

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1931 TO 2004

ISLE OF MAN

A PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

LAMPRELL PLC

**(as adopted by a Special Resolution dated 25th September 2006 and
as further amended by a Special Resolution dated 11th June 2007)**

CAINS ADVOCATES LIMITED

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Isle of Man

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A. Preliminary

1. Table A not to apply

No regulations for management of a company set out in any statute concerning companies or contained in any regulations or instrument made pursuant to a statute shall apply to the Company. The following shall be the Articles of Association of the Company.

2. Interpretation

2.1 Definitions

In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

- “Act”** subject to Article 2.3 (Statutory provisions), the Companies Acts 1931-2004 and, where the context requires, every other statute from time to time in force concerning companies and affecting the Company;
- “acting in concert”** has the meaning ascribed to that term, including any guidance provided, in the Takeover Code (and for the avoidance of doubt Article 170.5 shall apply to enable the Board to determine whether one or more persons are so acting in concert) ;
- “approved transfer”** in relation to any shares held by a member:
- (a) a transfer pursuant to the exercise of a power contained in the Act to acquire shares of a holder dissenting from a scheme or contract approved by a majority; or
 - (b) a transfer which is shown to the satisfaction of the Board to be made in consequence of a bona fide sale of the whole of the beneficial interest in the shares to a person who is unconnected with any member and with any other person appearing to be interested in the shares including any such sale made through the London Stock Exchange. For the purpose of this sub-paragraph a connected person shall have the meaning ascribed by section 346 of the UK Act;
- “these Articles”** these Articles of Association as altered or varied from time to time (and **“Article”** means any provision of these Articles);
- “Auditors”** the auditors for the time being of the Company or, in the case of joint auditors, any of them;

“Board”	the board of Directors for the time being of the Company or the Directors present at a duly convened meeting of Directors at which a quorum is present;
“British Isles”	the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Republic of Ireland and the Channel Islands;
“certificated”	in relation to a share, a share which is recorded in the Register as being held in certificated form;
“Chairman”	the chairman (if any) of the Board or, where the context requires, the chairman of a general meeting of the Company;
“clear days”	(in relation to the period of a notice) 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”	includes a communication comprising sounds or images or both and a communication effecting a payment;
“Company”	Lamprell plc;
“Director”	a director for the time being of the Company;
“disenfranchisement notice”	as defined in Article 79.1 (Disenfranchisement notice);
“dividend”	a distribution or a bonus;
“Deputy Chairman”	the deputy chairman (if any) of the Board or, where the context requires, the deputy chairman of a general meeting of the Company;
“the elected Ordinary Shares”	as defined in Article 147.1(h) (Authority to pay scrip dividends);
“Electronic Communication”	has the meaning ascribed to the term “electronic communication” in the Electronic Transactions Act 2000;
employees’ share scheme	means a scheme for encouraging or facilitating the holding of shares or debentures in the Company by or for the benefit of: <p>(a) the bona fide employees or former employees of the Company, the Company’s subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of the Company’s holding company, or</p> <p>(b) the spouses, civil partners, surviving spouses, surviving civil partners or children or step-children</p>

	under the age of 18 of such employees or former employees;
“execution”	any mode of execution (and “executed” shall be construed accordingly);
“General Principles”	means the General Principles as set out in the Takeover Code, and any amendment, variation or re-issue thereof from time to time;
“Group”	the Company and its subsidiaries from time to time, and “Group Company” means any company in the Group;
“holder”	(in relation to any share) the member whose name is entered in the Register as the holder or, where the context permits, the members whose names are entered in the Register as the joint holders of that share;
“Information Notice”	means a notice served upon a member by the Board requiring such member to disclose to the Board in writing within such period (being not less than ten days and not more than thirty days from the date of despatch) as may be specified in such notice any of the following information in relation to any or all of shares registered in such member’s name at the date of the notice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any beneficial interest of any third party in the Ordinary Shares the subject of the notice; (b) any other interest of any kind whatsoever which a third party may have in the Ordinary Shares;
“interest in shares”	has the meaning ascribed to the term “interests in securities”, including any guidance provided, in the Takeover Code (save that the term “security” or “securities” shall be deemed to be replaced by “share” or “shares” as applicable and paragraph 5 of that definition shall apply without limitation);
“Lamprell Holdings”	an international business company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with limited liability under IBC number 73303 and having its registered office at Cutlass Building, Wickham’s Cay, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands;
“the London Stock Exchange”	London Stock Exchange Plc or such other principal stock exchange in the United Kingdom for the time being;
“member”	a member of the Company or, where the context requires, a member of the Board or of any committee;

“Office”	the registered office for the time being of the Company;
“Official List”	the Official List of the UK Listing Authority;
“Operator”	the operator as defined in the Uncertificated Regulations of the relevant Uncertificated System;
“Ordinary Shares”	ordinary shares of five pence each in the capital of the Company;
“paid up”	paid up or credited as paid up;
“Panel”	means the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers in the United Kingdom, and any successor thereof or replacement thereto;
“Participating Security”	a share or class of shares or a renounceable right of allotment of a share, title to which is permitted to be transferred by means of an Uncertificated System in accordance with the Uncertificated Regulations;
“person entitled by transmission”	a person whose entitlement to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to its transmission by operation of law has been noted in the Register;
“prescribed period”	in a case where the relevant shares represent at least 0.25 per cent. in nominal value of their class, 14 days and in any other case, 28 days;
“Principal Act”	the Companies Act 1931;
“recognised investment exchange”	as defined in section 285 of the UK Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;
“the record date”	as defined in Article 150 (Record dates);
“Register”	the register of members of the Company to be kept pursuant to section 96 of the Principal Act or, as the case may be, any overseas branch register kept pursuant to Article 155 (Overseas and local registers);
“Relevant Shares”	means shares in the Company excluding (i) any part thereof which, neither as respects dividends nor as respects capital, carries any right to participate beyond a specified amount in a distribution and (ii) shares which are held by a person who acquired them in pursuance of an employees’ share scheme or, in the case of shares which have not been allotted or, are to be allotted in pursuance of such a scheme or, in the case of shares held by the Company as treasury shares, are to be transferred

	in pursuance of such a scheme;
“the relevant shares”	as defined in Article 79.1 (Disenfranchisement notice);
“Seal”	the common seal of the Company;
“Secretary”	the secretary for the time being of the Company or any other person appointed to perform any of the duties of the secretary of the Company including (subject to the provisions of the Act) a joint, temporary, assistant or deputy secretary;
“share”	a share in the capital of the Company;
“Takeover Code”	means The City Code on Takeovers and Mergers, as issued from time to time by or on behalf of the Panel or any successor to or replacement thereof from time to time issued by or on behalf of the Panel or, for the avoidance of doubt, a successor thereto or replacement thereof;
“uncertificated”	in relation to a share, a share to which title may be transferred by means of an Uncertificated System in accordance with the Uncertificated Regulations;
“Uncertificated Regulations”	the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2005 (as amended or replaced from time to time);
“Uncertificated System”	a relevant system as defined in the Uncertificated Regulations (and including, in particular, at the date of adoption of these Articles the CREST UK system);
“UK Act”	subject to Article 2.3 (Statutory Provisions), the UK Companies Act 1985 (as amended);
“United Kingdom” or “UK”	Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
“UK Listing Authority”	the competent authority for the purposes of Part VI of the UK Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 or, for the avoidance of doubt, a successor thereto or replacement thereof;
“voting rights”	means the voting rights attributable to the capital of the Company which are currently exercisable at a general meeting;
“a withdrawal notice”	as defined in Article 79.2 (Withdrawal notice); and
“writing or written”	printing, typewriting, lithography, photography and any other mode or modes of representing or reproducing words in a legible and non-transitory form.

2.2 ***General interpretation***

Unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) words in the singular include the plural and vice versa;
- (b) words importing the masculine gender include the feminine gender;
- (c) a reference to a person includes a body corporate and an unincorporated body of persons;
- (d) a reference to an Uncertificated System is a reference to the Uncertificated System in respect of which the particular share or class of shares or renounceable right of allotment of a share is a Participating Security.

2.3 ***Statutory provisions***

A reference to any statute or provision of a statute shall include any orders, regulations or other subordinate legislation made under it and shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include any statutory modification or re-enactment of it for the time being in force.

2.4 ***The Act***

Save as aforesaid, and unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these Articles shall bear the same meaning as in the Act.

2.5 ***Resolutions***

Where for any purpose an ordinary resolution of the Company is required, a special resolution or an extraordinary resolution shall also be effective, and where an extraordinary resolution is required a special resolution shall also be effective.

2.6 ***Headings***

The headings are inserted for convenience only and shall not affect the construction of these Articles.

3. **Registered office**

The Office shall be at such place in the Isle of Man as the Board shall from time to time appoint.

