

SATURDAY



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21/02/2009

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Company number: 5998024

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

WRITTEN RESOLUTION

of

VIVERGO FUELS LIMITED (the 'Company')

Circulated on 2008/2009 (the "Circulation Date")

Pursuant to Chapter 2 of Part 13 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "2006 Act"), the members of the Company propose that the following resolutions are passed as special resolutions:

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

1. That the Company confirms and ratifies the version of the Articles of Association which is attached to this resolution as being the version that was adopted by the Company by written resolution passed on 14 September 2007.
2. That the attached copy of the Memorandum of Association, which incorporates notes as regards the Company's name change and share capital increase, be filed with Companies House.

AGREEMENT

Please read the notes at the end of this document before signifying your agreement to these resolutions.

The undersigned, being the members entitled to vote on the above resolutions on the Circulation Date, hereby irrevocably agree to the resolutions as indicated above:

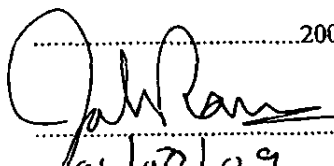
Signed by
For and on behalf of
BP Biofuels UK Limited
Date

.....
.....2008/2009

Signed by
For and on behalf of
ABF Investments plc
Date

.....
.....2008/2009

Signed by
For and on behalf of
Du Pont (UK) Limited
Date


.....
01/02/09
.....2008/2009

NOTES

1. If you agree with the resolutions, please sign and date this document and return it to the Company using one of the following methods:

By Hand: delivering the signed copy to Andrea Thomas, BP Group Secretariat, Chertsey Road, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex, TW16 7BP.

Post: returning the signed copy by post to Andrea Thomas, BP Group Secretariat, Chertsey Road, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex, TW16 7BP.

Fax: faxing the signed copy to +44 1932 774 242 marked "For the attention of Andrea Thomas"

E-mail: by attaching a scanned copy of the signed document to an e-mail and sending it to Andrea Thomas <mailto:andrea.thomas@uk.bp.com>. Please enter "Vivergo Fuels Limited - Written resolution" in the e-mail subject box.

If you do not agree with the resolutions, you do not need to do anything: you will not be deemed to agree if you fail to reply.

2. Please note that once you have indicated your agreement to the resolutions, you may not revoke your agreement.

3. If you have not agreed to the resolutions within 28 days after the Circulation Date, then the resolutions will lapse if the requisite majority has not agreed to them. If you agree to the resolutions, please ensure that your agreement reaches us before or during this date.

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For and on behalf of
BP Biofuels UK Limited
Date


18/12/20082008/2009

Signed by
For and on behalf of
ABF Investments plc
Date

.....
.....2008/2009

Signed by
For and on behalf of
Du Pont (UK) Limited
Date

.....
.....2008/2009

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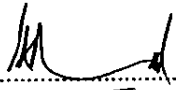
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Signed by
For and on behalf of
BP Biofuels UK Limited
Date

.....
.....2008/2009

Signed by
For and on behalf of
ABF Investments plc
Date

.....

.....
5 JANUARY 2008/2009

Signed by
For and on behalf of
Du Pont (UK) Limited
Date

.....
.....2008/2009

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No. 5998024

COMPANIES ACTS 1985 AND 1989

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM

- AND -

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

- OF -

VIVERGO FUELS LIMITED

(Incorporated 14 November 2006)

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 AND 1989

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

of

VIVERGO FUELS LIMITED (See Note 1)

