

THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

COMPANY NO. 3207774

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

Ad  
28/10/02

## MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

of

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COMPANIES HOUSE

\*LJ835FGZ\*

0060  
29/10/02

## LUCASVARITY LIMITED

*(Incorporating all amendments to 11th May, 1999)*

1. The name of the Company is "LucasVarity Limited" <sup>1</sup>
2. The registered office of the Company is to be situated in England and Wales.
- 3.<sup>2</sup> The Company's objects are:
  - (a) To acquire and hold the whole or any part of the share capital of Lucas Industries plc and the capital stock of Varity Corporation whether directly or through any subsidiary and generally to carry on business as an investment holding company and for that purpose to acquire and hold, either in the name of the Company or in that of any nominee, shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, notes, options, obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by any company where incorporated or carrying on business and debentures, debenture stock, bonds, notes, obligations & securities issued or guaranteed by any government, sovereign ruler, commissioners, public body or authority, supreme, dependent, municipal, local or otherwise in any part of the world and to exercise and enforce all rights and powers conferred by or incident to the ownership of any such shares, stock, obligations or other securities including, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, all such powers of veto or control as may be conferred or capable of exercise whether by virtue of the holding by the Company of some special proportion of the issued or nominal amount thereof or otherwise and to provide managerial, financial and other executive, supervisory and consultant services for or in relation to any company in which the Company is interested and all or any part of the businesses or operations of any such company upon such terms as may be thought fit.
  - (b) To carry out such operations and to manufacture or deal with such goods and to purchase or otherwise acquire, take options over, construct, lease, hold, manage, maintain, alter, develop, exchange or deal with such property, rights or privileges (including the whole or part of the business, property or liabilities of any other person

<sup>1</sup> The Company was incorporated with the name "LucasVarity plc" and adopted the present name on 11th May, 1999.

<sup>2</sup> This clause was altered by special resolution passed on 5th June, 1996

or company) as may seem to the Board of Directors directly or indirectly to advance the interests of the Company.

- (c) To enter into such commercial or other transactions in connection with any trade or business of the Company as may seem desirable to the Board of Directors for the purpose of the Company's affairs.
  - (d) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, protect, maintain and renew any patents, patent rights, trade marks, designs, licences and other intellectual property rights of all kinds or any secret or other information as to any invention and to use, exercise, develop or grant licences in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired and to experiment with any such rights which the Company may propose to acquire.
  - (e) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required in any manner and hold and deal with any investment so made.
  - (f) To pay or to provide or to make such arrangements for providing such gratuities, pensions, insurance, benefits, share option and acquisition schemes, loans and other matters and to establish, support, subsidise and subscribe to any institutions, associations, clubs, schemes, funds or trusts (whether to or for the benefit of present or past directors or employees of the Company or its predecessors in business or of any company which is a subsidiary company of the Company or is allied to or associated with the Company or with any such subsidiary or with any such subsidiary company or to or for or for the benefit of persons who are or were related to or connected with or dependants of any such directors or employees) as may seem to the Board of Directors directly or indirectly to advance the interests of the Company.
  - (g) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, negotiate, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warranties, debentures and other negotiable and transferable instruments.
  - (h) To act as agents, brokers or trustees, and to enter into such arrangements (whether by way of amalgamation, partnership, profit sharing, union of interests, co-operation, joint venture or otherwise) with other persons or companies as may seem to the Board of Directors to advance the interests of the Company and to vest any property of the Company in any person or company on behalf of the Company and with or without any declaration of trust in favour of the Company.
  - (i) To apply for, promote and obtain any Act of Parliament, Charter, privilege, concession, licence or authorisation of any government, state or municipality, or any other department or authority, or enter into arrangements with any such body, for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect or for extending any of the powers of the Company or for effecting any modification of the constitution of the Company or for any other purpose which may seem to the Board of Directors to be expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to prejudice the interests of the Company.
  - (j) To sell, lease, dispose of, grant rights over or otherwise deal with the undertaking, property or assets of the Company or any part thereof on such terms as the Board of Directors may decide, and to distribute any property or assets of the Company of whatever kind in specie among the members of the Company.
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- (k) To pay for any rights or property acquired by the Company and to remunerate any person or company, whether by cash payment or by the allotment of shares, debentures or other securities of the Company credited as paid up in full or in part, or by any other method the Board of Directors think fit.
- (l) To establish or promote companies and to place or guarantee the placing of, underwrite, subscribe for or otherwise acquire, hold, dispose of and deal with, and guarantee the payment of interest, dividends and capital on, all or any of the shares, debentures, debenture stock or other securities or obligations of any company or association and to pay or provide for brokerage, commission and underwriting in respect of any such issue upon such terms as the Board of Directors may decide.
- (m) To co-ordinate, finance and manage all or any part of the operations of any company which is a subsidiary company of or otherwise under the control of the Company and generally to carry on the business of a holding company.
- (n) To carry on through any subsidiary or associated company any activities which the Company is authorised to carry on to make any arrangements whatsoever with such company (including any arrangements for taking the profits or bearing the losses of any such activities) as the Board of Directors of the Company may think fit.
- (o) To raise or borrow money in such manner as the Board of Directors may think fit and to receive deposits and to mortgage, charge, pledge or give liens or other security over the whole or any part of the Company's undertaking, property and assets (whether present or future), including its uncalled capital, for such purposes and in such circumstances and upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors may think fit.
- (p) To lend or advance money and to give credit and to enter (whether gratuitously or otherwise) into guarantees or indemnities of all kinds, and whether secured or unsecured, whether in respect of its own obligations or those of some other person or company in such circumstances and upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors may think fit.
- (q) To pay or agree to pay all or any of the promotion, formation and registration expenses of the Company.
- (r) To contribute to or support any public, general, political, charitable, benevolent or useful object, which it may seem to the Board of Directors to be in the interests of the Company or its members to contribute to or support.
- (s) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world whether as principals or agents or trustees or otherwise and either alone or jointly with others either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise.
- (t) To do all such other things as may be considered by the Board of Directors to further the interests of the Company or to be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

