

**TDS Circuits Limited
(the "Company")**

Reg No: 1171921

Written Resolution

CHANGE OF NAME

3/3/99

THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We, the undersigned, being all the members for the time being entitled to receive notice of and attend and vote at general meetings of the Company, hereby approve pursuant to article 53 of the Company's articles of association the following resolution as a special resolution and agree that the said resolution, shall for all purposes be valid and effective as if the same had been approved by us at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held:

"FOR INFORMATION ONLY"

1. **THAT** the name of the Company be changed to **Viasystems Blackburn Limited**.
2. **THAT** the Articles of Association in the form produced to the meeting and initialled by the Chairman for the purposes of identification be and are hereby adopted as the Company's Articles of Association in substitution for and to the entire exclusion of the existing Articles of Association.

Dated: 16 February 1999

.....
Zincocelere S.p.A.

.....
Viasystems Tamworth Limited



CHANGE OF NAME 3/3/99

Company No. 1171921

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1989

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Of

VIASYSTEMS BLACKBURN LIMITED*

Incorporated 29 May 1974

Adopted by special resolution passed on 21 December 1998

* Changed from TDS Circuits Limited on 16 February 1999

WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES

Company No. 1171921

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1989

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

VIASYSTEMS BLACKBURN LIMITED*

Incorporated 29 May 1974

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PRELIMINARY

1 (A) In these articles:

"**Act**" means the Companies Act 1985 and "**Acts**" means the Companies Acts 1948 to 1989 including any statutory modification or re-enactment of that Act or those Acts for the time being in force;

"**articles**" means the articles of the Company;

"**clear days**" in relation to the period of notice means that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;

"**executed**" means any mode of execution;

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

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

"**seal**" means the common seal of the Company;

* Changed from TDS Circuits Limited on 16 February 1999

"**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; and

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

(B) Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in the articles bear the same meaning as in the Act, but excluding any statutory modification of the Act not in force when these articles become binding on the Company.

(C) Where an ordinary resolution of the Company is expressed to be required for any purpose, a special or extraordinary resolution is also effective for that purpose, and where an extraordinary resolution is expressed to be required for any purpose, a special resolution is also effective for that purpose.

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

PRIVATE COMPANY

3 The Company is a private company limited by shares and accordingly any invitation to the public to subscribe for any shares or debentures of the Company is prohibited.

SHARE CAPITAL

4 The authorised share capital of the Company at the date of adoption of these articles is £4,628,230.95 divided into 16,764,618 ordinary shares of 5p each, 1 ordinary "A" share of 5p and 3,790,000 7.5p cumulative convertible redeemable voting preferred shares 1992/5 of £1 each ("Convertible Preferred Shares"), having the rights and being subject to the restrictions hereafter set forth.

5 The ordinary "A" share of 5p shall confer the following rights:

(A) the holder thereof shall be entitled to receive notice of general meetings of the Company and to attend and vote, either in person or by proxy, at any such meeting on all matters; on a show of hands the holder, if (being an individual) present in person or (being a corporation) present by representative or proxy shall

have one vote, and on a poll the holder, if present in person or by representative or proxy, shall have 8,235,382 votes;

- (B) the holder thereof shall have the same entitlement to dividends as if the ordinary "A" share constituted and had always constituted 8,235,382 fully paid ordinary shares of 5p each, and for this purpose the ordinary "A" share shall be treated as if the amount paid up there on were and had always been 8,235,382 x 5p;
- (C) on a return of assets on liquidation or otherwise, the holder shall be entitled to receive the same amount as if the ordinary "A" share constituted and had always constituted 8,235,382 fully paid ordinary shares of 5p each, and for this purpose the reference in Article 6(B) to "ordinary shares" shall include the ordinary "A" share and the ordinary "A" share shall be treated as if the amount paid up thereon were 8,235,832 x 5p;

- 6 The holders of the Convertible Preferred Shares shall be entitled to and subject to the following, but no further or other, rights and restrictions:-

(A) *As regards meetings and votes*

Any profits lawfully available for distribution in respect of any financial year of the Company shall be applied in paying to the holders of the Convertible Preferred Shares a fixed cumulative dividend (payable in priority to any dividend on any other class of shares) at the rate of 7.5% per annum (exclusive of any associated tax credit available to holders of the Convertible Preferred Shares) on the nominal value of each Convertible Preferred Share.