1. The Company's name is **VIVERGO FUELS LIMITED** (See Note 1)
2. The Company's registered office is to be situated in England and Wales
3. The Company's objects are:
 - (A)
 - (i) To carry on business as manufacturers, builders and suppliers of and dealers in goods of all kinds, and as mechanical, general, electrical, marine, radio, electronic, aeronautical, chemical, petroleum, gas civil and constructional engineers, and manufacturers, importers and exporters of, dealers in machinery, plant and equipment of all descriptions and component parts thereof, forgings, castings, tools, implements, apparatus, and all other articles and things.
 - (ii) To act as an investment holding company and to co-ordinate the business of any companies in which the Company is for the time being interested, and to acquire (whether by original subscription, tender, purchase exchange or otherwise) the whole of or any part of the stock, shares, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, and other securities issued or guaranteed by a body corporate constituted or carrying on business in any part of the world or by any government, sovereign ruler, commissioners, public body or authority and to hold the same as investments, and to sell, exchange, carry and dispose of the same.
 - (iii) To carry on the businesses in any part of the world as importers, exporters, buyers, sellers, distributors and dealers and to win, process and work produce of all kinds.
 - (B) To carry on the following businesses, namely, contractors, garage proprietors, filling station proprietors, owners and charterers of road vehicles, aircraft and ships and boats of every description, lightermen and carriers of goods and passengers by road, rail, water or air, forwarding, transport and commission agents, customs agents, stevedores, wharfingers, cargo, superintendents, packers, warehouse storekeepers, cold store keepers, hotel proprietors, caterers,

publicans, consultants, advisers, financiers, bankers, advertising agents, insurance brokers, travel agents, ticket agents and agency business of all kinds and generally to provide entertainment for and render services of all kinds to others and to carry on any other trade or business which can in the opinion of the directors be advantageously carried on by the Company in connection with or ancillary to any of the business of the Company.

- (C) To buy, sell, manufacture, repair, alter, improve, manipulate, prepare for market, let or hire, and generally deal in all kinds of plant, machinery, apparatus, tools, utensils, materials, produce, substances, articles and things for the purpose of any of the businesses specified in clause 3, or which may be required by persons having, or about to have, dealings with the Company.
- (D) To build, construct, maintain, alter, enlarge, pull down, remove, replace any buildings, shops, factories, offices, works, machinery and engines, and to work, manage and control these things.
- (E) To enter into contracts, agreements and arrangements with any person for the carrying out by that person on behalf of the Company of any object for which the Company is formed.
- (F) To acquire, undertake and carry on the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person carrying on any business which may in the opinion of the directors be capable of being conveniently carried on, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or make profitable any of the Company's property or rights, or any property suitable for the purpose of the Company.
- (G) To enter into any arrangement with a government or authority, whether national, international, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may in the opinion of the directors be conducive to any object of the Company, and to obtain from that government or authority any right, privilege or concession which in the opinion of the directors is desirable, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with that arrangement, right, privilege or concession.
- (H) To apply for, purchase and by other means acquire, protect, prolong and renew any kind of patent, patent right, brevet d'invention, license, secret process, invention, trade mark, service mark, copyright, registered design, protection, concession and right of the same or similar effect or nature, and to use, turn to account, manufacture under and grant licenses and privileges in respect of those things, and to spend money in experimenting with, testing, researching, improving and seeking to improve any of those things.
- (I) To acquire an interest in, amalgamate with and enter into partnership or any arrangement for the sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint venture, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, or with any employees of the Company. To lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, and otherwise assist that person or those employees, and to take and otherwise acquire an interest in that person's shares or other securities and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, and otherwise deal with those shares or other securities.
- (J) To lend money to, subsidise and assist any person, to act as agents for the collection, receipt and payment of money and generally to act

as agents and brokers for and perform services for any person, and to undertake and perform sub-contracts.