And it is hereby declared that (a) the objects set forth in each sub-clause of this clause shall not be restrictively construed but the widest interpretation shall be given thereto, and (b) 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 corporate or

unincorporate and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and (c) except where the context expressly so requires, none of the several paragraphs of this clause, or the objects therein specified, or the powers thereby conferred shall be limited by, or be deemed merely subsidiary or auxiliary to, any other paragraph of this clause, or the objects specified in such other paragraph or the powers thereby conferred.

4. The liability of the members is limited.
5. The Company's share capital is £50,000 divided into 200,000 ordinary shares of 25 pence each.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> The share capital was increased from £50,000 to £500,000,000 by special resolution passed on 17th July, 1996.  
The share capital was increased from £500,000,000 to £2,502,200,000, by the creation of 8,008,800,000 ordinary shares of 25p each, by written resolution passed on 28th October, 2002.

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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.

<b>Signatures, names and addresses of subscribers</b>	<b>Number of shares taken by each subscriber</b>
Alnery Incorporations No. 1 Limited 9 Cheapside London EC2V 6AD	One

G. G. Beringer  
For and on behalf of  
Alnery Incorporations No. 1 Limited

Alnery Incorporations No. 2 Limited 9 Cheapside London EC2V 6AD	One
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E. G. Rouse  
For and on behalf of  
Alnery Incorporations No. 2 Limited

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**Total shares taken**

**Two**

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Dated the 29 day of May, 1996.

Witness to the above signatures:

A. J. Cantwell  
One New Change  
London EC4M 9QQ

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THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION  
OF  
**LUCASVARITY LIMITED**

(Incorporating all amendments to 28th October, 2002)

NO. 3207774

**ALLEN & OVERY**

London

CO:978027.3

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Company number  
3207774

THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**

**OF**

**LUCASVARITY LIMITED**

*(incorporating all amendments to 28th October, 2002)*

**PRELIMINARY**

1. None of the regulations in Table A shall apply to the Company. For the purposes of these articles, Table A means Table A in the Schedule to the Companies (Tables A to F) Regulations 1985, as amended by the Companies (Tables A to F) (Amendment) Regulations 1985.