Such preferential dividend (if any) shall be paid annually on 31 July in each year in respect of the year ending on the last day of February in each year ("the fixed dividend date") save that the first such payment shall be made on 31 July 1990 in respect of the period from the date of issue of the Convertible Preferred Shares to 31 July 1990 (inclusive).

Save as aforesaid, the holders of the Convertible Preferred Shares shall not be entitled to any further or other right of participation in the profits of the Company.

(B) *As regards capital*

On a return of assets on liquidation or otherwise, the assets of the Company available for distribution among the members shall be applied, first, in repaying to the holders of the Convertible Preferred Shares the amounts paid up on such

shares; secondly, in paying a sum equal to any arrears or accruals of the fixed dividend thereon, such arrears or accruals to be calculated down to the date of return of capital on the basis that such dividend is payable irrespective of whether it has been earned or declared or not and whether or not there shall have been profits available for the payment thereof and on the assumption that for the purpose of arriving at the amount of advance corporation tax payable by the Company in respect thereof, such arrears or accruals were paid at the date of the return of capital; thirdly, in repaying to the holders of the ordinary shares, the amounts paid up thereon and any residue shall be divided amongst the holders of the ordinary shares, in proportion to the amounts paid up thereon respectively.

(C) *As regards conversion*

- (a) A holder of fully paid Convertible Preferred Shares shall be entitled to any of the years 1992 to 1995 (both inclusive) to convert the whole or any part (provided, however that the number converted shall be a whole multiple of three and that if notice of conversion is given in respect of part only of a holding of Convertible Preferred Shares so that there would remain following the conversion, four or fewer such shares in that holding all the shares in the holding shall be converted. notwithstanding the figure inserted in the notice of conversion) of the holding of such shares into fully paid ordinary shares at the rate (subject to adjustment as provided in subparagraph (i) below) of 100 pence nominal of ordinary share capital for every 300 pence nominal of Convertible Preferred Share capital held by him ("the Conversion Rate").
- (b) The right to convert shall be exercisable at any time in any of the years 1992 to 1995 (both inclusive) by completing the notice of conversion endorsed on the certificate relating to the Convertible Preferred Shares to be converted and delivering the same, together with such other evidence (if any) as the directors may reasonably require to prove the title of the person exercising the right, to the office at any time during the period of 30 days immediately preceding the date from which conversion is to take effect ("the conversion date"); provided that if any conversion date would otherwise fall on a Saturday, Sunday or a day which is a public holiday in England, such conversion date shall be the date of the next day which is not of such description. Notice of conversion once given may not be withdrawn without the consent in writing of the Company. The Company shall give to the holders of the Convertible Preferred Shares notice in

writing not less than four nor more than eight weeks prior to 1 January 1992, reminding or, as the case may be, informing them of the commencement of their right to convert. Such notice shall give the name and address of the registrar of the Company.