B. Share capital

4. **Authorised share capital**

The authorised share capital of the Company at the date of the adoption of these Articles is £20,000,000 divided into 400,000,000 Ordinary Shares.

5. **Allotment**

For the purposes of this Article 5, “**equity security**” shall mean a share in the Company or a right to subscribe for, or to convert securities into, Relevant Shares in the Company and “**equity securities**” shall be construed accordingly. A reference to allotment of equity securities or of equity securities consisting of Relevant Shares of a particular class includes the grant of a right to subscribe for, or to convert any securities into, Relevant Shares in the Company or (as the case may be) Relevant Shares of a particular class; but such reference does not

include the allotment of any Relevant Shares pursuant to such right. A reference to the allotment of equity securities or of equity securities consisting of Relevant Shares of a particular class also includes the sale of any Relevant Shares in the Company or (as the case may be) Relevant Shares of a particular class if, immediately before the sale, the shares were held by the Company as treasury shares.

- 5.1 Subject to the provisions of the Act, these Articles and any resolution of the Company, the Directors may offer, allot (with or without conferring a right of renunciation), grant options over or otherwise deal with or dispose of any unissued shares (whether forming part of the original or any increased capital) to such persons, at such times and generally on such terms as the Directors may decide but no share may be issued at a discount.
- 5.2 Unless otherwise approved by ordinary resolution the Company shall not allot equity securities on any terms unless:
- (a) the Directors have made an offer (on terms determined by the Board) to each person who holds Relevant Shares of the same class to allot to him on the same or more favourable terms such proportion of those securities that is as nearly as practicable (fractions being disregarded) equal to the proportion in nominal value held by him of the aggregate Relevant Shares of the same class;
 - (b) the period, which shall not be less than 21 clear days, during which any offer referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this Article may be accepted has expired or the Company has received notice of the acceptance or refusal of every offer made.

Where a company holds Relevant Shares as treasury shares then for the purposes of (a) and (b) above, the company is not “a person who holds Relevant Shares” and the shares held as treasury shares do not form part of “the aggregate of Relevant Shares of the same class”. The holder of Relevant Shares shall for these purposes be such person who holds Relevant Shares as at close of business on a date to be specified in the offer and to fall in the period of 28 days immediately before the date of the offer.

- 5.3 The pre-emption rights, set out in Article 5.2 shall not apply:
- (a) to a particular allotment of equity securities if these are, or are to be, wholly or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, or to securities which the Company has offered to allot to a holder of Relevant Shares which may be allotted to him, or anyone in whose favour he has renounced his right to their allotment without contravening Article 5.2(b);
 - (b) to the allotment of equity securities which would, apart from a renunciation or assignment of the right to their allotment, be held under an employees’ share scheme;
 - (c) to the extent the board may deem necessary or expedient in relation to fractional entitlements or any legal, regulatory or practical problems under the laws or regulations of any territory or the requirements of any regulatory body or stock exchange; and/or

- (d) to the extent that the Directors of the Company are given power in these Articles or authorised by a special resolution of the Company to allot equity securities pursuant to that power or authority as if the pre-emption rights set out in Article 5.2 do not apply to any such allotment.
- 5.4 An offer by the Directors referred to in Article 5.2 shall, subject to Articles 5.5 and 5.6 be made to a holder of shares in accordance with Articles 157 to 165 as if such offer was a notice as referred to therein and the provisions therein relating to service shall apply, mutatis mutandis.
- 5.5 Where equity securities are held by two or more persons jointly, the offer may be made to the joint holder first named in the register in respect of the equity securities.
- 5.6 In the case of a holder's death or bankruptcy, the offer referred to in Article 5.2 may be made:
 - (a) to the persons claiming to be entitled to the equity securities in consequence of the death or bankruptcy by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt, or by any like description; or
 - (b) (until such an address referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this Article has been supplied) by giving the notice in any manner in which it might have been if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.
- 5.7 The Company shall not allot shares as fully or partly paid up (as their nominal value or any premium on them) otherwise than in cash unless:
 - (a) the consideration for the allotment has been independently valued under Articles 5.12 to 5.15;
 - (b) a report with respect to its value has been made to the Company by a person appointed by the Company (in accordance with Articles 5.12 to 5.15) during the six months immediately preceding the allotment of the shares; and
 - (c) a copy of the report has been sent to the proposed allottee(s).
- 5.8 Where an amount standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts, or of its profit and loss account, is applied in paying up (to any extent) any shares allotted to members of the Company or any premiums on shares so allotted, the amount applied does not count as consideration for the allotment, and accordingly Article 5.7 does not apply in that case.
- 5.9 Article 5.7 does not apply to the allotment of shares by the Company in connection with an arrangement providing for the allotment of shares in that Company on terms that the whole or part of the consideration for the shares allotted is to be provided by the transfer to the Company (or the cancellation) of all or some of the shares, or of all or some of the shares of a particular class, in another company (with or without the issue to the Company of shares, or of shares of any particular class, in that other company). In this Article 5.9, **“arrangement”** means any agreement, arrangement or scheme pursuant to sections 152 to 154 and section 222 of the Principal Act.

- 5.10 Article 5.9 does not exclude the application of Article 5.7 unless under the arrangement it is open to all the holders of the shares in the other company in question (or, where the arrangement applied only to shares of a particular class, to all the holders of shares in that other company, being holders of shares of that class) to take part in the arrangement
- 5.11 Article 5.7 does not apply to the allotment of shares by the Company in connection with its proposed merger with another company; that is, where one of the companies proposes to acquire all the assets and liabilities of the other in exchange for the issue of shares or other securities of that one to shareholders of the other, with or without any cash payment to shareholders.
- 5.12 The valuation and report required by Article 5.7 shall be made by an independent person, that is to say a person qualified at the time of the report to be appointed as, or continue to be, an auditor of the Company. However, where it appears to the independent person (from here on referred to as “**the valuer**”) to be reasonable for the valuation of the consideration, or part of it, to be made (or for him to accept such a valuation) by another person who:
- (a) appears to him to have the requisite knowledge and experience to value the consideration or that part of it; and
 - (b) is not an officer or servant of the Company (not including an auditor) or any other body corporate which is the Company’s subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of the Company’s holding company or a partner or employee of such an officer or servant,
- he may arrange for or accept such a valuation, together with a report which will enable him to make his own report under this Article 5.12, and provide the note required by Article 5.15 below. The reference in (b) above to an officer or servant shall not include an auditor.
- 5.13 The valuer’s report shall state:
- (a) the nominal value of the shares to be wholly or partly paid for by the consideration in question;
 - (b) the amount of any premium payable on the shares;
 - (c) the description of the consideration and, as respects so much of the consideration as he himself has valued, a description of that part of the consideration, the method used to value it and the date of the valuation; and
 - (d) the extent to which the nominal value of the shares and any premium are to be treated as paid up:
 - (i) by the consideration; and
 - (ii) in cash.
- 5.14 Where the consideration or part of it is valued by a person other than the valuer himself, the latter’s report shall state that fact and shall also:
- (a) state the former’s name and what knowledge and experience he has to carry out the valuation, and

- (b) describe so much of the consideration as was valued by the other person, the method used to value it and the date of the valuation.

5.15 The valuer's report shall contain or be accompanied by a note by him:

- (a) in the case of a valuation made by a person other than himself, that it appeared to himself reasonable to arrange for it to be so made or to accept a valuation so made;
- (b) whoever made the valuation, that the method of valuation was reasonable in all the circumstances;
- (c) that it appears to the valuer that there has been no material change in the value of the consideration in question since the valuation; and
- (d) that on the basis of the valuation, the value of the consideration, together with any cash by which the nominal value of the shares or any premium payable on them is to be paid up, is not less than so much of the aggregate of the nominal value and the whole of any such premium as is treated as paid up by the consideration and any such cash.

5.16 Where the consideration to be valued is accepted partly in payment up of the nominal value of the shares and any premium and partly for some other consideration given by the Company, the foregoing provisions of Articles 5.7 to 5.15 shall apply as if references to the consideration accepted by the Company included the proportion of that consideration which is properly attributable to the payment of that nominal value and any premium; and:

- (a) the valuer shall carry out, or arrange for, such other valuations as will enable him to determine that proportion; and
- (b) his report shall state what valuations have been made under this Article 5.16 and also the reason for, and method and date of, any such valuation and any other matters which may be relevant to that determination.

6. **Power to attach rights and issue redeemable shares**

6.1 ***Rights attaching to shares***

Subject to the provisions of the Act and to any special rights for the time being attached to any existing shares, any shares may be allotted or issued with or have attached to them such preferred, deferred or other special rights or restrictions whether in regard to dividends, voting, transfer, return of capital or otherwise as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine or, if no such resolution has been passed or so far as the resolution does not make specific provision, as the Board may determine.