2. (1) In these articles:

"**Act**" means the Companies Act 1985 including any statutory modification or re-enactment of it for the time being in force;

"**these articles**" means these articles of association, as from time to time altered;

"**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;

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

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

"**paid up**" includes credited as paid up;

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"**seal**" means any common seal of the Company or any official seal or securities seal which the Company may have or be permitted to have under the Statutes;

"**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;

"**Statutes**" means the Act and every other statute, statutory instrument, regulation or order for the time being in force concerning companies registered under the Act; and

"**United Kingdom**" means Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

- (2) Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Act but excluding any statutory modification of them not in force when these articles become binding on the Company.
- (3) Unless the contrary intention appears, words importing the singular number include the plural number and vice versa, words importing one gender include all genders and words importing persons include bodies corporate and unincorporated associations.
- (4) Headings to these articles are inserted for convenience only and shall not affect construction.

#### SHARE CAPITAL

3. 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.
4.
  - (1) The Company may at any time and from time to time pass an ordinary resolution referring to this Article and authorising the directors to allot relevant securities (as defined for the purposes of Section 80 of the Act) and, upon the passing of such ordinary resolution:
    - (a) the directors shall thereupon and without further formality be generally and unconditionally authorised to allot relevant securities provided that the nominal amount of such securities shall not exceed in aggregate the sum specified in such ordinary resolution; and
    - (b) any such authority shall expire on the day five years after the passing of such ordinary resolution (or on such earlier day as may be specified in such ordinary resolution) save that the Company shall be entitled before such expiry to make an offer or agreement which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after such expiry and the directors shall be entitled to allot relevant securities in pursuance of such offer or agreement as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired.
  - (2) Section 89(1) of the Act (which regulates the power to allot equity securities, as defined in section 94 of the Act) is excluded



5. Subject to the provisions of the Act, shares may be issued which are to be redeemed or are to be liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by these articles.
6. The Company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Act. Subject to the provisions of the Act, any such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other.
7. Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust and (except as otherwise provided by these 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 of it in the holder.

### SHARE CERTIFICATES

8. Every member, upon becoming the holder of any shares, shall be entitled without payment to one certificate for all the shares of each class held by him (and, upon transferring a part of his holding of shares of any class, to a certificate for the balance of such holding) or several certificates each for one or more of his shares upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable sum as the directors may determine. Every certificate shall specify the number, class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up on those shares. The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for shares held jointly by several persons and delivery of a certificate to one joint holder shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them.
9. If a share certificate is defaced, worn-out, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and payment of the expenses reasonably incurred by the Company in investigating evidence as the directors may determine but otherwise free of charge, and (in the case of defacement or wearing-out) on delivery up of the old certificate.

### LIEN

10. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (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 article. The Company's lien on a share shall extend to any amount payable in respect of it.
11. The Company may sell in such manner as the directors determine any shares on which the Company has a lien if a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and is not paid within fourteen clear days after notice has been given to the holder of the share or to the person entitled to it in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold.
12. To give effect to a sale the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The title of the transferee to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.
13. The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in payment of so much of the sum for which the lien exists as is presently payable, and any residue shall (upon

surrender to the Company for cancellation of the certificate for the shares sold and subject to a like lien for any moneys not presently payable as existed upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale.

### **CALLS ON SHARES AND FORFEITURE**

14. Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) and each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the Company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be required to be paid by instalments. A call may, before receipt by the Company of any sum due under it, 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 of which the call was made.
15. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed.
16. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of it.
17. If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day it became due and payable until it is paid at the rate fixed by the terms of allotment of the share or in the notice of the call or, if no rate is fixed, at the appropriate rate (as defined by the Act) but the directors may waive payment of the interest wholly or in part.
18. An amount payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date, whether in respect of nominal value or premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call and if it is not paid the provisions of these articles shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call.
19. Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.
20. If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the directors may give to the person from whom it is due not less than fourteen clear days' notice requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued. The notice shall name the place where payment is to be made and shall state that if the notice is not complied with the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
21. If the notice is not complied with any share in respect of which it was given may, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors and the forfeiture shall include all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture.
22. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a forfeited share may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors determine either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder or to any other person and at any time before sale,

re-allotment or other disposition, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person.