- (K) To enter into any guarantee or contract of indemnity or suretyship, and to provide security, including, without limitation, the guarantee and provision of security for the performance of the obligations of and the payment of any money (including, without limitation, capital, principal, premiums, dividends, interest, commissions, charges, discount and any related costs or expenses whether on shares or other securities) by any person including, without limitation, any body corporate which is for the time being the Company's holding company, the Company's subsidiary, a subsidiary of the Company's holding company or any person which is for the time being a member or otherwise has an interest in the Company or is associated with the Company in any business of venture, with or without the Company receiving any consideration of advantage (whether direct or indirect), and whether by personal covenant or mortgage, charge or lien over all or part of the Company's undertaking, property, assets or uncalled capital (present and future) or by any other means. For the purpose of paragraph (K) "guarantee" includes any obligation, however described, to pay, satisfy, pay, provide funds for the payment or satisfaction of (including, without limitation, by advance of money, purchase of or subscription for shares or other securities and purchase of assets or services), indemnify against the consequences of default in the payment of, or otherwise be responsible for, any indebtedness of any other person.
- (L) To promote, finance, and assist any person for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property, rights and undertaking or assuming the liabilities of the Company, and for any other purpose which may in the opinion of the directors directly or indirectly benefit the Company, and in that connection to place, guarantee the placing of, underwrite, subscribe for, and otherwise acquire all or any part of the shares or other securities of a body corporate.
- (M) To pay out of the funds of the Company all or any expenses which the Company may lawfully pay of incidental to the formation, registration, promotion and advertising of and raising money for the Company and the issue of its shares or other securities, including, without limitation, those incurred in connection with the advertising and offering of its shares or other securities for sale of subscription, brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for and taking, placing, underwriting or procuring the underwriting of its shares of other securities.
- (N) To remunerate any person for services rendered or to be rendered to the Company, including, without limitation, by cash payment or by the allotment of shares or other securities of the Company, credited as paid up in full or part.
- (O) To purchase, take on lease, exchange, hire and otherwise acquire any real or personal property and any right or privilege over or in respect of it.
- (P) To receive money on deposit on any terms the directors think fit.
- (Q) To invest and deal with the Company's money and funds in any way the directors think fit.
- (R) To lend money and give credit with or without security.

- (S) To borrow, raise and secure the payment of money in any way the directors think fit, including, without limitation, by the issue of debentures and other securities, perpetual or otherwise, charged on all or any of the Company's property (present or future) or its uncalled capital, and to purchase, redeem and pay off those securities.
- (T) To remunerate any person for services rendered or to be rendered in placing, assisting and guaranteeing the placing and procuring the underwriting of any share or other security of the Company or of any person in which the Company may be interested or proposes to be interested, or in connection with the conduct of the business of the Company, including, without limitation, by cash payment or by the allotment of shares or other securities of the Company, credited as paid up in full or in part.
- (U) To acquire, hold, dispose of, subscribe for, issue, underwrite, place, manage assets belonging to others which include, advise on, enter into contracts or transactions in relation to or involving and in any other way deal with or arrange dealings with or perform any service or function in relation to (as applicable): shares, stocks, debentures, loans, bonds, certificates of deposit and other instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness, government, public or other securities, warrants, certificates representing securities or other obligations, units in collective investment schemes, options, futures, spot or forward contracts, contracts for differences or other investments or obligations, currencies, interest rates, precious metals or other commodities, any index (whether related in any way to any of the foregoing or otherwise), any right to, any right conferred by or any interest or any obligation in relation to any of the foregoing and any financial instrument or product deriving from or in any other way relating to any of the foregoing or of any nature whatsoever, and any transaction which may seem to be convenient for hedging the risks associated with any of the foregoing.
- (V) To co-ordinate, finance and manage the business and operation of any person in which the Company has an interest.
- (W) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments.
- (X) To sell, lease, exchange, let on hire and dispose of any real or personal property and the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company, for such consideration as the directors think fit, including, without limitation, for shares, debentures or other securities, whether fully or partly paid up, of any person, whether or not having objects (altogether or in part) similar to those of the Company. To hold any shares, debentures and other securities so acquired, and to improve, manage, develop, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, grant options over, turn to account and otherwise deal with all or part of the property and rights of the Company.
- (Y) To adopt any means of publicising and making known the business, services and products of the Company as the directors think fit, including, without limitation, advertisement, publication and distribution of notices, circulars, books and periodicals, purchase and exhibition of works of art and interest and granting and making of prizes, rewards and donations.
- (Z) To support, subscribe to and contribute to any charitable or public object and any institution, society and club which may be for the

