or upon any matter arising therefrom provided such director has disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of any such interest or duty. If he shall so vote his vote shall be counted and he shall be counted in the quorum when any such matter is under consideration.
94. No third party dealing with the company shall be concerned to see or enquire whether any director has an interest in any dealings between itself and the company which ought to be disclosed by that director or whether such interest has been disclosed.

SECRETARY

95. 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

96. The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose:
- 96.1 of all appointments of officers made by the directors; and
- 96.2 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 each such meeting.

THE SEAL

97. 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

98. 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.
99. 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.
100. 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.
101. 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.
102. 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.
103. 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.
104. 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

105. 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

106. The directors may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the company:-
- 106.1 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;
 - 106.2 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;
 - 106.3 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
 - 106.4 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

107. Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the articles shall be in writing except that a notice calling a meeting of the directors need not be in writing. Communication by facsimile transmission, telex, or electronic mail shall be deemed to be in writing.
108. The company may give any notice to a member either personally or by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope or by facsimile transmission or telex addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address. In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices shall be given to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register of members in respect of the joint holding and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders.

109. 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.
110. 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.
111. Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, pre-paid and posted or that a facsimile transmission or telex was despatched to the correct facsimile or telex number shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice sent by post shall be deemed to be given at the expiration of 72 hours after the envelope containing it was posted. A notice sent by facsimile transmission or telex shall be deemed to be given when sent.
112. 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

113. If the company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the company 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 AND INSURANCE

114. Every director or other officer or auditor of the company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the company against all losses or liabilities which he may sustain or incur in or about the execution of the duties of his office or otherwise in relation thereto, including any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in favour or in which he is acquitted, or in connection with any application under section 144 or 727 of the Act in which relief is granted to him by the court, and no director or other officer shall be liable for any loss, damage or misfortune which may happen to or be incurred by the company in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto. This regulation shall only have effect in so far as its provisions are not avoided by section 310 of the Act.
115. The directors may exercise all the powers of the company to purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of a person who is an officer or employee, or former officer or

employee, of the company or of a company which is a subsidiary undertaking of the company or in which the company has an interest (whether direct or indirect), or who is or was trustee of a retirement benefits scheme or another trust in which an officer or employee or former officer of employee is or has been interested, indemnifying him against liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust or another liability which may lawfully be insured against the company.