6.2 ***Power to issue redeemable shares***

Subject to the provisions of the Act and to any special rights for the time being attached to any existing shares, any share may be issued which is, or is at the option of the Company or of the holder of such share, liable to be redeemed.

6.3 ***Redemption dates***

The date on which or by which, or dates between which, any redeemable shares are to be or may be redeemed may be fixed by the Directors and in such a case must be fixed by the Directors before the shares are issued. Unless otherwise specified in these Articles, the amount payable on redemption of any redeemable shares shall be the nominal value of such shares.

7. **Share warrants**

The Company shall have no power to issue any warrants stating that the bearer thereof is entitled to the shares specified therein.

8. **Commission and brokerage**

The Company may exercise the powers conferred by the Act to pay commissions or brokerage to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares in the Company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolute or conditional) for any shares in the Company to the full extent permitted by the Act. Subject to the provisions of the Act, any such commission or brokerage may be satisfied by the payment of cash, the allotment of fully or partly paid shares, the grant of an option to call for an allotment of shares or any combination of such methods, provided always that any commission or brokerage does not exceed 10 per cent. of the price at which the relevant shares are allotted.

9. **Trusts not to be recognised**

Except as otherwise expressly provided by these Articles, as required by law or as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction, the Company shall not recognise any person as holding any share on any trust and (except as aforesaid) the Company shall not be bound by or recognise (even if having notice of it) any equitable, contingent, future, partial or other claim to or interest in any share or any interest in any fractional part of a share except an absolute right of the holder to the whole of the share.

10. **Renunciation of shares**

Subject to the provisions of the Act and of these Articles, the Directors may at any time after the allotment of any share but before any person has been entered in the Register as the holder recognise a renunciation of it by the allottee in favour of some other person and may accord to any allottee of a share the right to effect such renunciation upon and subject to such terms and conditions as the Directors may think fit to impose.

11. **Increase, consolidation, cancellation and sub division**

The Company in general meeting may from time to time by ordinary resolution:

- (a) increase its share capital by such sum to be divided into shares of such amount as the resolution prescribes;
- (b) consolidate and/or divide, re-designate or convert all or any of its share capital (whether issued or not) into shares of larger or smaller nominal amount, or into different classes of shares, than its existing shares;
- (c) cancel any 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; and

- (d) subject to the provisions of the Act, sub-divide its shares or any of them into shares of smaller nominal value than is fixed by the memorandum of association and may by such resolution determine that as between the shares resulting from such sub-division, one or more of the shares may, as compared with the others, have any such preferred, deferred or other special rights or be subject to any such restrictions as the Company has power to attach to unissued or new shares but so that the proportion between the amount paid up and the amount (if any) not paid up on each reduced share shall be the same as it was in the case of the share from which the reduced share is derived.

12. **Fractions**

12.1 *Power to deal with fractional entitlements*

Whenever as the result of any consolidation, division or sub-division of shares any member would become entitled to fractions of a share, the Board may deal with the fractions as it thinks fit and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing):

- (a) the Board may determine which of the shares of such holder are to be treated as giving rise to such fractional entitlement and may decide that any of those shares shall be consolidated with any of the shares of any other holder or holders which are similarly determined by it to be treated as giving rise to a fractional entitlement for such other holder or holders into a single consolidated share and the Board may on behalf of all such holders, sell such consolidated share for the best price reasonably obtained to any person (including the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale after deduction of the expenses of sale in due proportion among those holders (except that any amount otherwise due to a holder, being less than £3 or such other sum as the Board may from time to time determine may be retained for the benefit of the Company); or
- (b) provided that the necessary unissued shares are available, the Board may issue to such holder, credited as fully paid, by way of capitalisation the minimum number of shares required to round up his holding to an exact multiple of the number of shares to be consolidated into a single share (such issue being deemed to have been effected prior to consolidation), and the amount required to pay up such shares shall be appropriated at the Board's discretion from any of the sums standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including share premium account and capital redemption reserve) or to the credit of profit and loss account and capitalised by applying the same in paying up the share.

12.2 *Sale of fractions*

For the purposes of any sale of consolidated shares pursuant to Article 12.1 (Power to deal with fractional entitlements), the Board may in the case of certificated shares authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to or in accordance with the directions of the purchaser or in the case of uncertificated shares exercise any power conferred on it by Article 20.5

(Forfeiture and sale), and the transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money in respect of any such sale, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale or transfer and any instrument or exercise shall be effective as if it had been executed or exercised by the holder of the shares to which it relates.

13. **Reduction of capital**

Subject to the provisions of the Act and to any rights for the time being attached to any shares, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve, any share premium account or any undistributable reserve in any manner.

14. **Purchase of own shares**

14.1 ***Power to enter into share buy back agreements***

Subject to the provisions of the Act and to any rights for the time being attached to any shares, the Company may enter into any contract for the purchase of any of its own shares of any class (including any redeemable shares) and any contract under which it may, subject to any conditions, become entitled or obliged to purchase all or any of such shares. Any shares to be so purchased may be selected in any manner whatsoever provided that if at the relevant date proposed for approval of the proposed purchase there shall be in issue any shares of a class entitling the holders to convert into equity share capital of the Company then no such purchase shall take place unless it has been sanctioned by a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting (or meetings if there is more than one class) of the holders of such class of convertible shares.

14.2 ***Class rights***

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these Articles, the rights attached to any class of shares shall be deemed not to be varied by anything done by the Company or the Directors pursuant to this Article.

C. **Variation of class rights**

15. **Sanction to variation**

Subject to the provisions of the Act, if at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into shares of different classes any of the rights for the time being attached to any share or class of shares in the Company (and notwithstanding that the Company may be, or be about to be, in liquidation) may (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) be varied or abrogated in such manner (if any) as may be provided by such rights or, in the absence of any such provision, either with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three quarters in nominal value of the issued shares of the class or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of shares of the class duly convened and held as provided in these Articles (but not otherwise). The foregoing provisions of this Article shall apply also to the variation or abrogation of the special rights attached to some only of the shares of any class as if each group of shares of the class differently treated formed a separate class the separate rights of which are to be varied. Subject to the terms of issue or the rights attached to any shares the rights or privileges attached to any class of

shares shall be deemed not to be varied or abrogated by the Board resolving that a class of shares is to become or to cease to be a Participating Security.

16. Class meetings

All the provisions in these Articles as to general meetings shall mutatis mutandis apply to every meeting of the holders of any class of shares save that:

- (a) the quorum at every such meeting shall be not less than 2 persons holding or representing by proxy at least one-third of the nominal amount paid up on the issued shares of the class;
- (b) each such holder shall on a poll be entitled to one vote for every share of the class held by him; and
- (c) if at any adjourned meeting of such holders, such quorum as aforesaid is not present, not less than one person holding shares of the class who is present in person or by proxy shall be a quorum.

17. Deemed variation

Subject to the terms on which any shares may be issued, the rights or privileges attached to any class of shares shall be deemed to be varied or abrogated by the reduction of the capital paid up on such shares or by the allotment of further shares ranking in priority for the payment of a dividend or in respect of capital or howsoever or which confer on the holders voting rights more favourable than those conferred by such first mentioned shares but shall not be deemed to be varied or abrogated by the creation or issue of any new shares ranking *pari passu* in all respects (save as to the date from which such new shares shall rank for dividend) with or subsequent to those already issued or by the purchase or redemption by the Company of its own shares in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these Articles.

D. Share certificates

18. Right to certificates

18.1 *Issue of certificates*

Save as provided by law, on becoming the holder of any certificated share, every person shall be entitled without charge to have issued within two months after allotment or lodgement of a transfer (unless the terms of issue of the shares provide otherwise) one certificate for all the certificated shares of any one class registered in his name and to a separate certificate for each class of certificated shares so registered. Such certificate shall specify the number, class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares in respect of which it is issued and the amount or respective amounts paid up on them and shall be issued either under the Seal (which may be affixed to it or printed on it) or in such other manner having the same effect as if issued under a seal and, having regard to the provisions of the Act and the rules and regulations applicable to the recognised investment exchange(s) to which the Company's shares are admitted, as the Board may approve.

18.2 *Distinguishing numbers*

If and so long as all the issued shares of the Company or all the issued shares of a particular class are fully paid up and rank *pari passu* for all purposes, none of those shares shall bear a distinguishing number. In all other cases, each share

shall bear a distinguishing number.

18.3 ***Joint holders***

The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate in respect of certificated shares held jointly by two or more persons. Delivery of a certificate to the person first named on the register shall be sufficient delivery to all joint holders.

18.4 ***Balancing certificates***

Save as provided by law, where a member has transferred part only of the shares comprised in a certificate he shall be entitled without charge to a certificate for the balance of such certificated shares.

18.5 ***Restrictions on certificates***

No certificate shall be issued representing certificated shares of more than one class.