benefit of the Company or persons who are or were directors, officers or employees of the Company, its predecessor in business, any subsidiary of the Company or any person allied to or associated with the Company, or which may be connected with any town or place where the Company carries on business. To subsidise and assist any association of employers or employees and any trade association. To grant pensions, gratuities, annuities and charitable aid and to provide advantages, facilities and services to any person (including any director or former director) who may have been employed by or provided services to the Company, its predecessor in business, any subsidiary of the Company or any person allied to or associated with the Company and to the spouses, children, dependents and relatives of those persons and to make advance provision for the payment of those pensions, gratuities and annuities by establishing or acceding to any trust, scheme or arrangement (whether or not capable of approval by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue under any relevant legislation) the directors think fit, to appoint trustees and to act as trustee of any trust, scheme or arrangement, and to make payments towards insurance for the benefit of those persons and their spouses, children, dependents and relatives.

- (AA) To establish and contribute to any scheme for the purchase or subscription by trustees of shares or other securities of the Company to be held for the benefit of the employees of the Company, any subsidiary of the Company or any person allied to or associated with the Company, to lend money to those employees or to trustees on their behalf to enable them to purchase or subscribe for shares or other securities of the Company and to formulate and carry into effect any scheme for sharing the profits of the Company with the employees.
- (BB) To apply for, promote and obtain any Act of Parliament and any order or licence of any government department or authority (including, without limitation, the Department of Trade and Industry) to enable the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, to effect any modification of the Company's constitution and for any other purpose which the directors think fit, and to oppose any proceeding or application which may in the opinion of the directors directly prejudice the Company's interests.
- (CC) To establish, grant and take up agencies, and do to all other things the directors may deem conducive to the carrying on of the Company's business as principal or agent, and to remunerate any person in connection with the establishment or granting of an agency on the terms and conditions the directors think fit.
- (DD) To distribute among the shareholders in specie any of the Company's property and any proceeds of sale or disposal of any of the Company's property and for that purpose to distinguish and separate capital from profits, but no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital may be made without any sanction required by law.
- (EE) To purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of any person who is or was an officer or employee of the Company, a subsidiary of the Company or a company in which the Company has or had an interest (whether direct or indirect) or who is or was trustee of any retirement benefits scheme or any other trust in which any officer or employee or former officer or employee is or has been interested, indemnifying that person against liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust or any other liability which may lawfully be insured against.

- (FF) To amalgamate with any other person and to procure the Company to be registered or recognised in any part of the world.
- (GG) Subject to the Act, to give (whether directly or indirectly) any kind of financial assistance (as defined in section 152(1)(a) of the Act) for any purpose specified in section 151(1) or section 151(2) of the Act.
- (HH) To do all or any of the following things provided in any paragraph of clause 3:
- (i) in any part of the world;
 - (ii) as principal, agent, contractor, trustee or otherwise;
 - (iii) by or through trustees, agents, subcontractors or otherwise;
and
 - (iv) alone or with another person or persons
- (II) To do all the things that are in the opinion of the directors incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the Company's objects, or the exercise of all or any of its powers.
- (JJ) The objects specified in each paragraph of clause 3 shall, except where otherwise provided in that paragraph, be regarded as independent objects, and are not limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the Company. None of the paragraphs of clause 3 or the objects or powers specified or conferred in or by them is deemed subsidiary or ancillary to the objects or powers mentioned in any other paragraph. The Company has as full a power to exercise all or any of the objects or powers provided in each paragraph as if each paragraph contained the objects of a separate company.
- (KK) In clause 3, a reference to:
- (i) a "person" includes a reference to a body corporate, association or partnership whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere and whether incorporated or unincorporated;
 - (ii) the "Act" is, unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to the Companies Act 1985, as modified or re-enacted or both from time to time and
 - (iii) a "subsidiary" or "holding company" is to be construed in accordance with section 736 of the Act.
4. The liability of the members is limited.
5. The Company's share capital is £10,000 divided into 10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. (Note 2)

