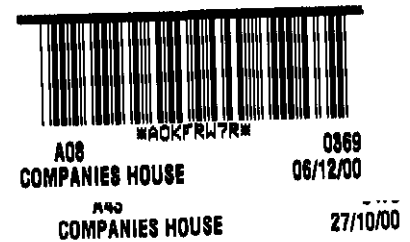


MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

of

Bristol Oilskin & Overall Property Limited



1. The company's name is "Bristol Oilskin & Overall Property Limited".
2. The company's registered office is to be situated in England and Wales.
3.
 - (i) The object of the company is to carry on business as a property investment company.
 - (ii) Without prejudice to the generality of the object and the powers of the company derived from Section 3A of the Act the company has power to do all or any of the following things:-
 - (a) To purchase or by any other means acquire and take options over any land and property of any tenure or any interest in land and property in any part of the world and any rights or privileges of any kind over or in respect of any land and property in any part of the world.
 - (b) To apply for, register, purchase, or by other means acquire and protect, prolong and renew, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere any patents, patent rights, brevets d'invention, licences, secret processes, trade marks designs, protections and concessions and to disclaim, alter, modify, use and turn to account and to manufacture under or grant licences or privileges in respect of the same, and to expend money in experimenting upon, testing and improving any patents, inventions or rights which the Company may acquire or propose to acquire.
 - (c) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, goodwill, and assets of any person, firm, or company carrying on or proposing to carry on any of the business which the company is authorised to carry on and as part of the consideration for such acquisition to undertake all or any of the liabilities of such person, firm, or company, or to acquire an interest in, amalgamate with, or enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, or for co-operation, or for mutual assistance with any such person, firm, or company, or for subsidising or otherwise assisting any such person, firm or company, and to give or accept, by way of consideration for any of the acts or things aforesaid or property acquired, any shares, debentures stock or securities that may be agreed upon, and to hold and retain, or sell mortgage and deal with any shares debentures debenture stock or securities so received.
 - (d) To improve, manage construct repair develop exchange let on lease or otherwise mortgage charge sell dispose of turn to account grant licences options rights and privileges in respect of or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company.
 - (e) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined and to hold or otherwise deal with any investments made.
 - (f) To lend and advance money or give credit on any terms and with or without security to any person firm or company (including without prejudice to the generality of the

foregoing any holding company, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of or any other company associated in any way with the Company) to enter into guarantees contracts of indemnity and suretyships of all kinds, to receive money on deposit or loan upon any terms, and to secure or guarantee in any manner and upon any terms the payment of any sum of money or the performance of any obligation by any person, firm or company (including without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing any such holding company subsidiary fellow subsidiary or associated company as aforesaid).

- (g) To borrow and raise money in any manner and to secure the repayment of any money borrowed raised or owing by mortgage charge standard security lien or other security upon the whole or any part of the company's property or assets (whether present or future) including its uncalled capital and also by a similar mortgage charge standard security lien or security to secure and guarantee the performance by the Company of any obligation or liability it may undertake or which may become binding on it.
- (h) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, negotiate, execute and issue cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures, and other negotiable or transferable instruments.
- (I) To apply for, promote, and obtain any Act of Parliament, order or licence of the Department of Trade or other authority for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to promote the Company's interests, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to prejudice the company's interests.
- (j) To enter into any arrangements with any government or authority (supreme, municipal, local or otherwise) that may seem conducive to the attainment of the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any charters, decrees, rights, privileges or concessions which the company may think desirable and to carry out exercise and comply with any such charters decrees rights privileges and concessions,
- (k) To subscribe for take purchase or otherwise acquire hold sell deal with and dispose of place and underwrite shares stocks debentures debenture stocks bonds obligations or securities issued or guaranteed by any other company constituted or carrying on business in any part of the world and debentures debenture stocks bonds obligations or securities issued or guaranteed by any government or authority municipal local or otherwise in any part of the world.
- (l) To control, manage, finance, subsidise, co-ordinate or otherwise assist any company or companies in which the company has a direct or indirect financial interest to provide secretarial, administrative, technical, commercial and other services and facilities of all kinds for any such company or companies and to make payments by way of subvention or otherwise and any other arrangements which may seem desirable with respect to any business or operations of or generally with respect to any such company or companies.
- (m) 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.
- (n) To sell or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the business or property of the

company either together or in portions for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares debenture or securities of any company purchasing the same.