19. **Replacement certificates**

19.1 ***Consolidation of certificates***

Any two or more certificates representing shares of any one class held by any member may at his request be cancelled and a single new certificate for such shares issued in lieu, subject to the payment of such reasonable fee (if any) as the Board may determine, on surrender of the original certificates for cancellation.

19.2 ***Splitting share certificates***

If any member shall surrender for cancellation a share certificate representing certificated shares held by him and request the Company to issue in lieu two or more share certificates representing such certificated shares in such proportions as he may specify, the Board may, if it thinks fit, comply with such request subject to the payment of such reasonable fee (if any) as it may determine.

19.3 ***Renewal or replacement***

Share certificates may be renewed or replaced on such terms as to provision of evidence and indemnity (with or without security) and to payment of any exceptional out of pocket expenses (including those incurred by the Company in investigating such evidence and preparing such indemnity and security) as the Board may decide, and on surrender of the original certificate (where it is defaced or worn out) but without any further charge.

19.4 ***Joint holders***

In the case of shares held jointly by several persons, any such request as is mentioned in this Article 19 (Replacement certificates) may be made by any one of the joint holders.

20. **Uncertificated shares**

20.1 ***Participating security***

The Board may resolve that a class of shares is to become, or is to cease to be, a Participating Security and may implement such arrangements as it thinks fit in order for any class of shares to be admitted to settlement by means of an

Uncertificated System. Shares of a class shall not be treated as forming a separate class from other shares of the same class as a consequence only of such shares being held in uncertificated form. Any share of a class which is a Participating Security may be changed from an uncertificated share to a certificated share and from a certificated share to an uncertificated share in accordance with the Uncertificated Regulations. For any purpose under these Articles, the Company may treat a member's holding of uncertificated shares and of certificated shares of the same class as if they were separate holdings, unless the Board otherwise decides.

20.2 ***Application of Articles***

These Articles apply to uncertificated shares of a class which is a Participating Security only to the extent that these Articles are consistent with the holding of such shares in uncertificated form, with the transfer of title to such shares by means of the Uncertificated System and with the Uncertificated Regulations.

20.3 ***Board regulations***

The Board may lay down regulations not included in these Articles which:

- (a) apply to the issue, holding or transfer of uncertificated shares (in addition to or in substitution for any provisions in these Articles);
- (b) set out (where appropriate) the procedures for conversion and/or redemption of uncertificated shares; and/or
- (c) the Board considers necessary or appropriate to ensure that these Articles are consistent with the Uncertificated Regulations and/or the Operator's rules and practices

such regulations will apply instead of any relevant provisions in these Articles which relate to certificates and the transfer, conversion and redemption of shares or which are not consistent with the Uncertificated Regulations, in all cases to the extent (if any) stated in such regulations. If the Board makes any such regulations, Article 20.2 will (for the avoidance of doubt) continue to apply to these Articles, when read in conjunction with those regulations.

20.4 ***Instructions via an uncertificated system***

Any instruction given by means of an Uncertificated System as referred to in these Articles shall be a dematerialised instruction given in accordance with the Uncertificated Regulations, the facilities and requirements of the Uncertificated System and the Operator's rules and practices.

20.5 ***Forfeiture and sale***

Where the Company is entitled under the Act, the Operator's rules and practices, these Articles or otherwise to dispose of, forfeit, enforce a lien over or sell or otherwise procure the sale of any shares of a class which is a Participating Security which are held in uncertificated form, the Board may take such steps (subject to the Uncertificated Regulations and to such rules and practices) as may be required or appropriate, by instruction by means of an Uncertificated System or otherwise, to effect such disposal, forfeiture, enforcement or sale including by (without limitation):

- (a) requesting or requiring the deletion of any computer-based entries in the Uncertificated System relating to the holding of such shares in uncertificated form;
- (b) altering such computer-based entries so as to divest the holder of such shares of the power to transfer such shares other than to a person selected or approved by the Company for the purpose of such transfer;
- (c) requiring any holder of such shares, by notice in writing to him, to change his holding of such uncertificated shares into certificated form within any specified period;
- (d) requiring any holder of such shares to take such steps as may be necessary to sell or transfer such shares as directed by the Company;
- (e) otherwise rectify or change the Register in respect of any such shares in such manner as the Board considers appropriate (including, without limitation, by entering the name of a transferee into the Register as the next holder of such shares); and/or
- (f) appointing any person to take any steps in the name of any holder of such shares as may be required to change such shares from uncertificated form to certificated form and/or to effect the transfer of such shares (and such steps shall be effective as if they had been taken by such holder).

E. Lien on shares

21. Lien on shares not fully paid

The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on any of its shares which are not fully paid, but only to the extent and in the circumstances permitted by law. The lien shall also extend to all distributions and other moneys from time to time declared or payable in respect of such share. The Board may waive any lien which has arisen and may resolve that any share shall for some limited period be exempt wholly or partially from the provisions of this Article. Unless otherwise agreed, the registration of a transfer of a share shall operate as a waiver of the Company's lien (if any) on that share.

22. Enforcement of lien by sale

22.1 Power of sale

The Company may sell in any manner decided by the Board all or any of the shares subject to any lien at such time or times and in such manner as it may determine, save that no sale shall be made until such time as the moneys in respect of which such lien exists or some part of them are or is presently payable, or the liability or engagement in respect of which such lien exists is liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged, and until a demand and notice in writing stating the amount due, or specifying the liability or engagement and demanding payment or fulfilment or discharge of them, and giving notice of intention to sell in default, shall have been served on the holder or the persons (if any) entitled by transmission to the shares and default in payment, fulfilment or discharge shall have been made by him or them for 14 clear days after service of such notice.

22.2 ***Title***

A statutory declaration in writing that the declarant is a Director or the Secretary of the Company and that a share has been duly forfeited or surrendered or sold to satisfy a lien of the Company on a date stated in the declaration shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share.

22.3 ***Perfection of transfer***

For giving effect to any such sale, the Board may in the case of certificated shares authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold in the name and on behalf of the holder or the persons entitled by transmission in favour of the purchaser or as the purchaser may direct and in the case of uncertificated shares exercise any power conferred on it by Article 20.5 (Forfeiture and sale) to effect a transfer of the shares. The purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase moneys in respect of any such sale and 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. Any instrument or exercise shall be effective as if it had been executed or exercised by the holder of, or the person (if any) entitled by transmission to, the shares to which it relates.

23. **Application of proceeds of sale**

The net proceeds of any sale of shares subject to any lien after payment of the costs shall be applied in or towards satisfaction of so much of the amount due to the Company or of the liability or engagement (as the case may be) as is presently payable or is liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged. The balance (if any) shall (in the case of certificated shares) on surrender to the Company for cancellation of the certificate for the shares sold and in all cases subject to a like lien for any moneys not presently payable or any liability or engagement not liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged as existed on the shares before the sale be paid to the holder of, or the person (if any) entitled by transmission to, the shares immediately prior to sale.

F. Calls on shares

24. **Calls**

Subject to the terms of allotment of shares, the Board may from time to time make calls on the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on the shares or any class of shares held by them respectively (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) and not payable on a date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue provided that no call on any share shall be payable within one month from the date fixed for the payment of the last preceding call. Each member shall (subject to receiving at least 14 clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made and whether or not by instalments) be liable to pay the amount of every call so made on him as required by the notice. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising such call was passed or (as the case may require) any person to whom power has been delegated pursuant to these Articles serves notice of exercise of such power. A call may be required to be paid by instalments and may before receipt by the Company of any sum due under it be either revoked or postponed in whole or part as regards all or any such members as the Board

may determine. A person on whom a call is made shall remain liable notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of all calls in respect of them.

25. **Interest on calls**

If the whole of the sum payable in respect of any call is not paid on or before the day appointed for payment, the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay all reasonable costs, charges and expenses that the Company may have incurred by reason of such non-payment together with interest on the unpaid amount from the day appointed for payment thereof to the time of actual payment at the rate fixed by the terms of the allotment of the share or, if no rate is so fixed, at such rate, not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum, as the Board shall determine and specify in the notice of the call. The Board may waive payment of such costs, charges, expenses or interest in whole or in part.

26. **Rights of member when call unpaid**

No member shall be entitled to receive any dividend or to be present and vote at any general meeting either personally or (save as proxy for another member) by proxy, or be recognised in a quorum or to exercise any other privilege as a member unless and until he shall have paid all calls for the time being due and payable on every share held by him, whether alone or jointly with any other person, together with interest and expenses (if any).

27. **Sums due on allotment treated as calls**

Any sum payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date whether in respect of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium or as an instalment of a call shall for all purposes of these Articles be deemed to be a call duly made, notified and payable on the date on which, by the terms of allotment or in the notice of call, it becomes payable. If it is not paid, the provisions of these Articles shall apply as if such amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

28. **Powers to differentiate and delegate**

28.1 ***Power to differentiate***

The Board may make arrangements on the allotment or issue of shares for a difference as between the allottees or holders of such shares in the amount and time of payment of calls.