WE, the subscriber of this memorandum of association, wish to be formed into a company pursuant to this memorandum; and we agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company shown opposite our name.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF SUBSCRIBER	Numbers of shares taken by the Subscriber
For and on behalf of BP Global Investments Limited Chertsey Road Sunbury on Thames Middlesex TW16 7BP	ONE

DATED the 9th day of August 2006,

WITNESS to the above signature:

Patrick Haydon
Company Secretariat Assistant
Chertsey Road
Sunbury on Thames
Middlesex
TW16 7BP

VIVERGO FUELS LIMITED

Note 1

The Company was incorporated as Meadhurst Services (No.3) Limited. On 22 June 2007 the Company changed its name to Vivergo Fuels Limited.

Note 2

The share capital was increased to £100,000,000 divided into 100,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 by Special resolution on 25 June 2007

Company Number: 5998024

THE COMPANIES ACT 1985 TO 1989

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF VIVERGO FUELS LIMITED

(Adopted by special resolution passed on 14 September 2007)

PRELIMINARY

1. The regulations contained in Table A under the Companies (Tables A to F) Regulations 1985 ("**the Regulations**") shall not apply to the Company but the following shall be the articles of association of the Company.

2. In these articles—

"**the Act**" means the Companies Act 1985 including any statutory modification, re-enactment or replacement thereof for the time being in force.

"**the articles**" means the articles of the company.

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

"**communication**" means the same as in the Electronic Communications Act 2000.

"**electronic communication**" means the same as in the Electronic Communications Act 2000.

"**executed**" includes any mode of execution.

"**office**" means the registered office of the company.

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

"**the seal**" means the common seal of the company.

"**Relevant Agreement**" means any agreement relating in whole or in part to the management of the company which is binding from time to time on all or some only of the members except for any such agreement which expressly states that it is not a Relevant Agreement for the purposes of these articles.

"**secretary**" means the secretary of the company or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the company, including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary.

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

Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Act but excluding any statutory modification thereof not in force when these regulations become binding on the company.

SHARE CAPITAL

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 special resolution determine.
- 3A. The authorised share capital of the company as at the date of these articles is £100,000,000 (one hundred million pounds) divided into 100,000,000 (one hundred million) ordinary shares of £1 each.¹
4. Subject to the provisions of the Act, all unissued shares in the capital of the company shall be under the control of the directors and they may offer, allot, grant rights or warrant to subscribe for, grant options over, or otherwise deal with or dispose of unissued shares in the company to such persons and generally on such terms in such manner and at such times as they may determine such authority to expire on the fifth anniversary of the date of these articles. Section 89(1) of the Act shall not apply to the company. 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.
5. 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.
6. Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust and (except as otherwise provided by the articles or by law) the company shall not be bound by or recognise any interest in any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the holder.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

7. 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 thereon. The company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for shares held jointly by several persons and delivery of a certificate to one joint holder shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them.
8. 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.

¹ The company was incorporated on 14 November 2006 with an authorised share capital of £10,000 divided into 10,000 (ten thousand) ordinary shares of £1 each. By written resolution of the sole member, the authorised share capital was increased to £100,000,000 (one hundred million pounds) by the creation of a further 99,990,000 (ninety nine million, nine hundred and ninety thousand) ordinary shares of £1 each.

LIEN

9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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

13. Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) and each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be required to be paid by instalments. A call may, before receipt by the company of any sum due thereunder, be revoked in whole or part and payment of a call may be postponed in whole or part. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect whereof the call was made.
14. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed.
15. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.
16. 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.
17. An amount payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date, whether in respect of nominal value or premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a

call and if it is not paid the provisions of the articles shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call.

18. 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.
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. 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.
23. 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

24. 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.