23. A person any of whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of them and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation the certificate for the shares forfeited but shall remain liable to the Company for all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of those shares with interest at the rate at which interest was payable on those moneys before the forfeiture or, if no interest was so payable, at the appropriate rate (as defined in the Act) from the date of forfeiture until payment but the directors may waive payment wholly or in part or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.
24. A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that a share has been forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share and the declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer if necessary) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture or disposal of the share.

#### **TRANSFER OF SHARES**

25. The instrument of transfer of a share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and, unless the share is fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee.
26. The directors 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.
27. If the directors refuse to register a transfer of a share, they shall within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company send to the transferee notice of the refusal.
28. 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.

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29. 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.
30. 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.
31. (1) If, on or after 10th May, 1999, any ordinary shares in the Company are allotted and issued to any person (a "new member") other than TRW Automotive UK or TRW Inc. or their respective nominees, or any direct or indirect Subsidiary of TRW Inc. the ordinary shares which are allotted and issued to such new member after that time will be immediately transferred to TRW Automotive UK in consideration of the payment of £2.88 in cash for each such ordinary share so transferred.
- (2) To give effect to any such transfer required by Article 31, the Company may appoint any person to execute a form of transfer on behalf of the new member in favour of TRW Automotive UK.
- (3) The number of shares to be issued to the new member under Article 31 may be adjusted by the directors of the Company in such manner as the auditors of the Company may determine to be fair and reasonable on any re-organisation of the share capital of the Company effected after the close of business on 10th May, 1999.
- (4) For the purposes of Article 31, "Subsidiary" will have the same meaning as in Section 736 of the Companies Act 1985.

#### TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

32. 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 in these articles shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him.
33. 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 provisions of these 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.
34. 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.
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### ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

35. 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.
36. 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.
37. 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

38. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Company may purchase its own shares (including any redeemable shares) and 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

39. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.
40. 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.

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41. (1) A general meeting or a meeting of any class of members of the Company may consist of a conference between members some or all of whom are in different places provided that each member who participates is able:
- (a) to hear each of the other participating members addressing the meeting; and
  - (b) if he so wishes, to address all of the other participating members simultaneously,
- whether directly, by conference telephone or by any other form of communications equipment (whether in use when these articles are adopted or not) or by a combination of those methods.
- (2) A quorum is deemed to be present if those conditions are satisfied in respect of at least the number of members required to form a quorum.
  - (3) A meeting held in this way is deemed to take place at the place where the largest group of participating members is assembled or, if no such group is readily identifiable, at the place from where the chairman of the meeting participates.
  - (4) A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided by each member indicating to the chairman (in such manner as the chairman may direct) whether the member votes in favour of or against the resolution or abstains.
  - (5) References in this article to members shall include their duly appointed proxies and, in the case of corporate members, their duly authorised representatives.

#### NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

42. 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 at the meeting; 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 these 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.

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43. 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

44. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. If the company is a sole member company, then the quorum shall be one. In all other cases, 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.
45. 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.
46. 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.
47. 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.
48. 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.
49. 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.
50. Subject to article 41 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
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- (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.

51. 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.
52. The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.
53. 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.
54. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.
55. 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.
56. No notice need be given of a poll not taken forthwith if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded. In any other case at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

#### **SHAREHOLDERS' RESOLUTIONS**

57. A resolution in writing signed or approved by letter, facsimile, telegram or telex by or on behalf of all the members of the Company who would be entitled to vote on it if it had been proposed at a general meeting or at a meeting of any class of members of the Company shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a general meeting or at such class meeting (as the case may be) duly convened and held. The resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form each stating the terms of the resolution accurately and signed by or on behalf of one or more of the members. This article is in addition to, and not limited by, the provisions in sections 381A, 381B and 381C of the Act.

#### **VOTES OF MEMBERS**

58. 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 by a proxy appointed under section 372 of



the Act or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative or by a proxy appointed under section 372 of the Act, shall have one vote provided that no person present shall be entitled to more than one vote on a show of hands except as provided in article 54. On a poll every member shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.