- (c) Following the due delivery to the Company of a notice of conversion duly completed and signed in respect of the Convertible Preferred Shares to be converted, all as provided in (b) above and subject to such conversion notice being valid in all respects, conversion of any Convertible Preferred Shares as are due to be converted ("the Relevant Shares") shall be effected in such manner as may be authorised by law and as the directors shall (including in accordance with the following provisions of these articles) from time to time determine for effecting the exercise of the conversion rights attaching to the Relevant shares.
- (d) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the conversion of the Relevant Shares (or any of them) may be effected by the redemption thereof at 100 pence per share on any conversion date. In the case of a conversion effected by means of the redemption of the Relevant Shares, the directors may effect redemption of the Relevant Shares out of profits of the Company which would otherwise be available for dividends, out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the purpose of such redemption or in any other manner for the time being permitted by law. In the case of a redemption out of such profits, the director shall apply the redemption monies in the name of the holder of the Relevant Shares in subscribing for the appropriate nominal amount of fully paid ordinary share capital at such premium (if any) as shall represent the amount by which the redemption monies exceed the nominal amount of the ordinary share capital to be subscribed. In the case of redemptions out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares, the directors may arrange for the issue of the appropriate nominal amount of the ordinary share capital to some person selected by the directors on such terms that such person will:
 - (i) subscribe for such ordinary share capital at par or at such premium as shall be necessary to provide the redemption monies for redemption at the price of 100 pence per share of the Relevant Shares; and

- (ii) renounce the allotment of such ordinary share capital in favour of the holder of the Relevant Shares against repayment to such subscriber by the Company for the redemption monies in respect of the Relevant Shares to be redeemed.
- (e) Any allotment of ordinary share capital pursuant to sub-paragraph (c) and (d) above shall be made within 14 days after the relevant conversion date.
- (f) Each ordinary share arising on conversion shall have the same rights and privileges as the other ordinary shares in the capital of the Company save only as herein specifically provided.
- (g) The preferential dividend on any Convertible Preferred Shares converted (whatever the manner of conversion) shall cease to accrue with effect from the relevant conversion date.
- (h) Ordinary shares deriving from Convertible Preferred Shares in consequence of any conversion shall rank for all dividends and (unless any adjustment shall be made under sub-paragraph (i) or (j) in respect thereof) other distributions declared, paid or made upon the ordinary share capital of the Company in respect of the financial year of the Company current at such conversion date (but not in respect of any earlier financial year) and in all other respects shall rank *pari passu* and form one class with the ordinary shares of the Company in issue and fully paid at the relevant conversion date.
- (i) If the Company shall make any issue by way of capitalization of profits or reserves (including any share premium account and capital redemption reserve fund) to members on the register on a date on which there remain outstanding any Convertible Preferred Shares capable of being converted into ordinary share capital, such issue shall be made to the holders of the ordinary shares and shall be in the form of fully paid ordinary shares and the nominal amount of the ordinary share capital to be issued on any subsequent conversion of Convertible Preferred Shares shall be increased pro rata. Notice of such capitalization issue setting forth the rate of conversion applicable as a result of such issue shall be sent within 28 days of such issue to the holders of Convertible Preferred Shares then outstanding.

- (j) So long as the Convertible Preferred Shares remain capable of being converted into ordinary share capital, then:
- (i) if the Company makes any offer of ordinary shares by way of rights to holders of its ordinary shares, the Company shall make a like offer at the same time as such offer to each holder of the Convertible Preferred Shares as if the conversion rights had been exercisable and exercised in full and as if the conversion date for such conversion had been immediately prior to the record date for such offer;
 - (ii) if any offer or invitation (not being an offer falling within subparagraph (i) above or (iv) below) is made or extended to the holders of the ordinary shares, the Company shall, so far as it is able, to procure that a like offer or invitation is made or extended at the same time to each holder of the Convertible Preferred Shares as if his conversion rights had been exercisable and exercised in full, and as if the conversion date for such conversion had been immediately prior to the record date for such offer or invitation at the Conversion Rate then applicable;
 - (iii) if the Company is placed in liquidation, the Company shall forthwith give notice thereof in writing to all holders of Convertible Preferred Shares and each holder of Convertible Preferred Shares shall in respect of all or any of his Convertible Preferred Shares be entitled within 6 weeks after the date of the resolution for winding up the Company or (as the case may be) after the date of the order of the Court for such winding up, by notice in writing to the Company to elect to be treated as if his conversion rights had been exercisable and had been exercised prior to the commencement of such winding up and if the conversion date for such conversion had been immediately prior to such commencement and in that event, he shall be entitled to be paid in satisfaction of the amount due in respect of such of his Convertible Preferred Shares as are to be treated as if converted a sum equal to the amount to which he would have become entitled in such liquidation if he had been the holder of the ordinary shares to which he would have become entitled by virtue of such conversion and he shall not be entitled to be paid any arrears, deficiency or accrual of the fixed dividend on such