28.2 ***Power to delegate***

If any uncalled capital of the Company is included in or charged by any mortgage or other security, the Board may delegate, on such terms as it thinks fit, to the person in whose favour such mortgage or security is executed, or to any other person in trust for him, the power to make calls on the members in respect of such uncalled capital, to sue in the name of the Company or otherwise for the recovery of moneys becoming due in respect of calls so made and to give valid receipts for such moneys. The power so delegated shall subsist during the continuance of the mortgage or security, notwithstanding any change of Directors, and shall be assignable if so expressed to be.

29. **Payment in advance of calls**

The Board may if it thinks fit receive from any member willing to advance it all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid on the shares held by him. Such payment in advance of calls shall extinguish pro tanto the liability on the shares on which it is made. The Company may pay interest on the money paid in advance or so much of it as exceeds the amount for the time being called up on the shares in respect of which such advance has been made at such rate not exceeding 15 per cent. as the Board may decide until and to the extent that it would, but for the advance, become payable. The Board may at any time repay the amount so advanced on giving to such member not less than three months' notice in writing of its intention in that behalf, unless before the expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the shares in respect of which it was advanced. No sum paid in advance of calls shall entitle the holder of a share in respect of them to any portion of a dividend subsequently declared in respect of any period prior to the date upon which such sum would, but for such payment, become presently payable.

G. Forfeiture of shares

30. **Notice if call not paid**

If any member fails to pay the whole of any call or any instalment of any call on or before the day appointed for payment, the Board may at any time serve a notice in writing on such member, or on any person entitled to the shares by transmission, requiring payment, on a date not less than 14 clear days from the date of the notice, of the amount unpaid and any interest which may have accrued on it and any reasonable costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment. The notice shall name the place where the payment is to be made and state that, if the notice is not complied with, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

31. **Forfeiture for non-compliance**

If the notice referred to in Article 30 (Notice if call not paid) is not complied with, any share in respect of which it was given may, at any time before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends declared or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture, and shall be deemed to occur at the time of the passing of the said resolution of the Board.

32. **Notice after forfeiture**

When any share has been forfeited notice of the forfeiture shall be served on the person who, before such forfeiture, was the holder of the share or the person entitled to such share by transmission (as the case may be). An entry of such notice having been given and of the forfeiture with the date of it shall forthwith be made in the Register in respect of such share together with a note that dealings are not permitted in the share. However, no forfeiture shall be invalidated by any omission to give such notice or to make such entry as aforesaid.

33. **Forfeiture may be annulled**

The Board may, at any time before any share so forfeited has been cancelled or sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, annul the forfeiture, on the terms that payment shall be made of all calls and interest due thereon and all expenses incurred in respect of the share and on such further terms (if any) as the Board shall see fit.

34. **Surrender**

The Board may accept a surrender of any share liable to be forfeited under these Articles upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed and, subject to any such terms and conditions, a surrendered share shall be treated as if it had been forfeited. In such case, references in these Articles to forfeiture shall include surrender.

35. **Disposal of forfeited shares**

Every share which shall be forfeited may, subject to the provisions of the Act, be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of either to the person who, before such forfeiture, was its holder or was entitled to it or to any other person on such terms and in such manner as the Board shall determine and, in the case of re-allotment, whether with or without all or any part of the amount previously paid up on the share being treated as so paid up. The Board may, for the purposes of the disposal in the case of certificated shares, authorise some person to transfer the share in question and may enter the name of the transferee in respect of the transferred share in the Register notwithstanding the absence of any share certificate being lodged in respect of it and may issue a new certificate to the transferee in respect of certificated shares transferred to it. An instrument of transfer executed by that person shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the holder of, or the person (if any) entitled by transmission to, the share. In the case of uncertificated shares the Board may exercise any power conferred on it by Article 20.5 (Forfeiture and sale) to effect a transfer of the shares. The Company may, if the Board considers it just and equitable to do so, receive the consideration (if any) given for the share on its disposal.

36. **Effect of forfeiture**

A shareholder whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the shares forfeited and shall in the case of a certificated share surrender to the Company for cancellation the certificate for such shares. He shall nevertheless be liable (unless payment is waived in whole or in part by the Directors) to pay to the Company all calls made and not paid on such shares at the time of forfeiture, and interest on them from the date of the forfeiture to the date of payment at the rate at which interest was payable on those amounts before the forfeiture or, if no interest was so payable, at such rate not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum as the Board may determine, in the same manner in all respects as if the shares had not been forfeited, and to satisfy all (if any) claims, demands and liabilities which the Company might have enforced in respect of the shares at the time of forfeiture without any reduction or allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on the disposal.

37. **Extinction of claims**

The forfeiture of a share shall include all dividends and other payments or distributions declared in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid or distributed before forfeiture.

38. **Evidence of forfeiture**

A statutory declaration by a Director or the Secretary that a share has been forfeited in pursuance of these Articles and stating the date on which it was forfeited shall, as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share adversely to its forfeiture, be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it. The declaration, together with the receipt of the Company for the consideration (if any) given for the share on its sale or disposition and a certificate for the share under the Seal delivered to the person to whom it is sold or disposed of, shall (subject if necessary to the execution of an instrument of transfer) constitute a good title to the share. Subject to the execution of any necessary transfer in the case of a certificated share, such person shall be registered as the holder of the share and shall be discharged from all calls made prior to such sale or disposition and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase moneys or other consideration (if any) nor shall his title to the share be affected by any act, omission or irregularity relating to or connected with the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture or disposal of the share. Such person shall not (except by express agreement with the Company) become entitled to any dividend which might have accrued on the share before the completion of the sale or disposition thereof.

H. Transfer of shares

39. **Form of transfer**

Each member may transfer all or any of his shares, in the case of certificated shares, by instrument of transfer in writing in any usual form or in any form approved by the Board or, in the case of uncertificated shares, without a written instrument in accordance with the Uncertificated Regulations. Any written instrument shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and (in the case of a transfer of a share which is not fully paid up) by or on behalf of the transferee. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register in respect of it.

40. **Right to refuse registration**

40.1 ***Registration of certificated share transfer***

The Board may in its absolute discretion and without giving any reason refuse to register any transfer of a certificated share unless:

- (a) it is in respect of a share which is fully paid up;
- (b) it is in respect of a share on which the Company has no lien;
- (c) it is in respect of only one class of shares;
- (d) it is in favour of a single transferee or not more than four joint transferees;
- (e) it is duly stamped (if so required); and
- (f) it is delivered for registration to the Office, or such other place as the

Board may from time to time determine, accompanied (except in the case of a transfer where a certificate has not been required to be issued) by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and/or such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require to prove the title of the transferor and the due execution by him of the transfer or, if the transfer is executed by some other person on his behalf, the authority of that person to do so,

provided that such discretion may not be exercised in such a way as to prevent dealings in such shares from taking place on an open and proper basis.

40.2 ***Registration of an uncertificated share transfer***

The Board shall register a transfer of title to any uncertificated share or the renunciation or transfer of any renounceable right of allotment of a share which is a Participating Security held in uncertificated form in accordance with the Uncertificated Regulations, except that the Board may refuse (subject to any relevant requirements applicable to the recognised investment exchange(s) to which the shares of the Company are admitted) to register any such transfer or renunciation which is in favour of more than four persons jointly or in any other circumstance permitted by the Uncertificated Regulations.

41. **Notice of refusal**

If the Board refuses to register a transfer of a share it shall, within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company, send notice of the refusal to the transferee. Any instrument of transfer which the Board refuses to register shall (except in the case of suspected fraud) be returned to the person depositing it. All instruments of transfer which are registered may be retained by the Company.

42. **Closing of register**

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 Board may from time to time determine (subject to the Uncertificated Regulations in the case of any shares of a class which is a Participating Security). Notice of closure of the Register shall be given in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

43. **No fees on registration**

No fee shall be charged for registration of a transfer or on the registration of any probate, letters of administration, certificate of death or marriage, power of attorney, notice or other instrument relating to or affecting the title to any shares or otherwise for making any entry in the Register affecting the title to any shares.

44. **Recognition of renunciation of allotment of shares**

Nothing in these Articles shall preclude the Board from:

- (a) recognising a renunciation of the allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person; or
- (b) if empowered by these Articles to authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of a share, from authorising any person to transfer

that share in accordance with any procedures implemented pursuant to Article 22.3.

I. Transmission of shares

45. On death

If a member dies, the survivors or survivor, where he was a joint holder, and his executors or administrators, where he was a sole or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his shares. Nothing in these Articles shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which has been solely or jointly held by him.