25. 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 or (in the absence of a certificate) an indemnity on terms as the directors may determine 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;
 - (c) it is in favour of not more than four transferees; and
 - (d) it is undertaken in accordance with the terms of any Relevant Agreement.
26. If the directors refuse to register a transfer of a share, they shall as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the company send to the transferee notice of the refusal.
27. No fee shall be charged for the registration of any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.
28. The company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the directors refuse to register shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

29. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the 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.
30. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the 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

31. The company may by special 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.
32. 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.
33. 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

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

GENERAL MEETINGS

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

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

37. An annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by at least twenty-one clear days' notice. All other extraordinary general meetings shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed—
- (a) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
 - (b) in the case of any other meeting by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote being a majority together holding not less than ninety-five per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

The notice shall specify the time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted and, in the case of an annual general meeting, shall specify the meeting as such.

Subject to the provisions of the articles and to any restrictions imposed on any shares, the notice shall be given to all the members, to all persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member and to the directors and auditors.

38. 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

39. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. Subject to article 40 below, all persons each holding twenty five percent or more of the shares in the company 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.
40. If such a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting 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 members may determine. If at any adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the members present shall constitute a quorum.
41. 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.
42. 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.
43. 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.
44. 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.
45. A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a poll may be demanded—

- (a) by the chairman; or
- (b) by at least two members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (c) by a member or members representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (d) by a member or members holding shares conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right;

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

- 46. 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.
- 47. 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.
- 48. 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.
- 49. 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.
- 50. 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.
- 51. A resolution in writing executed by or on behalf of each member who would have been entitled to vote upon it if it had been proposed at a general meeting at which he was present shall be as effectual as if it had been passed at a general meeting duly convened and held and may consist of several instruments in the like form each executed by or on behalf of one or more members.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

- 52. 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.

53. 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.
54. 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.
55. 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.
56. The appointment of a proxy shall be executed by or on behalf of the appointor and shall be in the following form (or in a form as near thereto as circumstances allow or in any other form which is usual or which the directors may approve)—

" 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 20[], and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed on 20[]."

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

" 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 20[], and at any adjournment thereof.

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

Resolution No. 1 *for *against.

Resolution No. 2 *for *against.

*Strike out whichever is not desired.

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

Signed this day of 20[]."

58. The appointment of 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) in the case of an instrument in writing be deposited at the office or at such other place within the United Kingdom as is specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the company in relation to the meeting not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or

(aa) in the case of an appointment contained in an electronic communication, where an address has been specified for the purpose of receiving electronic communications—

(i) in the notice convening the meeting, or

(ii) in any instrument of proxy sent out by the company in relation to the meeting, or

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

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

(b) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be deposited or received as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or

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

and an appointment of proxy which is not deposited, delivered or received in a manner so permitted shall be invalid. In this regulation and the next, "address", in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address used for the purposes of such communications.

59. A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll unless notice of the determination was received by the company at the office or at such other place at which the instrument of proxy was duly deposited or, where the appointment of the proxy was contained in an electronic communication, at the address at which such appointment was duly received before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote is given or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll.

NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

60. 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

61. Directors nominated by the same member shall serve as alternate directors of each other, and they shall not be entitled to appoint any other person as alternates.
62. An alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of directors and of all meetings of committees of directors of which his appointor is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor as a director in his absence but shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration from the company for his services as an alternate director. But it shall not be necessary to give notice of such a meeting to an alternate director who is absent from the United Kingdom.
63. An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director if his appointor ceases to be a director; but, if a director retires by rotation or otherwise but is reappointed or deemed to have been reappointed at the meeting at which he retires, any appointment of an alternate director made by him which was in force immediately prior to his retirement shall continue after his reappointment.
64. 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

65. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the memorandum and the articles, any Relevant Agreement and to any directions given by special resolution, the business of the company shall be managed by the directors who may exercise all the powers of the company. No alteration of the memorandum or articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. The powers given by this regulation shall not be limited by any special power given to the directors by the articles and a meeting of directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the directors.
66. 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

67. The directors may delegate any of their powers to any committee. 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 managed by the directors in such a manner as they think fit.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

68. A member holding twenty five percent or more of the shares in the company may appoint up to two directors.

69. The directors shall remain in office until removed by the member who appointed them giving written notice to the secretary of the company at its registered office or at a meeting of the board of directors of their wish to remove that director and appoint a replacement director.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