Convertible Preferred Shares, whether or not such dividend has been earned or has become due and payable. At the expiration of the period of the said 6 weeks, any outstanding Convertible Preferred Shares shall cease to be capable of conversion;

- (iv) if an offer is made to the holders of ordinary shares (or all such shareholders other than the offeror and/or any company controlled by the offeror and/or any persons acting in concert with the offeror) to acquire the whole or any part of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company or if any person proposes a scheme with regard to such an acquisition, and the Company becomes aware that the right to cast more than 50% of the votes which may ordinarily be cast on a poll at a general meeting of the Company has or will become vested in the offeror and/or such companies or persons aforesaid, the Company shall give written notice thereof to all holders of Convertible Preferred Shares within 14 days of it becoming so aware and each such holder shall be entitled within the period of 6 weeks from the date of such notice to convert some or all of his Convertible Preferred Shares into fully paid ordinary share capital on the basis set out above in this sub-paragraph except that the conversion date in respect of any particular Convertible Preferred Shares shall be on the day on which the Company shall have received a duly completed conversion notice. The fixed preferential dividend on Convertible Preferred Shares so converted shall accrue up to the latest date for payment of the fixed dividend preceding such conversion date but shall cease to accrue thereafter.
- (k) If any fractions of ordinary shares shall arise on conversion of Convertible Preferred Shares, the shares representing fractions will (if arrangements can be so made) be sold at the best price reasonably obtainable and the net proceeds of sale will be distributed pro rata among the persons entitled thereto unless such proceeds amount to less than £2 in respect of any one holding in which case they will not be so distributed but will be retained for the benefit of the Company. For the purpose of implementing the provisions of this sub-paragraph (k), the directors may appoint some person to execute transfers or renunciations on behalf of persons entitled to any such fractions and generally may

make all arrangements which appear to the directors necessary or appropriate for the settlement and disposal of fractional entitlements.

- (I) The Company shall issue certificates in respect of any ordinary shares deriving from Convertible Preferred Shares in consequence of any conversion together with a new certificate for any unconverted Convertible Preferred Shares comprised in the certificate or certificates surrendered within 28 days of the relevant conversion date.

(D) *As regards purchase and redemption*

- (a) Subject to the provisions of the Acts, the Company may at any time purchase Convertible Preferred Shares (a) in the market, or (b) by tender available alike to all holders of Convertible Preferred Shares, or (c) by private treaty.
- (b) If any Convertible Preferred Shares shall not prior to 1 January 1996 have been converted as provided in the forgoing provisions of this article, then such shares may at any time thereafter be redeemed at par value at the option of the holder of such shares or of the Company and an amount equal to any arrears or accruals of fixed preferential dividend thereon calculated up to and including the date fixed for redemption shall be payable by the Company on such redemption irrespective of whether or not such dividend has been declared or earned.
- (c) The Company shall give to the holders of any Convertible Preferred Shares to be redeemed not less than 14 days prior written notice of the date fixed for redemption. Any such notice shall specify the place at which the certificates for such shares are to be presented for redemption and upon such date each of the holders of the shares concerned shall be bound to deliver to the Company at such place the certificates for those shares in order that the same may be cancelled and upon such delivery the Company shall pay to each holder the amount due in respect of such redemption together with an amount equal to any arrears or accruals of fixed preferential dividend in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph (D).
- (d) At any time fixed the redemption of any of the Convertible Preferred Shares the dividend thereon shall cease to accrue on such shares unless upon the presentation of the certificate relating thereto and a receipt for the

redemption monies duly signed and authenticated in such manner as the directors may reasonably require, payment of the redemption monies is refused.