46. Election of person entitled by transmission

Any person entitled to a share by transmission may, on such evidence as to his title being produced as the Board may reasonably require, elect either to become registered as a member or to have some person nominated by him registered as a member. If he elects to become registered himself he shall give written notice signed by him to the Company to that effect. If he elects to have some other person registered he shall, in the case of a certificated share, execute an instrument of transfer of such shares to that person and, in the case of an uncertificated share, either procure that all appropriate instructions are given by means of the Uncertificated System to effect the transfer of such share to such person or change the uncertificated share to certificated form and then execute an instrument of transfer of such share to such person. All the provisions of these Articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice, instrument of transfer or instructions (as the case may be) as if it were a notice given, an instrument of transfer executed or instructions given by the member and his death, bankruptcy or other event had not occurred and any notice or transfer were executed by such member. Where the entitlement of a person to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to its transmission by operation of law is proved to the satisfaction of the Board, the Board shall, within two months after such proof, cause the entitlement of that person to be noted in the Register.

47. Rights on transmission

Where a person is entitled to a share by transmission, the rights of the holder in relation to such share shall cease. However, the person so entitled may give a good discharge for any dividends and other moneys payable in respect of it and shall have the same rights to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share except that he shall not before he is registered as the holder of the share be entitled in respect of it to be given notice of, or to attend or vote at, any meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares of the Company. The Board may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share. If the notice is not complied with within 60 days, the Board may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends and other moneys payable in respect of such share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

J. General meetings

48. Annual general meetings

Subject to the provisions of the Act, annual general meetings shall be held at such time and place as the Board may determine.

49. Extraordinary general meetings

All general meetings other than annual general meetings, shall be called extraordinary general meetings.

50. Convening of extraordinary general meeting

The Board may convene an extraordinary general meeting whenever it thinks fit. At any meeting convened on such requisition (or any meeting requisitioned pursuant to section 113 of the Principal Act), no business shall be transacted except that stated by the requisition or proposed by the Board. If there are not sufficient members of the Board to convene a general meeting, any Director or any member of the Company may call a general meeting.

51. Notice of general meetings

51.1 *Length of notice*

An annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting convened for the passing of a special resolution or a resolution appointing a person as a Director or (save as provided by the Act) a resolution of which special notice has been given to the Company shall be convened by not less than 21 clear days' notice in writing. Other extraordinary general meetings shall be convened by not less than 14 clear days' notice in writing.

51.2 *Form of notice*

Every notice convening a general meeting shall specify:

- (a) whether the meeting is an annual general meeting or an extraordinary general meeting;
- (b) the place, the day and the time of the meeting (including without limitation any satellite meeting place arranged for the purposes of Article 53, which shall be identified as such in the notice);
- (c) in the case of special business, the general nature of that business;
- (d) if the meeting is convened to consider a special or extraordinary resolution, the intention to propose the resolution as such; and
- (e) with reasonable prominence, that a member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend and, on a poll, vote instead of him and that a proxy need not also be a member.

51.3 *Entitlement to receive notice*

The notice shall be given to the members (other than any who under the provisions of these Articles or of any restrictions imposed on any shares are not entitled to receive notice from the Company), to the Directors and to the Auditors and if more than one for the time being, to each of them.

52. **Omission to send notice**

The accidental omission to send a notice of meeting or, in cases where it is intended that it be sent out with the notice, an instrument of proxy to, or the non-receipt of either by, any person entitled to receive the same shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

53. **General meetings at more than one place**

53.1 ***Satellite meeting places***

The Board may resolve to enable persons entitled to attend a general meeting to do so by simultaneous attendance and participation at a satellite meeting place anywhere in the world. The members present in person or by proxy at satellite meeting places shall be counted in the quorum for, and be entitled to vote at, the general meeting in question, and that meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid if the Chairman of the general meeting is satisfied that adequate facilities are available throughout the general meeting to ensure that members attending at all the meeting places are able to:

- (a) participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened;
- (b) hear and see all persons who speak (whether by the use of microphones, loudspeakers, audio-visual communications equipment or otherwise) in the principal meeting place and any satellite meeting place; and
- (c) be heard and seen by all other persons so present in the same way.

The Chairman of the general meeting shall be present at, and the meeting shall be deemed to take place at, the principal meeting place.

53.2 ***Interruption or adjournment where facilities inadequate***

If it appears to the Chairman of the general meeting that the facilities at the principal meeting place or any satellite meeting place have become inadequate for the purposes referred to in Article 53.1, the Chairman may, without the consent of the meeting, interrupt or adjourn the general meeting. All business conducted at that general meeting up to the time of that adjournment shall be valid. The provisions of Article 61 shall apply to that adjournment.

53.3 ***Other arrangements for viewing and hearing proceedings***

The Board may make arrangements for persons entitled to attend a general meeting or an adjourned general meeting to be able to view and hear the proceedings of the general meeting or adjourned general meeting and to speak at the meeting (whether by the use of microphones, loudspeakers, audio visual communications equipment or otherwise) by attending at a venue anywhere in the world not being a satellite meeting place. Those attending at any such venue shall not be regarded as present at the general meeting or adjourned general meeting and shall not be entitled to vote at the meeting at or from that venue. The inability for any reason of any member present in person or by proxy at such a venue to view or hear all or any of the proceedings of the meeting or to speak at the meeting shall not in any way affect the validity of the proceedings of the meeting.

53.4 ***Controlling level of attendance***

The Board may from time to time make any arrangements for controlling the level of attendance at any venue for which arrangements have been made pursuant to Article 53.3 (including without limitation the issue of tickets or the imposition of some other means of selection), which in its absolute discretion it considers appropriate, and may from time to time change those arrangements. If a member, pursuant to those arrangements, is not entitled to attend in person or by proxy at a particular venue, he shall be entitled to attend in person or by proxy at any other venue for which arrangements have been made pursuant to Article 53.3. The entitlement of any member to be present at such venue in person or by proxy shall be subject to any such arrangement then in force and stated by the notice of meeting or adjourned meeting to apply to the meeting.

53.5 ***Postponement in place or time of meeting***

If, after the sending of notice of a general meeting but before the meeting is held or after the adjournment of a general meeting but before the adjourned meeting is held (whether or not notice of the adjourned meeting is required), the Board decides that it is impracticable or unreasonable, for a reason beyond its control, to hold the meeting at the declared place (or any of the declared places, in the case of a meeting to which Article 53.1 applies) and/or time, it may change the place (or any of the places, in the case of a meeting to which Article 53.1 applies) and/or postpone the time at which the meeting is to be held. If such a decision is made, the Board may then change the place (or any of the places, in the case of a meeting to which Article 53.1 applies) and/or postpone the time again if it decides that it is reasonable to do so. In either case:

- (a) no new notice of the meeting need be sent, but the Board shall, if practicable, advertise the date, time and place of the meeting in at least two newspapers having a national circulation and shall make arrangements for notices of the change of place and/or postponement to appear at the original place and/or at the original time; and
- (b) a proxy appointment in relation to the meeting may, if by means of an instrument, be delivered to the office or to such other place as may be specified by or on behalf of the Company in accordance with Article 73 or, if contained in an electronic communication, be received at the address (if any) specified by or on behalf of the Company in accordance with Article 73, at any time not less than 48 hours before any postponed time appointed for holding the meeting.

54. **Special business**

All business that is transacted at a general meeting shall be deemed special, except the following transactions at an annual general meeting:

- (a) the declaration of dividends;
- (b) the receipt and consideration of the annual accounts and the reports of the Directors and the Auditors and other documents required to be attached or annexed to the accounts;
- (c) the election or re-election of Directors;

- (d) the fixing of the Directors' fees pursuant to Article 99 (Directors' fees); and
- (e) the re-appointment of the Auditors retiring (unless they were last appointed otherwise than by the Company in general meeting) and the fixing of the remuneration of the Auditors or the determination of the manner in which such remuneration is to be fixed.

K. Proceedings at general meetings

55. Quorum

No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to business but the absence of a quorum shall not preclude the choice or appointment of a Chairman, which shall not be treated as part of the business of the Meeting. Subject to the provisions of Article 56 (If quorum not present), two persons entitled to attend and to vote on the business to be transacted, each being a member present in person or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation which is a member, shall be a quorum.

56. If quorum not present

If, within 15 minutes (or such longer interval not exceeding one hour as the Chairman in his absolute discretion thinks fit) from the time appointed for the holding of a general meeting, a quorum is not present or if, during a meeting, such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place, or to such other day and at such time and place as the Chairman (or, in default, the Board) may determine, being not less than 14 nor more than 28 days thereafter. If, at such adjourned meeting, a quorum is not present within 15 minutes from the time appointed for holding the meeting, one member present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) by a duly authorised representative shall be a quorum. If no such quorum is present or if, during the adjourned meeting, a quorum ceases to be present, the adjourned meeting shall be dissolved. The Company shall give at least seven clear days' notice of any meeting adjourned through lack of quorum (where such meeting is adjourned to a day being not less than 14 nor more than 28 days thereafter).