70. The office of a director shall be vacated if—
- (a) he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Act or he becomes prohibited by law from being a director; or
 - (b) he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
 - (c) he is, or may be, suffering from mental disorder and either—
 - (i) he is admitted to hospital in pursuance of an application for admission for treatment under the Mental Health Act 1983 or, in Scotland, an application for admission under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960, or
 - (ii) an order is made by a court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a receiver, curator bonis or other person to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs;
 - (d) he is for more than six consecutive months absent without permission of the board of directors from meetings of the board of directors held during that period, unless he appointed an alternative director who was not similarly absent during such period; or
 - (e) he resigns his office by notice to the company.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

71. The directors shall not be entitled to any remuneration from the company in their capacity as officers of the company.

DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

72. 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

73. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors may appoint a person to the office of managing director, finance director or to any other executive office under the company and may enter into an agreement or arrangement with such person for his employment by the company. Subject to any requisite approval by the members, any such appointment, agreement or arrangement may be made upon such terms as the directors may determine and the directors may remunerate any such person 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. The managing director, finance director and a director holding any other executive office shall not be subject to retirement by rotation.

74. Subject to the provisions of the Act, and provided that he has disclosed to the board of 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.
75. For the purposes of article 74—
- (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

76. 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

77. Subject to the provisions of the articles, the directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit. A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, call a meeting of the directors. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting to a director who is absent from the United Kingdom. Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote in certain circumstances (as shall be agreed between the members pursuant to any Relevant Agreement). 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.

- 77A. Any director or his alternate may validly participate in a meeting of the board of directors or a committee of the board of directors by conference telephone or other form of communication equipment such that all persons participating in the meeting are able to hear and speak to each other throughout such meeting. A person so participating shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall accordingly be counted in a quorum and be entitled to vote. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participants is assembled or, if there is no group which is larger than any other group, where the chairman of the board meeting then is.
78. The quorum for the transaction of the business of the directors shall be one director appointed by each member holding twenty five percent or more of the shares in the company. A person who holds office only as an alternate director shall, if his appointor is not present, be counted in the quorum.
79. 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.
80. The directors will appoint one of their number to be the chairman of the board of directors for each financial year on a rotating basis.
81. All acts done by a meeting of directors, or of a committee of directors, or by a person acting as a director shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any director or that any of them were disqualified from holding office, or had vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director and had been entitled to vote.
82. A resolution in writing signed by all the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of directors or (as the case may be) a committee of directors duly convened and held and may consist of several documents in the like form each signed by one or more directors; but a resolution signed by an alternate director need not also be signed by his appointor and, if it is signed by a director who has appointed an alternate director, it need not be signed by the alternate director in that capacity.
83. Save as otherwise provided by the articles, a director shall not vote at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors on any resolution concerning a matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest or duty which is material and which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the company unless his interest or duty arises only because the case falls within one or more of the following paragraphs—
- (a) the resolution relates to the giving to him of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of money lent to, or an obligation incurred by him for the benefit of, the company or any of its subsidiaries;
 - (b) the resolution relates to the giving to a third party of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of an obligation of the company or any of its subsidiaries for

which the director has assumed responsibility in whole or part and whether alone or jointly with others under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

- (c) his interest arises by virtue of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe for any shares, debentures or other securities of the company or any of its subsidiaries, or by virtue of his being, or intending to become, a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of an offer of any such shares, debentures, or other securities by the company or any of its subsidiaries for subscription, purchase or exchange; or
- (d) the resolution relates in any way to a retirement benefits scheme which has been approved, or is conditional upon approval, by the Commissioners for HM Revenue and Customs for taxation purposes.

For the purposes of this regulation, an interest of a person who is, for any purpose of the Act (excluding any statutory modification thereof not in force when this regulation becomes binding on the company), connected with a director shall be treated as an interest of the director and, in relation to an alternate director, an interest of his appointor shall be treated as an interest of the alternate director without prejudice to any interest which the alternate director has otherwise.