59. In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders; and seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register of members.
60. 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 paragraph (a) of article 66 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.
61. No member shall vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all moneys presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.
62. 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.
63. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.
64. 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 to it as circumstances allow or in any other form which is usual or which the directors may approve):

"LucasVarity Limited

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

Signed on \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_."

65. 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 to it as circumstances allow or in any other form which is usual or which the directors may approve):

"LucasVarity Limited

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

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

Resolution No. 1 \*for \*against

Resolution No. 2 \*for \*against

\*Strike out whichever is not desired.

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

Signed on \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_."

66. The instrument appointing a proxy and any authority under which it is executed (or such copy of the instrument or the authority or both as the directors may approve) may:
- (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) be deposited at the place where the meeting or adjourned meeting is to be held at any time before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or
  - (c) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be deposited as specified in (a) above after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or
  - (d) 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; or
  - (e) where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be deposited at the place appointed for the taking of the poll at any time within the 24 hours preceding the time appointed for the taking of the poll;
- and an instrument of proxy which is not deposited or delivered in a manner so permitted shall be invalid.
67. 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**

68. 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**

69. Any director may appoint:

- (a) any other director; or
- (b) any director of any holding company of the Company or of any other subsidiary of that holding company; or
- (c) any other person approved by a resolution of the directors or by a majority of the other directors

who is willing to act, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him.

70. 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 to vote at any meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present, and at that meeting to exercise and discharge all the functions, powers and duties of his appointor as a director and for the purposes of proceedings at that meeting the provisions of these articles shall apply as if he was a director.
71. Every person acting as alternate director shall have one vote for each director for whom he acts as alternate, in addition to his own vote if he is also a director, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.
72. Any person appointed as an alternate director shall vacate his office as an alternate director if the director by whom he has been appointed ceases to be a director or removes him or on the beginning of any event which, if he were a director, causes or would cause him to vacate that office.
73. 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.
74. An alternate director shall alone be responsible for his acts and defaults and shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him.
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### POWERS OF DIRECTORS

75. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the memorandum and these 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 these 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 article shall not be limited by any special power given to the directors by these articles and a meeting of directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the directors.

76. 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

77. 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.
78. The directors may, from time to time, provide for the management and transaction of the affairs of the Company in or from any specified locality, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere in such manner as they think fit, and the provisions contained in the three next following Articles shall be without prejudice to the general powers conferred by this Article.
79. The directors may from time to time and at any time, establish any Local Board or agency for managing any of the affairs of the company in any such specified locality and may appoint any persons to be members of such Local Board or agency or to be managers or agents, and may fix their remuneration, and the directors may from time to time, and at any time, delegate to any persons so appointed any of the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in the directors (other than their power to make calls, forfeit shares, borrow money or issue shares or other securities), and may authorise the members for the time being of any such Local Board or agency or any of them to fill up any vacancies therein, and to act notwithstanding vacancies, and any such appointment or delegation may be made on such terms and subject to such conditions as the directors think fit, and the directors may at any time remove any person so appointed, and may annual or vary any such delegation, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such annulment or variation shall be affected thereby.
80. (1) The directors may, at any time, and from time to time, by power of attorney under the Seal, appoint any person to be the attorney of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or

exercisable by the directors under these Articles) and for such period and subject to such conditions as the directors may from time to time think fit, and such appointment may (if the directors think fit) be made in favour of the members or any of the members of any Local Board or agency established as aforesaid, or in favour of any body corporate, or the members, directors, nominees or managers of any body corporate or unincorporate, or otherwise in favour of any fluctuating body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the directors, and any such power of attorney may contain such powers for the protection or convenience of persons dealing with such attorney as the directors may think fit.

- (2) Any such delegate or attorney as aforesaid may be authorised by the directors to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities or discretions for the time being vested in him.
81. The directors may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person to be the agent of the Company for such purposes, with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in the directors) and on such conditions as the directors determine, including without limitation authority for the agent to delegate all or any of his powers, authorities and discretions, and may revoke or vary such delegation.