57. Security and meeting place arrangements

57.1 *Searches*

The Board may direct that members or proxies wishing to attend any general meeting should submit to such searches or other security arrangements or restrictions as the Board shall consider appropriate in the circumstances and shall be entitled in its absolute discretion to refuse entry to such general meeting to any member or proxy who fails to submit to such searches or otherwise to comply with such security arrangements or restrictions.

57.2 *Inadequate meeting place*

If it appears to the Chairman that the meeting place specified in the notice convening the meeting is inadequate to accommodate all members entitled and wishing to attend, the meeting shall nevertheless be duly constituted and its

proceedings valid provided that the Chairman is satisfied that adequate facilities are available to ensure that any member who is unable to be accommodated is nonetheless able to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened and to hear and see all persons present who speak (whether by the use of microphones, loud-speakers, audio-visual communications equipment or otherwise), whether in the meeting place or elsewhere, and to be heard and seen by all other persons so present in the same manner.

58. **Chairman**

The Chairman of the Board shall preside as Chairman at every general meeting of the Company. If there be no such Chairman or if at any meeting he shall not be present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or shall be unwilling to act as Chairman, the deputy Chairman (if any) of the Board shall if present and willing to act preside as Chairman at such meeting. If no Chairman or deputy Chairman shall be so present and willing to act, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to act or, if there be only one Director present, he shall be Chairman if willing to act. If no Director is willing to act as Chairman of the meeting, or if no Director is present within 15 minutes of the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.

59. **Director may attend and speak**

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 of the Company. The Chairman may invite any person to attend and speak at any general meeting of the Company whom the Chairman considers to be equipped with knowledge or experience of the Company's business to assist in the deliberations of the meeting.

60. **Power to adjourn**

The Chairman of the general meeting may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present, and shall if so directed by the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time (or indefinitely) and from place to place as he shall determine. In addition (and without prejudice to any other power which he may have under Article 53.2, these Articles or at common law) the Chairman may, without the need for the consent of the meeting, interrupt or adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place or for an indefinite period if he is of the opinion that it has become necessary to do so:

- (a) in order to secure the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting; or
- (b) in order to give all persons entitled to do so a reasonable opportunity of speaking and voting at the meeting; or
- (c) as it is likely to be impracticable to hold or continue that meeting because of the number of members wishing to attend who are not present; or
- (d) as the unruly conduct of persons attending the meeting prevents or is likely to prevent the orderly continuation of the business of the meeting; or

- (e) as an adjournment is otherwise necessary in order to ensure that the business of the meeting is otherwise properly disposed of.

61. **Notice of adjourned meeting**

Where a meeting is adjourned indefinitely, the Board shall fix the time and place (or, in the case of a meeting held at the principal meeting place and a satellite meeting place, such other places) for the adjourned meeting. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for 14 days or more or indefinitely, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given, specifying the place (or places, in the case of a meeting to which Article 53 applies), the day and the time of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted, in the same manner as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid, no member shall be entitled to any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at any adjourned meeting.

62. **Business of adjourned meeting**

No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting at which the adjournment took place.

L. Voting

63. **Method of voting**

At any general meeting, a resolution put to a vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless (before or immediately after the declaration of the result of the show of hands or on the withdrawal of any other demand for a poll) a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a poll may be demanded by:

- (a) the Chairman of the meeting; or
- (b) at least five members present in person or by proxy having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (c) a member or members present in person or by proxy representing not less than one-tenth of the voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting (excluding any voting rights attached to any shares held as treasury shares); or
- (d) a member or members present in person or by proxy 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 (excluding any shares held as treasury shares);

and a demand for a poll by a person as proxy for a member shall be as valid as if the demand were made by the member himself.

64. **Chairman's declaration conclusive on show of hands**

Unless a poll is duly demanded and the demand is not withdrawn, a declaration by the Chairman of the meeting that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously or by a particular majority or lost or not carried by a particular majority shall be conclusive, and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of proceedings of the Company shall be conclusive

evidence thereof, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

65. **Objection to error in voting**

No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter or to the counting of or failure to count any vote except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered or at which the counting error occurs. Any objection or error shall be referred to the Chairman of the meeting and shall only vitiate the decision of the meeting on any resolution if the Chairman decides that it is of sufficient magnitude to vitiate the resolution or may otherwise have affected the decision of the meeting. The decision of the Chairman on such matters shall be final and conclusive.

66. **Amendment to resolutions**

If an amendment shall be proposed to any resolution under consideration but shall in good faith be ruled out of order by the Chairman of the meeting, any error in such ruling shall not invalidate the proceedings on the substantive resolution. In the case of a resolution duly proposed as a special or extraordinary resolution, no amendment to it (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error) may in any event be considered or voted on. In the case of a resolution duly proposed as an ordinary resolution, no amendment to it (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a manifest error) may be considered or voted upon unless notice of such proposed amendment is given to the Office at least 48 hours prior to the time appointed for holding the relevant meeting or adjourned meeting or (in the absence of any such notice) the Chairman of the meeting in his absolute discretion rules that the amendment is fit for consideration at the meeting.

67. **Procedure on a poll**

67.1 ***Timing of poll***

Any poll duly demanded on the election of a Chairman of a meeting or on any question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll duly demanded on any other matter shall be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets) and at such time and place, not being more than 30 days from the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the poll as demanded, as the Chairman shall direct. The Chairman may, and if so directed by the meeting shall, appoint scrutineers who need not be members and may adjourn the meeting to some place and time fixed by him for the purpose of declaring the result of the poll. No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately 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. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

67.2 ***Continuance of the meeting***

The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of the meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result on a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the

demand had not been made.

67.3 *Withdrawal of demand for a poll*

The demand for a poll may be withdrawn before the poll is taken, but only with the consent of the Chairman. A demand so withdrawn shall validate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made. If a demand is withdrawn, the persons entitled in accordance with Article 63 (Method of voting) may demand a poll.

67.4 *Voting on a poll*

On a poll, votes may be given in person or by proxy or (in the case of a corporate member) by a duly authorised representative. A member entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

68. *Votes of members*

68.1 *Number of votes*

Subject to the provisions of the Act and to any special terms as to voting on which any shares may have been issued or may for the time being be held and to any suspension or abrogation of voting rights pursuant to these Articles, at any general meeting 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 on a show of hands have one vote and on a poll every member present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) by a duly authorised representative shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder.

68.2 *Joint holders*

If two or more persons are joint holders of a share, then in voting on any question 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. For this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the Register.

68.3 *Receivers and other persons*

Where in the Isle of Man or elsewhere a receiver or other person (by whatever name called) has been appointed by any court claiming jurisdiction in that behalf to exercise powers with respect to the property or affairs of any member on the ground (however formulated) of mental disorder, the Board may in its absolute discretion on or subject to production of such evidence of the appointment as the Board may require, permit such receiver or other person authorised by a court or official to vote in person or, on a poll, by proxy on behalf of such member at any general meeting. Evidence to the satisfaction of the Board 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 these 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.

69. **Casting vote**

In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll was demanded shall be entitled to a second or casting vote in addition to any other vote that he may have.

70. **Restriction on voting rights for unpaid calls etc.**

No member shall, unless the Board otherwise determines, be entitled to vote at a general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him or to exercise any right as a member unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid to the Company.

71. **Voting by proxy**

Any person (whether a member of the Company or not) may be appointed to act as a proxy. Deposit of an instrument of proxy (including an instrument in the form of an Electronic Communication, sent, transmitted and/or received electronically) shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting in respect of which the proxy is appointed or at any adjournment of it.

72. **Form of proxy**

The instrument appointing a proxy shall:

- (a) be in writing in any common form or in the form of an Electronic Communication or such other form as the Board may approve under the hand (including by way of electronic signature) of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing or, if the appointor is a corporation, under its common seal or under the hand (including by way of electronic signature) of some officer or attorney or other person duly authorised in that behalf;
- (b) be deemed (subject to any contrary direction contained in the same) to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll and to vote or abstain from voting as the proxy thinks fit on any amendment of a resolution and on any procedural motion or resolution put to the meeting to which it relates and on any other business not referred to in the notice of meeting which may properly come before the meeting to which it relates, but shall not confer any further right to speak at the meeting except with the permission of the Chairman;
- (c) unless the contrary is stated in it, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates; and
- (d) where it is stated to apply to more than one meeting, be valid for all such meetings as well as for any adjournment of any such meetings.