- (o) To act as agents or brokers and as trustees for any person firm or company and to undertake and perform sub-contracts.
- (p) To remunerate any person firm or company rendering services to the company either by cash payment or by the allotment to him or them of shares or other securities of the company credited as paid up in full or in part or otherwise as may be thought expedient.
- (q) To distribute among the Members of the company in kind any property of the company of whatever nature.
- (r) To pay all or any expenses incurred in connection with the promotion, formation and incorporation of the company, or to contract with any person, firm or company to pay the same, and to pay commissions to brokers and others for underwriting, placing, selling, or guaranteeing the subscription of any shares or other securities of the Company.
- (s) To support and subscribe to any charitable or public object and to support and subscribe to any institution, society, or club which may be for the benefit of the Company or its Directors or employees, or may be connected with any town or place where the Company carries on business; to give or award pensions, annuities, gratuities, and superannuation or other allowances or benefits or charitable aid and generally to provide advantages, facilities and services for any persons who are or have been Director of, or who are or have been employed by, or who are serving or have served the Company, or any company which is a subsidiary of the Company or the holding company of the Company or a fellow subsidiary of the Company or the predecessors in business of the Company or of any such subsidiary, holding or fellow subsidiary company and to the wives, widows, children and other relatives and dependants of such persons; to make payments towards insurance including insurance for any Director, officer or Auditor against any liability as is referred to in Section 301(1) of the Act; and to set up, establish, support and maintain superannuation and other funds or schemes (whether contributory or non-contributory) for the benefit of any of such persons and of their wives, widows, children and other relatives and dependants; and to set up, establish, support and maintain profit sharing or share purchase schemes for the benefit of any of the employees of the Company or of any such subsidiary, holding or fellow subsidiary company and to lend money to any such employees or to trustees on their behalf to enable any such purchase schemes to be established or maintained.
- (t) Subject to and in accordance with a due compliance with the provisions of Sections 155 to 158 (inclusive) of the Act (if and so far as such provisions shall be applicable), to give, whether directly or indirectly, any kind of financial assistance (as defined in Section 152(1)(a) of the Act) for any such purpose as is specified in Section 151(1) and/or Section 151(2) of the Act.
- (u) To procure the Company to be registered or recognised in any part of the world.
- (v) To do all or any of the things or matters aforesaid in any part of the world and either as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and by or through agents, brokers, sub-contractors or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others.
- (w) To do all such other things as may be deemed incidental or conducive to the attainment of the Company's object or of any of the powers given to it by the Act or by this Clause

AND so that:-

- (1) None of the provisions set forth in any sub-clause of this Clause shall be restrictively construed but the widest interpretation shall be given to each such provision, and none of such provisions shall, except where the context expressly so requires, be in any way limited or restricted by reference to or inference from any other provision set forth in such sub-clause, or by reference to or inference from the terms of any other sub-clause of this Clause, or by reference to or inference from the name of the Company
- (2) The word "Company" in this Clause, except where used in reference to the Company, shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or unincorporated and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.
- (3) In this clause the expression "the Act" means the Companies Act 1985, but so that any reference in this Clause to any provision of the Act shall be deemed to include a reference to any statutory modification or re-enactment of that provision for the time being in force.
- (4) The liability of the members is limited.
- (5) The share capital of the company is £1000 divided into 1000 shares of £1 each.

We, the subscribers to this memorandum of association, wish to be formed into a company pursuant to this memorandum; and we agree to take the number of shares shown opposite our respective names.