- (e) The share capital available for issue in consequence of any redemption pursuant to this article shall become ordinary shares each of like nominal amount as any ordinary shares then forming part of the issued share capital of the Company (and any necessary sub-division or consolidation is hereby resolved upon) and the directors shall have the power to issue ordinary shares of such nominal amount in anticipation of such redemption to the extent permitted by the Acts.

(E) Restrictions

So long as any Convertible Preferred Shares remain capable of being converted into ordinary share capital, the following provisions shall apply unless the Company shall have obtained the consent in writing of the holders of the Convertible Preferred Shares in accordance with the provisions of these articles:

(a) The Company shall not:

- (i) distribute to its members capital profits (whether realised or not) or capital reserves or profits or reserves arising after 28 February 1989 from a distribution of capital profits (whether realised or not) or capital reserves by a subsidiary except by means of a capitalization issue permitted under sub-paragraph (E)(a)(ii) below; for this purpose insofar as the relevant audited accounts do not distinguish between capital and revenue profits or reserves, the Company shall be entitled to rely upon a written estimate by the auditors of the Company for the time being as to the extent to which any part of any profit or reserve should be regarded as capital; or
- (ii) capitalise profits or reserves other than by way of a capitalization issue made only to the holders of its ordinary share capital in the form of fully paid ordinary share capital and if there shall be outstanding pursuant to sub-paragraph E(b) below any equity share capital of a class other than the ordinary share capital, to holders of share capital of that class in the form of fully paid equity share capital of that class or of fully paid ordinary share capital; or

- (iii) make any offer or invitation to the holders of ordinary share capital or allot any shares in pursuance of the capitalisation issue during any period of 30 days immediately preceding a conversion date or by reference to a record date occurring during any such period or following a conversion date by reference to a record date prior to any such period.
- (b) The Company shall not permit any equity share capital (as defined in the Acts) to be in issue which is not in all respects uniform with a class of shares of the Company in issue or authorised to be issued on the date of adoption of this article, save:
 - (i) as to the date from which such capital shall rank for dividends; or
 - (ii) for equity share capital issued in connection with or pursuant to any employees' share scheme (as defined in the Acts); or
 - (iii) for equity share capital which has attached thereto rights as to dividend, capital and voting which in no respect are more favourable than those attached to a class of shares in the Company in issue or authorised to be issued on the date of adoption of this article.
- (c) No resolution shall be passed for reducing the share capital of the Company (without its replacement by similar issued share capital of the Company) or any uncalled liability thereon or the amount, if any, for the time being standing to the credit of any share premium account or capital redemption reserve in any manner for which the confirmation of the Court would be required pursuant to the Acts unless the reduction does not involve either:
 - (i) the diminution of liability in respect of unpaid share capital; or
 - (ii) the payment to any shareholder of any paid up share capital or amounts standing to the credit of share premium account or capital redemption reserve.
- (d) The Company shall not do any act or thing resulting in an adjustment of the Conversion Rate if in consequence such rate will involve the issue or ordinary share capital at a discount.

- (e) The Company shall not without the consent of the holders of the convertible preferred shares given in the manner prescribed in these articles change its accounting reference date.

(F) *As regards meetings and votes*

The holders of the Convertible Preferred Shares shall be entitled to receive notice of general meetings of the Company and shall be entitled to attend and vote, either in person or by proxy, at any such meeting on all matters. Each such holder who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by representative or proxy shall have one vote and on a poll every such holder who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Convertible Preferred Share of which he is the holder.

(G) *Issue of further Preferred Shares*

No further shares ranking as regards participation in the profits or assets of the Company *pari passu* with or in priority to the Convertible Preferred Shares shall be created or issued without the consent of the holders of the Convertible Preferred Shares given in the manner prescribed in these articles.