- 84. A director shall not be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to a resolution on which he is not entitled to vote.
- 85. The company may by special resolution suspend or relax to any extent, either generally or in respect of any particular matter, any provision of the articles prohibiting a director from voting at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors.
- 86. 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.
- 87. 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

- 88. The secretary shall be appointed by the directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit. Any secretary so appointed may only be removed by them.

MINUTES

- 89. The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose—
 - (a) of all appointments of officers made by the directors; and
 - (b) of all proceedings at meetings of the company, of the holders of any class of shares in the company, and of the directors, and of committees of directors, including the names of the directors present at each such meeting.

THE SEAL

90. The seal shall only be used by the authority of the directors or of a committee of directors authorised by the directors. The directors may determine who shall sign any instrument to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by a director and by the secretary or by a second director.

DIVIDENDS

91. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the company may by special resolution declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the directors.
92. 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.
93. 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.
94. A general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the directors, direct that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets and, where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, the directors may settle the same and in particular may issue fractional certificates and fix the value for distribution of any assets and may determine that cash shall be paid to any member upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of members and may vest any assets in trustees.
95. 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.
96. 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.

97. 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

98. 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, authorised by the directors or by ordinary resolution of the company or pursuant to any Relevant Agreement.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

99. The directors may with the authority of a special resolution of the company—
- (a) subject as hereinafter provided, resolve to capitalise any undivided profits of the company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of the company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve;
 - (b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the members who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions and apply such sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them respectively, or in paying up in full unissued shares or debentures of the company of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those members, or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other; but the share premium account, the capital redemption reserve, and any profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this regulation, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to members credited as fully paid;
 - (c) make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise as they determine in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable under this regulation in fractions; and
 - (d) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members concerned into an agreement with the company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid, of any shares or debentures to which they are entitled upon such capitalisation, any agreement made under such authority being binding on all such members.

NOTICES

100. Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the articles (other than a notice calling a meeting of the directors) shall be in writing or shall be given using electronic communications to an address for the time being notified for that purpose to the person giving the notice. In this regulation, "address", in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address used for the purposes of such communications.
101. The company may give any notice to a member either personally or by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address, or by giving it using electronic communications to an address for the time being notified to the company by the member. In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices

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

102. 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.
103. 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.
104. Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. Proof that a notice contained in an electronic communication was sent in accordance with guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice shall be deemed to be given at the expiration of 48 hours after the envelope containing it was posted or, in the case of a notice contained in an electronic communication, at the expiration of 48 hours after the time it was sent.
105. A notice may be given by the company to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending or delivering it, in any manner authorised by the articles for the giving of notice to a member, addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt or by any like description at the address, if any, within the United Kingdom supplied for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been supplied, a notice may be given in any manner in which it might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

WINDING UP

106. 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

107. Subject to the provisions of the Act but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a director may otherwise be entitled, every director or other officer or auditor of the company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the company against any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application in which relief is

granted to him by the court from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the company.

RELEVANT AGREEMENTS

- 108 In addition to the provisions of these articles, the members shall be obliged (except to the extent, if any, prohibited by law) to act in all respects in relation to the company so as to give effect to all Relevant Agreements to which they are a party or by which they are otherwise bound and which are for the time being and from time to time in force.
- 109 If and to the extent that any Relevant Agreement contains provisions appointing or deeming in any circumstances to be appointed any attorney or attorneys to act on behalf of any member for any purpose in relation to the shares held by that member otherwise in relation to the company, any transferee acquiring shares from that member shall so long as it holds any of those shares be deemed to have appointed the same person or class of persons as its attorney or attorneys for the same purposes.

This is a true copy of The memorandum and articles of association as adopted by special resolutions dated 6 January 2009

R. E. S. Sadler

AS DULY AUTHORISED ATTORNEY
OF SHOOSMITHS SECRETARIES LIMITED

Company Secretary