Names and Addresses of Subscribers	Number of Shares taken by each Subscriber
David Phillip Morris 11 Lambley Road St George Bristol BS5 8JQ	1
Timothy Howard Johnson 4 Kempes Close Long Ashton Bristol BS41 9ER	1
Total Shares taken	2

Dated: 24th August 2000
 Witness to the above signatures:— L J Jeffries
 11 Elmdale Road Clifton Bristol BS8 1SL

THE COMPANIES ACT 1985
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF
Bristol Oilskin & Overall Property Limited

1. Preliminary and Interpretation

1.1 The regulations contained in Table A ("Table A") in the Schedule to the Companies (Tables A to F) Regulations 1985 as amended at the date thereof shall apply to the company save insofar as they are excluded or varied hereby.

1.2 In these regulations and in the regulations of Table A that apply to the company:

"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 for the time being 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 for the time being 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.

"a person of unsound mind" means a person who 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.

Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these regulations and in the regulations of Table A that apply to the company 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, words importing the singular only shall include the plural and vice versa, words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine gender and words importing natural persons shall include also corporations.

The headings in these regulations are for convenience only and shall be ignored in construing the language or meaning of the articles. Regulation 1 of Table A shall not apply.

2. Private Company

The company is a private company within the meaning of Section 1 of the Act and accordingly no shares in or debentures of the company shall be offered to the public (whether for cash or otherwise) and the company shall not allot or agree to allot (whether for cash or otherwise) any shares in or debentures of the company with a view to all or any of those shares or debentures being offered for sale to the public.

3. Share Capital

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

3.2 Regulation 3 of Table A shall not apply to the company.

Subject to the provisions of the Act and without prejudice to sub-article:

3.2.1 any shares may be issued which are to be redeemed or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the holder of such shares on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by the articles or as the company may by resolution determine;

3.2.2 the company may purchase any of its shares (including any redeemable shares); and

3.2.3 the company may make a payment in respect of the redemption or purchase of any of its shares otherwise than out of distributable profits of the company or the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares.

3.3 The authorised share capital with which the company is incorporated shall be under the control of the directors, who are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised to allot, grant options over, or otherwise dispose of or deal with any unissued shares and relevant securities (as defined in section 80(2) of the Act) to

such persons, on such terms and in such manner as they think fit, but subject to any agreement binding on the company, provided that the authority contained in this article insofar as the same relates to relevant securities (as defined as aforesaid) shall, unless revoked or varied in accordance with section 80 or section 80A of the Act expire five years from the date of incorporation of the company but without prejudice to any offer or agreement made before that anniversary which would or might require the exercise by the directors after such anniversary of their powers in pursuance of the said authority.

In exercising their authority under this sub-article the directors shall not be required to have regard to sections 89(1) and 90(1) to (6) (inclusive) of the Act which sections shall be excluded from applying to the company.

4. Lien

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 person for all moneys presently payable by him or his estate to the company, whether he shall be the sole registered holder thereof or shall be one of several joint holders; but the directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this article. The company's lien, if any, on a share shall extend to all dividends payable thereon. Regulation 8 of Table A shall not apply.

5. Transfer of Shares

5.1 The Directors may, in their absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefor, decline to register the transfer of a share, whether or not it is a fully paid share, and the first sentence of Clause 24 in Table A shall not apply to the Company.

5.2 Clauses 29 and 31 of Table A shall not apply to the Company.

5.2.1 Any Member wishing to transfer his shares at any time must first offer those shares to members.

5.2.2 Except in the case of a transfer of shares expressly authorised by the preceding article, the right to transfer shares in the Company shall be subject to the following restrictions:

5.2.2.1 Before requiring the Company to register a transfer of any shares the person, whether a member of the Company or not, proposing to transfer them ("the proposing transferor") shall give a notice in writing ("a transfer notice") to the Company that he desires to transfer such shares and the transfer notice shall constitute the Company his agent for the sale of all (but not a part only) of the shares specified in the notice to any member (or any other person selected by the directors) at the prescribed price (as defined below). A transfer notice once received by the Company shall not be revocable without the prior consent of the directors;

5.2.2.2 If within a period of two months after receiving a transfer notice the Company finds members (or other persons) ("the purchasers") willing to purchase all the shares specified in the transfer notice and gives written notice of the fact to the proposing transferor he shall be bound upon payment of the prescribed price to transfer those shares to the respective purchasers of them;