#### **APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS**

82. (1) The holders of a majority of the ordinary shares in the Company in issue may appoint any person as a director of the Company and may remove any director. Any appointment or removal shall be made in writing signed by the holders of the majority of the ordinary shares in the Company in issue and, in the case of a body corporate holding any of those shares, the signature of any officer or other duly appointed representative shall suffice. Any appointment or removal shall take effect when it is lodged at the office or produced at any meeting of the directors.
- (2) The directors may appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional director.
83. (1) No director shall vacate his office or be ineligible for re-appointment as a director, nor shall any person be ineligible for appointment as a director, by reason only of his having attained a particular age.
- (2) No special notice is required of any resolution appointing or approving the appointment of such a director nor is any notice required to state the age of the person to whom the resolution relates.

#### **REMOVAL AND DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS**

84. 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 its United States equivalent; 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; or
- (f) he is removed from office in accordance with article 82 above.

#### **REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS**

85. 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**

86. 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**

87. 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.
88. 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.

89. For the purposes of article 88:

- (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**

90. (1) The directors may procure the establishment and maintenance of or participate in, or contribute to any non-contributory or contributory pension or superannuation fund, scheme or arrangement or life assurance scheme or arrangement for the benefit of, and pay, provide for or procure the grant of donations, gratuities, pensions, allowances, benefits or involvements to, any persons who are or shall have been at any time directors, alternate directors, officers or employees of the Company or of any other company which is its holding company or in which the Company or such holding company has any interest whether direct or indirect or which is in any way allied to or associated with the Company, or of any subsidiary undertaking of the Company or any such other company, or who were at any time trustees of any pension fund in which employees of the Company or any such other company or subsidiary undertaking are interested, or the wives, widows, families, relatives or dependants of any such person.
- (2) The directors may also procure the establishment and subsidy of or subscription to and support of any institutions, associations, clubs, funds or trusts calculated to be for the benefit of any such persons as aforesaid or otherwise to advance the interests and well-being of the Company or of any such other company as aforesaid, or its members, and may make or procure payments for or towards the insurance of any such persons as aforesaid and subscriptions or guarantees for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object.
- (3) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing paragraphs of this Article, the directors may exercise any of the powers conferred by the Statutes to make provision for the benefit of any such persons as aforesaid in connection with the cessation or the transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or any of its subsidiaries.
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- (4) The directors may procure any of the matters aforesaid to be done by the Company either alone or in conjunction with any other company.
  - (5) Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 122, the directors shall have the power to purchase and maintain insurance for or for the benefit of any persons who are or were at any time directors, alternate directors, officers or employees of the Company, or of any other company which is its holding company or in which the Company or such holding company has any interest whether director or indirect or which is in any way allied to or associated with the Company, or of any subsidiary undertaking of the Company or any such other company, or who are or were at any time trustees of any pension fund in which employees of the Company or 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 or discharge of their duties or in the exercise or purported exercise of their powers or otherwise in relation to their duties, powers or offices in relation to the Company or any such other company, subsidiary undertaking or pension fund.
  - (6) No director or alternate director or former director or former alternate director shall be accountable to the Company or the members for any benefit provided pursuant to this Article and the receipt of any such benefit shall not disqualify any person from being or becoming a director or alternate director of the Company.

#### **PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS**

91. Subject to the provisions of these 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. Notices of meetings of the directors shall be given to all directors and to any alternate directors appointed by them. 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.
  92. 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.
  93. 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.
  94. 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.
  95. 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
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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.

96. (1) 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. The resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents each stating the terms of the resolution accurately and 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.
- (2) In this article references to a document being "signed" include it being "approved by letter, facsimile or telex".
97. (1) A meeting of the directors may consist of a conference between directors some or all of whom are in different places provided that each director who participates is able:
- (a) to hear each of the other participating directors addressing the meeting; and
  - (b) if he so wishes, to address all of the other participating directors simultaneously,
- whether directly, by conference telephone or by any other form of communications equipment (whether in use when these articles are adopted or not) or by a combination of those methods.
- (2) A quorum is deemed to be present if those conditions are satisfied in respect of at least the number of directors required to form a quorum, subject to the provisions of article 98.
- (3) A meeting held in this way is deemed to take place at the place where the largest group of participating directors is assembled or, if no such group is readily identifiable, at the place from where the chairman of the meeting participates.
98. Provided that he has disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of any material interest of his, a director may vote as a director on any resolution concerning any matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest or duty and, if he votes, his vote shall be counted and he shall be counted in the quorum when that resolution or matter is under consideration.
99. 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.
100. 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

101. 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.
102. The directors may, at any time and from time to time, appoint any person to be Assistant or Deputy secretary and anything required or authorised to be done by the Secretary may be done by or to any Assistant or Deputy Secretary so appointed. Any Assistant or Deputy Secretary may (without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract between him and the Company) be removed by the directors.