- 7 (A) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors have general and unconditional authority to allot (with or without conferring rights of renunciation), grant options over, offer or otherwise deal with or dispose of any unissued shares of the Company (whether forming part of the original or any increased share capital) to such persons, at such times and on such terms and conditions as the directors may decide but no share may be issued at a discount.
- (B) The directors have general and unconditional authority, pursuant to section 80 of the Act, to exercise all powers of the Company to allot relevant securities for a period expiring on the fifth anniversary of the date of adoption of this article unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting.
- (C) The maximum amount of relevant securities which may be allotted pursuant to the authority conferred by paragraph (B) is the amount of the authorised but unissued share capital of the Company at the date of adoption of this article.
- (D) By the authority conferred by paragraph (B), the directors may before the authority expires make an offer or agreement which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after it expires and may allot relevant securities in pursuance of that offer or agreement.

- 8 The pre-emption provisions of section 89(1) of the Act and the provisions of sub-sections (1) to (6) inclusive of section 90 of the Act do not apply to an allotment of the Company's equity securities.
- 9 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.
- 10 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.
- 11 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-paid or partly-paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other.
- 12 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 of that share in the holder.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

- 13 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 for a share to one joint holder shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them.
- 14 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

- 15 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.
- 16 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.
- 17 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 or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the sale.
- 18 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

- 19 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 in 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.
- 20 A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed.

- 21 The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of the share.
- 22 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.
- 23 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 when due all the provisions of the articles shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call.
- 24 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.
- 25 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.
- 26 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.
- 27 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 a 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.
- 28 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.

- 29 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

- 30 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.
- 31 The directors may, in their absolute discretion and without giving any reason, refuse to register the transfer of a share to any person, whether or not it is a fully-paid share or a share on which the Company has a lien.
- 32 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.
- 33 The registration of transfers of shares or of any class of shares may be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding 30 days in any year) as the directors may determine.
- 34 No fee shall be charged for the registration of any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.
- 35 The Company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the directors refuse to register shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

- 36 If a member dies the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, and his personal representatives where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest; but nothing in the articles shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him.
- 37 A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member 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.
- 38 A person becoming entitled to a share by reason 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

- 39 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.

- 40 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.
- 41 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

- 42 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

- 43 All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.
- 44 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 28 days 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 may call a general meeting.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

- 45 An annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution or an elective resolution shall be called by at least 21 clear days' notice. All other extraordinary general meetings shall be called by at least 14 clear days' notice but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed:

- (A) in the case of the annual general meeting or a meeting called for the passing of an elective resolution, by all the members entitled to attend and vote at that 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 (i) a majority together holding not less than such percentage in nominal value of the shares giving that right as has been determined by elective resolution of the members in accordance with the Act, or (ii) if no such elective resolution is in force, a majority together holding not less than 95 per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right.
- 46 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.
- 47 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 the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member and to the directors and auditors.
- 48 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

- 49 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.
- 50 If such a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place or to such day and at such time and place as the directors may determine.
- 51 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) is present within 15 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.

- 52 If no director is willing to act as chairman, or if no director is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chairman.
- 53 A director shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company.
- 54 The chairman may, with the consent of any 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 any 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 14 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.
- 55 A resolution put to the vote of the 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 any member present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote.
- 56 Unless a poll is duly demanded a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.
- 57 The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.
- 58 A poll shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a place and time for declaring the result of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

- 59 In the case of equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.
- 60 A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either forthwith or at such time and place as the chairman directs not being more than 30 days after the poll is demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.
- 61 No notice need be given of a poll not taken forthwith if the time and place at which it is 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 time at which the poll is to be taken.
- 62 A resolution in writing executed by or on behalf of each member who would have been entitled to vote upon it if it had been proposed at a general meeting at which he was present shall be as effectual as if it had been passed at a general meeting duly convened and held and may consist of several instruments in the like form each executed by or on behalf of one or more members. If a resolution in writing is described as a special resolution or as an extraordinary resolution, it has effect accordingly.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

- 63 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.
- 64 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.
- 65 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.