5.2.2.3 Every notice given by the company under the preceding paragraph stating that it has found a purchaser for any shares shall state the name and address of the purchaser and the number of shares which he has agreed to purchase, and shall be accompanied by appropriate instruments of transfer for execution by the proposing transferor, and the purchase shall be completed at a place and time to be appointed by the company, not being more than 28 days after the date on which such notice was given by the company. For the purpose of determining the right to any distribution by the company, the proposing transferor shall be deemed to have sold such shares on the date of the notice so given by the company;

5.2.2.4 If the proposing transferor, after having become bound to transfer any shares to a purchaser, fails to do so, the directors may authorise some person to sign an instrument of transfer on behalf of the proposing transferor in favour of the purchaser, and the company may receive the purchase money and shall at that time cause the name of the purchaser to be entered in the register as the holder of the shares and shall hold the purchase money in trust for the proposing transferor. The receipt of the company for the purchase money shall be a good discharge to the purchaser, who shall not be bound to see to its application; and after his name has been entered in the register the validity of the proceedings shall not be questioned by any person;

5.2.2.5 if within a period of 28 days after receiving a transfer notice ("the prescribed period") the company shall not find purchasers for all the shares specified in the transfer notice, and gives notice in writing to that effect to the proposing transferor, or if the company within the prescribed period gives to the proposing transferor notice in writing that it has no prospect of finding such purchasers, the proposing transferor shall be at liberty, until the expiration of four months after the end of the prescribed period, to transfer all or any of the shares specified in the transfer notice to any person and at any price, or by way of gift: provided that, if the directors shall so resolve, the company may when giving notice under this paragraph inform the proposing transferor that the company will, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of Part V of the Companies Act 1985, as soon as practicable purchase all the shares specified in the transfer notice at the prescribed price, and such notice shall be binding upon the company and the proposing transferor, who shall respectively take all steps within their power for carrying such purchase into effect;

5.2.2.6 If within one month after the receipt by the proposing transferor of a notice given by the company under paragraph 2.2.2 of this article he shall have agreed with the purchaser or purchasers a price per share as the fair value of any shares, then that price shall be the prescribed price for those shares. In default of agreement or for any other shares the prescribed price shall be determined in accordance with paragraph 3 below.

5.2.2.7 All shares comprised in any transfer notice shall be offered by the company in the first instance for sale at the prescribed price to all members (other than the proposing transferor) on the terms that in case of competition the shares so offered shall be sold to the members accepting the offer in proportion (as nearly as may be) to their existing holdings of such shares. All offers of shares under this paragraph shall be made in writing and sent by prepaid post to the members at their respective registered addresses, and shall limit a time (not being less than 21 days) within which the offer must be accepted or in default will be treated as declined.

5.2.3 Clause 30 of Table A shall only apply to the Company where the Personal Representative or beneficiary entitled to the shares of the Company under the will of the deceased member is the surviving spouse or adult child of the deceased member, in all other instances the personal representatives of any deceased member shall be bound, if and when called upon by the directors to do so not earlier than six months after the date of his death, to give a transfer notice in respect of all the shares registered in the name of the deceased member as sole holder or as sole surviving joint holder at the date of his death, or such of those shares as still remain so registered. If within a period of 21 days after being called upon by the personal representatives fail either to give such a transfer notice, or to present for registration one or more transfers of such shares authorised by article 2.1, they shall be deemed to have given a transfer notice at the expiration of that period, and the provisions of the preceding article shall have effect accordingly

5.2.4 If any member is adjudged bankrupt, his trustee in bankruptcy shall be bound immediately to give to the company a transfer notice in respect of all the shares registered in the name of the bankrupt member as sole holder, and if no such transfer notice is given within one month of bankruptcy the trustee in bankruptcy shall be deemed to have given it at the end of that period, and the said provisions shall have effect accordingly

5.3. Valuation of shares

5.3.1 In the event of a Transfer Notice being served under either clause 2.2, 2.3 or 2.4, then in default of agreement between the parties as to the prescribed price, then such price shall be determined by the auditors for the time being of the Company or if the proposing transferor shall so require by some other chartered accountants, to be nominated by the President for the time being of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, whose determination in either case shall be conclusive; and in fixing the prescribed price they shall have power to determine how the costs of fixing it shall be borne; and shall adopt the following method in arriving at the prescribed price.