### MINUTES

103. 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.

### SEAL

104.
  - (1) The directors shall provide for the safe custody of the seal and the Company may exercise the powers conferred by the Statutes with regard to having an official seal for use in any territory outside the United Kingdom, and such powers shall be vested in the directors. Whenever in these Articles reference is made to the seal, the reference shall, when and so far as may be applicable, be deemed to include any such official seal as aforesaid.
  - (2) The seal shall not be affixed to any instrument, except by the general or special authority of a resolution of the directors, or of a Committee of the directors authorised in that behalf. The directors may from time to time make such regulations as they think fit (subject to the provisions of these Articles) determining the persons and the number of such persons who shall sign every instrument to which the seal is affixed. Until otherwise so determined, every such instrument shall be signed by a director and countersigned by the secretary or another director (and, in favour of any purchaser or person dealing bona fide with the Company, the signatures of such persons shall be conclusive evidence of the fact that the seal has been properly affixed).
  - (3) As regards any certificates for shares or debentures or other securities of the Company, the directors, or a Committee of the directors authorised for that purpose by the directors, may by resolution determine that (subject to such conditions as they think fit and subject to the provisions of the Statutes or any other applicable legal requirement) any such certificate may be issued without the seal being affixed thereto or without signatures or that facsimile signatures shall suffice.

- (4) The Company may exercise the powers conferred by the Statutes with regard to having a securities seal for sealing and evidencing securities, and such powers shall be vested in the directors.
- (5) Where the Act so permits, any instrument signed, with the authority of a resolution of the directors or a Committee of the directors, or by one director and the secretary or by two directors and expressed to be executed by the Company, shall have the same effect as if executed under the seal.

### **OVERSEAS BRANCH REGISTER**

- 105. The Company may also exercise the powers conferred by the Statutes with reference to keeping of an overseas branch register and the directors may, from time to time and at any time, make such provisions and regulations regarding the same as they may think fit.

### **DIVIDENDS**

- 106. 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.
- 107. 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.
- 108. 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.
- 109. With the authority of an ordinary resolution, and upon the recommendation of the directors, payment of any dividend may 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.
- 110. 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.

111. 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.
112. 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

113. 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

114. 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 any reserve account of the Company (including, without limitation, share premium account, capital redemption reserve, capital reserve or merger 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 article, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to members credited as fully paid;
    - (c) make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise as they determine in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable under this article in fractions; and
    - (d) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members concerned into an agreement with the Company providing for 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.
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## NOTICES

115. Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to these articles shall be in writing except that a notice calling a meeting of the directors need not be in writing.
116. The Company may give any notice to a member either personally or by sending it by prepaid airmail or first class post or telex or facsimile transmission 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.
117. 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.
118. 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.
119. Proof that:
- (a) an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted (by airmail or first class post, where available); or
  - (b) a telex or facsimile transmission setting out the terms of the notice was properly despatched

shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice shall be deemed to be given at the expiration of 24 hours after the envelope containing it was so posted or, in the case of telex or facsimile transmission, when despatched.

120. 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 these 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

121. 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**

122. Subject to the provisions of and to the extent permitted by the Statutes, every director or other officer (excluding an auditor) of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against any liability incurred by him in the actual or purported execution or discharge of his duties or the exercise or purported exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation to or in connection with his duties, powers or office, but:
- (a) this indemnity shall not apply to any liability to the extent that it is recovered from any other person; and
  - (b) the indemnity is subject to such officer taking all reasonable steps to effect such recovery, so that the indemnity shall not apply to the extent that an alternative right of recovery is capable of being enforced.
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