- 66 No member shall, unless the directors otherwise determine, be entitled to vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all moneys presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.
- 67 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.
- 68 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. Deposit of an instrument of proxy does not preclude a member from attending and voting at the meeting or at any adjournment of it.
- 69 An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the appointor.
- 70 The instrument appointing a proxy and any authority under which it is executed or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the directors may:
- (A) be left at or sent by post or by facsimile transmission to the office or 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 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
 - (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 at any time 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.

- 71 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

- 72 Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the number of directors (other than alternate directors) is not subject to a maximum and the minimum number is one.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

- 73 Any director (other than an alternate director) may appoint any person willing to act, whether or not he is a director of the Company and without the approval of the directors, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him.
- 74 An alternate director shall, whether or not he is absent from the United Kingdom, 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.
- 75 An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director if his appointor ceases to be a director.
- 76 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. Any such notice may be left at or sent by post or facsimile transmission to the office or such other place as may be designated for the purpose by the directors.

- 77 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

- 78 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the memorandum and 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 article 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.
- 79 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

- 80 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 its own powers and may be revoked or altered. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by the provisions of the articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying. Where a provision of the articles refers to the exercise of a power, authority or discretion by the directors and that power, authority or discretion has been delegated by the directors to a committee, the provision shall be construed as permitting the exercise of the power, authority or discretion by the committee.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

- 81 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.
- 82 The directors may appoint any 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.

- 83** No person is incapable of being appointed a director by reason of his having reached the age of 70 or another age. No special notice is required in connection with the appointment or the approval of the appointment of such person. No director is required to vacate his office at any time because he has reached the age of 70 or another age and section 293 of the Act does not apply to the Company.
- 84** The holder or holders of more than half in nominal value of the shares giving the right to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company may remove a director from office and appoint a person to be a director, but only if the appointment does not cause the number of directors to exceed a number fixed by or in accordance with the articles as the maximum number of directors. The removal or appointment is effected by notice to the Company signed by or on behalf of the holder or holders. The notice may consist of several documents in similar form each signed by or on behalf of one or more holders and shall be left at or sent by post or facsimile transmission to the office or such other place designated by the directors for the purpose. The removal or appointment takes effect immediately on deposit of the notice in accordance with the articles or on such later date (if any) specified in the notice.

DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

- 85** 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 becomes, in the opinion of all his co-directors, incapable by reason of mental disorder of discharging his duties as director; 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 his alternate director (if any) shall not during such period have attended any such meetings instead of him, and the directors resolve that his office be vacated; or

(F) he is removed from office by notice addressed to him at his last-known address and signed by all his co-directors; or

(G) he is removed from office by notice given under article 82.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

86 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.

87 A director who, at the request of the directors, goes or resides abroad, makes a special journey or performs a special service on behalf of the Company may be paid such reasonable additional remuneration (whether by way of salary, percentage of profits or otherwise) and expenses as the directors may decide.

DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

88 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

89 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors may appoint one or more of their body 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 determine 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.

90 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) with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested;

- (B) 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.

91 For the purposes of article 90:

- (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

- 92 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

- 93 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. Every director shall receive notice of a meeting, whether or not he is absent from the United Kingdom. A director may waive the requirement that notice be given to him of a board meeting, either prospectively or retrospectively. 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.

- 94 A director or his alternate director may participate in a meeting of directors or a committee of directors through the medium of conference telephone or similar form of communication equipment if all persons participating in the meeting are able to hear and speak to each other throughout the meeting. A person participating in this way is deemed to be present in person at the meeting and is counted in a quorum and entitled to vote. Subject to the Act, all business transacted in this way by the directors or a committee of directors is for the purposes of the articles deemed to be validly and effectively transacted at a meeting of the directors or of a committee of directors although fewer than two directors or alternate directors are physically present at the same place. The meeting is deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting then is.
- 95 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.
- 96 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.
- 97 All acts done by a meeting of directors, or of a committee of directors, or by any 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.
- 98 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 has 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.