5.3.1.1 By reference to the weighted average trading results of the Company for the last three years or the number of years actually traded if less than three.

5.3.1.2 Where the weighted average shows a loss, the valuation is to be based on the realisable asset value. In the event of a dispute as to the valuation of the Company's assets, the matter shall be referred to an expert appointed by the President for the time being of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales.

5.3.1.3 In either case the auditors are to ignore the size of the holding and in particular whether or not that holding would give any proposed transferee a majority shareholding in the Company.

6. Variation of Rights

If at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may, whether or not the company is being wound up, be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a separate General Meeting of the holders of the shares of the class. To every such separate General Meeting the provisions of these regulations relating to General Meetings shall apply, but so that the necessary quorum shall be two persons at least holding or representing by proxy one third of the issued shares of the class and that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll.

7. Notice of General Meetings

An Annual General Meeting and an Extraordinary General Meeting called for the passing of a Special Resolution shall be called by at least twenty-one clear days' notice. All other Extraordinary General Meetings shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice 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.

Regulation 38 of Table A shall not apply.

8. Number of Directors

The minimum number of directors shall be one and there shall be no maximum number. Regulation 64 of Table A shall not apply.

9. Alternate Directors

9.1 Any director (other than an alternate director) may appoint any other director, or any other person approved by the directors and willing to act, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him. Save as otherwise provided in these articles, unless he is already an officer of the company in his own right, an alternate director shall not, as such, have any rights other than those mentioned in sub-article 9.2 below.

9.2 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, and to attend, speak and vote at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present but it shall not be necessary to give notice of such a meeting to an alternate director who is absent from the United Kingdom. A director present at such meeting and appointed alternate director for any other directors entitled to attend and vote at such meeting shall have an additional vote for each of his appointors absent from the meeting. An alternate director shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration from the company for his services as an alternate director.

9.3 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.

9.4 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.

9.5 Without prejudice to sub-article 9.2 and 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.

9.6 Regulations 65 to 69 (inclusive) shall not apply and Regulation 88 shall be modified accordingly.

10. Powers of Directors

The Directors may sanction the exercise by the company of all the powers of the company to make provision for the benefit of persons (including directors) employed or formerly employed by the company or any subsidiary of the company in connection with the cessation or transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or any such subsidiary as are conferred by section 719 of the act and the IA 1986, s 187 and, subject to such sanction, the directors may exercise all such powers of the company.

11. Appointment and Retirement of Directors

11.1 The directors of the company shall not retire by rotation and Regulations 73 to 77 (inclusive) of Table A shall not apply and Regulation 78 shall be modified accordingly.

11.2 The directors shall have power at any time and from time to time to appoint any other person to be a director of the company either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board. Subject to sub-article 12.1 a director may be appointed under this article to hold office for life or any other period or upon such terms in respect of his retirement as the directors shall at the time of his appointment determine. Regulation 79 of Table A shall not apply.

12. Disqualification and Removal of Directors

12.1 The office of Director shall be vacated if:—

- (i) 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
 - (ii) he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
 - (iii) he is or may be, in the opinion of the other directors a person of unsound mind; or
 - (iv) he resigns his office by notice to the company; or
 - (v) he is removed from office under section 303 of the Act, or by Extra-ordinary Resolution of the company; or
 - (vi) he is served with written notice under the hand of a director or the secretary of any company which is for the time being the company's holding company that the Board of Directors of such company has resolved that his appointment be terminated;
- and Regulation 81 of Table A shall not apply.

12.2 No person shall be disqualified from being or becoming a director of the company by reason of his attaining or having attained the age of 70 years or any other age.

13. Directors' Interests

Provided that a director declares his interest in a contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement with the company in manner provided by section 317 of the Act he shall be counted in the quorum of any meeting of directors at which the same is considered and shall be entitled to vote as a director in respect thereof. Regulation 94 of Table A shall not apply.

14. Directors' Gratuities and Pensions

The directors shall have power to pay or provide and agree to pay or provide pensions or other retirement,

superannuation, death or disability benefits to, or to any person in respect of any director or former director of the company or any subsidiary or holding company of the company or another subsidiary of any such holding company and for the purpose of providing any such pensions or other benefits to contribute to any scheme or fund or to pay premiums (whether before or after such director ceases to hold office or employment). A director may vote at a meeting of directors in respect of any matter referred to in this article, notwithstanding that he is personally interested in such matter and shall be counted in the quorum present at the meeting. Regulation 87 of Table A shall not apply.

15. Proceedings of Directors

15.1 The quorum for the transaction of the business of the directors shall, except when one director only is in office, be two. A person who holds office as an alternate director shall, if his appointor is not present, be counted in the quorum. When one director only is in office he shall have and may exercise all the powers and authorities in and over the affairs of the company as are conferred on the directors by the articles. Regulation 89 of Table A shall not apply.

15.2 A resolution in writing signed by all the directors (including a sole director) 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. Regulation 93 of Table A shall not apply.

15.3 Any director for the time being absent from the United Kingdom may supply to the company an address and/or telex or facsimile transmission number whether or not within the United Kingdom to which notices of meetings of the directors may be sent and shall then be entitled to receive at such address or number notice of such meetings. Regulation 88 of Table A shall be modified accordingly.

15.4 A meeting of the directors may be validly held notwithstanding that all of the directors are not present at the same place and at the same time provided that:—

15.4.1 a quorum of the directors at the time of the meeting are in direct communication with each other whether by way of telephone, audio-visual link or other form of telecommunication; and

15.4.2 a quorum of the directors entitled to attend a meeting of the directors agree to the holding of the meeting in the manner described herein.

16. Dividends

16.1 The directors may retain the dividends payable upon shares in respect of which any person is under the provisions as to the transmission of shares hereinbefore contained entitled to become a member, or which any person under those provisions is entitled to transfer, until such person shall become a member in respect of such shares or shall duly transfer the same, in this case subject to article 5. Regulation 31 of Table A shall be modified accordingly.

16.2 The payment by the directors of any unclaimed dividend or other monies payable on or in respect of a share into a separate account shall not constitute the company a trustee in respect thereof. Any dividend unclaimed after a period of twelve years from the date when it became due for payment shall be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the company. Regulation 108 of Table A shall not apply.

17. Borrowing Powers

The directors may exercise all the powers of the company to borrow or raise money, and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, or any part thereof, and, subject to the provisions of the Act, to issue debentures, debenture stock, and other securities whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the company or of any third party (including any member).

18. Notices

18.1 Any notice given to or by any person pursuant to the articles shall be in writing except that notice calling a meeting of the directors need not be in writing. Any notice given by or on behalf of any person to the company may be given by leaving the same at or by sending the same by post to the office or such other place as the directors may appoint. Regulation 111 of Table A shall not apply.

18.2 Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to be given at the expiration of 24 hours after the envelope containing it was posted. Regulation 115 of Table A shall not apply.

19. Indemnity

Without prejudice to the provisions of Regulation 118 of Table A the directors shall have power 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 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

COMPANIES ACT 1985 TABLE A

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 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.

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 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.
- 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

60. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, 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)—

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.

61. Where it is desired to afford members an opportunity of instructing the proxy how he shall act the instrument appointing 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)-

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.

Resolution No 1

Resolution No 2

*Strike out whichever is not desired.

Signed this day of 19 ."

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

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 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 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. 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 at any other number shall be two. A person who holds office only as an alternate director shall, if his appointor is not present, be counted in the quorum.
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 taxation 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 each 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 shall be in writing except that a notice calling a meeting of the directors need not be in writing.
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. 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 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.
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. A notice shall be deemed to be given at the expiration of 48 hours after the envelope containing it was posted.

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.