99 If and for so long as there is a sole director of the Company:

- (A) he may exercise all the powers conferred on the directors by the articles by any means permitted by the articles or the Act;
- (B) for the purpose of article 93 the quorum for the transaction of business is one; and
- (C) all other provisions of the articles apply with any necessary modification (unless the provision expressly provides otherwise).

100 Without prejudice to the obligation of a director to disclose his interest in accordance with section 317 of the Act, a director may vote at any 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. The director shall be counted in the quorum present at a meeting when any such resolution is under consideration and if he votes his vote shall be counted.

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 think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by the directors.

MINUTES

102 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 of 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

103 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 every such instrument shall be signed by a director and by the secretary or by a second director.

DIVIDENDS

- 104** 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.
- 105** 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.
- 106** 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 amount 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.
- 107** The directors may deduct from a dividend or other amounts payable to a person in respect of a share any amounts due from him to the Company on account of a call or otherwise in relation to a share.
- 108** 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 such 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.

- 109 Any dividend or other moneys payable on or 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.
- 110 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.
- 111 Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for 12 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

- 112 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

- 113 The directors may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company:
- (A) subject as provided in this article, 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 such 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) resolve that any shares so allotted to any member in respect of a holding by him of any partly-paid shares rank for dividend, so long as such shares remain partly paid, only to the extent that such partly-paid shares rank for dividend;
- (D) 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
- (E) 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 may be entitled upon such capitalisation, any agreement made under such authority being binding on all such members.

NOTICES

- 114 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.
- 115 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. Any member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom shall be entitled to have notices given to him at that address.
- 116 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.
- 117 Every person who becomes entitled to any 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 given to the person from whom he derives his title.
- 118 A notice sent to a member (or other person entitled to receive notices under the articles) by post to an address within the United Kingdom is deemed to be given:

(A) 24 hours after posting, if pre-paid as first class, or

(B) 48 hours after posting, if pre-paid as second class.

A notice sent to a member (or other person entitled to receive notice under the articles) by post to an address outside the United Kingdom is deemed to be given 72 hours after posting, if pre-paid as airmail. Proof that an envelope containing the notice was properly addressed, pre-paid and posted is conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice not sent by post but left at a member's registered address is deemed to have been given on the day it was left.

- 119 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, 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

- 120 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

- 121 Subject to the provisions of the Act, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which he may otherwise be entitled, each person who is a director, alternate director or secretary of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all costs, charges, losses and liabilities incurred by him in the proper execution of his duties or the proper exercise of his powers, authorities and discretions including, without limitation, a liability incurred:

- (A) defending proceedings (whether civil or criminal) in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted, or which are otherwise disposed of without a finding or admission of material breach of duty on his part, or
- (B) 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.

122 The directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of a person who is or was:

- (A) a director, alternate director, secretary or auditor of the Company or of a company which is or was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company or in which the Company has or had an interest (whether direct or indirect); or
- (B) trustee of a retirement benefits scheme or other trust in which a person referred to in the preceding paragraph is or has been interested,

indemnifying him against liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust or other liability which may lawfully be insured against by the Company.

SOLE MEMBER

123 If and for so long as the Company has only one member:

- (A) in relation to a general meeting, the sole member or a proxy for that member or (if the member is a corporation) a duly authorised representative of that member is a quorum and article 49 is modified accordingly;
- (B) a proxy for the sole member may vote on a show of hands and article 63 is modified accordingly;
- (C) the sole member may agree that any general meeting, other than a meeting called for the passing of an elective resolution, be called by shorter notice than that provided for by the articles; and
- (D) all other provisions of the articles apply with any necessary modification (unless the provision expressly provides otherwise).