73. **Deposit of proxy**

The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed, or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the Board, shall:

(a) in the case of an instrument in writing, be deposited by personal delivery, post or facsimile transmission at the Office or at such other place within the Isle of Man as is specified:

(i) in the notice convening the meeting; or

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

not less than 48 hours before the time of the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or

(b) in the case of an instrument in the form of 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 instrument proposes to vote; or

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

(d) where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the Chairman of the meeting;

and an appointment of a proxy not deposited, delivered or received in a manner so permitted shall be invalid. The Board may at its discretion treat a faxed or other machine made copy of a written instrument or Electronic Communication appointing a proxy as such an appointment for the purpose of this Article 73. No appointment of a proxy shall be valid after the expiry of 12 months from the date named in it as the date of its execution except at an adjourned meeting or on a poll demanded at a meeting or an adjourned meeting in cases where the meeting was originally held within 12 months from such date.

74. **Execution under authority**

Where the appointment of a proxy is expressed to have been or purports to have been executed by a person on behalf of the holder of a share:

(a) the Company may treat the appointment as sufficient evidence of the authority of that person to execute the appointment on behalf of that holder;

(b) that holder shall, if requested by or on behalf of the Company at any time, send or procure the sending of any written authority under which the appointment has been executed, or a copy of such authority certified

notarially or in some other way approved by the Board, to such address and by such time as may be specified in the request and, if the request is not complied with in any respect, the appointment may be treated as invalid; and

- (c) whether or not a request under Article 74(b) has been made or complied with, the Company may determine that it has insufficient evidence of the authority of that person to execute the appointment on behalf of that holder and may treat the appointment as invalid.

75. More than one proxy may be appointed

A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion. When two or more valid but differing appointments of proxy are delivered in respect of the same share for use at the same meeting and in respect of the same matter, the one which is last validly delivered (regardless of its date or of the date of its execution) shall be treated as replacing and revoking the other or others as regards that share. If the Company is unable to determine which appointment was last validly delivered, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.

76. Board may supply proxy cards

The Board shall at the expense of the Company send by post or otherwise forms of appointment of proxy (reply-paid or otherwise) with the notice convening any general meeting to members entitled to vote at the meeting. Such forms of appointment of proxy shall provide for voting both for and against all resolutions to be proposed at the meeting other than the resolutions relating to the procedure of the meeting. The accidental omission to send an appointment of proxy or the non-receipt of it by any member entitled to attend and vote at a meeting shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

77. Corporate representative

- (a) A corporation (whether or not a company within the meaning of the Act) which is a member may by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative (or as the case may be, representatives) at any meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares. Any person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation (in respect of that part of the corporation's holdings to which the authority relates) as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual member. The corporation shall for the purposes of these Articles be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting if a person so authorised is present at it and all references to attendance and voting in person shall be construed accordingly. A certified copy of such a resolution shall be deposited at the office not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or first meeting at which the person so authorised is to act, or, in the case of a poll taken subsequent to the meeting or first meeting, not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, and unless such certified copy of such resolution is so deposited the authority granted by such resolution shall not be treated as valid. Where certified copies of two or more valid but differing resolutions

authorising any person or persons to act as the representative of any corporation pursuant to this Article 77 at the same meeting in relation to the same share are deposited at the Office, the resolution, a certified copy of which is deposited with the Company (in accordance with this Article 77) last in time (regardless of the date of such certified copy or of the date upon which the resolution set out there was passed), shall be treated as revoking and replacing all other such authorities as regards that share; but if the Company is unable to determine which of any such two or more valid but differing resolutions was the one so deposited last in time, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share. The authority granted by any such resolution shall, unless the contrary is stated in the certified copy thereof deposited with the Company pursuant to this Article 77, be treated as valid for any adjournment of any meeting at which such authority may be used as well as at such meeting.

- (b) A corporation which is a member of the Company who holds different classes of shares may so authorise one or more different persons for each class of share held.

78. **Revocation of authority**

A vote given or poll demanded in accordance with the terms of an appointment of a proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the death or mental disorder of the principal unless notice in writing of such death or mental disorder, shall have been received by the Company at the Office, or at such other place as has been appointed for the deposit of written appointments of proxy or, where the appointment of the proxy is contained in an Electronic Communication, at the address at which such appointment was received, at least 3 hours before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting or the taking of the poll at which the instrument of proxy is used..

A vote given or poll demanded by a proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the revocation of the appointment of the person voting, or of the authority under which the appointment of the person voting was executed or the transfer of the share in respect of which the appointment of the person voting is given unless notice in writing of such revocation or transfer shall have been received by the Company at the Office, or at such other place as has been appointed for the deposit of written appointments of proxy or, where the appointment of the proxy is contained in an Electronic Communication, at the address at which such appointment was received, at least 3 hours before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting or the taking of the poll at which vote is given or poll demanded.

In this Article, “address” in relation to Electronic Communications includes any number, electronic mail address or other address used for the purposes of such communications.

79. **Failure to disclose interests in shares**

79.1 ***Disenfranchisement notice***

The Board may at any time serve an Information Notice upon a member. If a member has been issued with an Information Notice and has failed in relation to any shares the subject of the Information Notice (“**relevant shares**”) to furnish

any information required by such notice within the time period specified therein, then the Board may, at any time following 14 days from the expiry of the date on which the information required to be furnished pursuant to the relevant Information Notice is due to be received by the Board, serve on the relevant holder a notice (in this Article called a “**disenfranchisement notice**”) whereupon the following sanctions shall apply:

(a) *Voting*

the member shall not with effect from the service of the disenfranchisement notice be entitled in respect of the relevant shares to be present or to vote (either in person or by representative or proxy) at any general meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares of the Company or on any poll or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to any such meeting or poll; and

(b) *Dividends and transfers*

where the relevant shares represent at least 0.25 per cent. in nominal value of their class:

(i) any dividend or other money payable in respect of the relevant shares shall be withheld by the Company, which shall not have any obligation to pay interest on it and the member shall not be entitled to elect pursuant to Article 148 (Payment of scrip dividends) to receive shares instead of that dividend; and

(ii) subject in the case of uncertificated shares to the Uncertificated Regulations, no transfer, other than an approved transfer, of any relevant shares held by the member shall be registered unless the member is not himself in default as regards supplying the information required pursuant to the relevant Information Notice and the member proves to the satisfaction of the Board that no person in default as regards supplying such information is interested in any of the shares the subject of the transfer.

79.2 *Withdrawal notice*

The Company may at any time withdraw a disenfranchisement notice by serving on the holder of the shares to which the same relates a notice in writing to that effect (a “**withdrawal notice**”).

79.3 *Cessation of sanctions*

Where the sanctions under Article 79.1 (Disenfranchisement notice) apply in relation to any shares, they shall cease to have effect:

- (a) if the shares are transferred by means of an approved transfer;
- (b) at the end of the period of one week (or such shorter period as the Board may determine) following receipt by the Company of the information required by the notice mentioned in Article 79.1 and the Board being fully satisfied that such information is full and complete; or
- (c) on the date on which a withdrawal notice is served by the Company.

79.4 *Certificated form*

The Board may:

- (a) give notice in writing to any member holding relevant shares in uncertificated form requiring the member to change his holding of such shares from uncertificated form into certificated form within a specified period and then to hold such relevant shares in certificated form until the issue of a withdrawal notice; and
- (b) appoint any person to take any steps, by instruction by means of an Uncertificated System or otherwise, in the name of any holder of relevant shares as may be required to change such shares from uncertificated form into certificated form (and such steps shall be effective as if they had been taken by such holder).

M. Untraced members

80. **Power of sale**

80.1 *Untraceable members*

The Company shall be entitled to sell at the best price reasonably obtainable any share of a member or any share to which a person is entitled by transmission if and provided that:

- (a) during the period of 12 years prior to the date of the publication of the advertisements referred to in paragraph (b) (or if published on different dates, the earlier or earliest of them) no cheque, order or warrant in respect of such share sent by the Company through the post in a pre-paid envelope addressed to the member or to the person entitled by transmission to the share at his address on the Register or other last known address given by the member or person to which cheques, orders or warrants in respect of such share are to be sent has been cashed and the Company has received no communications in respect of such share from such member or person provided that during such period of 12 years at least three cash dividends (whether interim or final) in respect of the shares in question have become payable and no such dividend during that period has been claimed by the person entitled to it;
- (b) on or after expiry of the said period of 12 years the Company has given notice of its intention to sell such share by advertisements in both a national daily newspaper published in the United Kingdom and in a newspaper circulating in the area in which the last known address of such member or person appeared;
- (c) the said advertisements, if not published on the same day, shall have been published within 30 days of each other;
- (d) during the further period of three months following the date of publication of the said advertisements (or, if published on different dates the later or latest of them) and prior to the exercise of the power of sale the Company has not received any communication in respect of such share from the member or person entitled by transmission; and

- (e) the Company has given notice in accordance with the regulations of the relevant regulatory authority of its intention to make such sale and shall, if appropriate, have obtained the approval of the relevant regulatory authority to the proposed form of the said advertisement, if shares of the class concerned are admitted to a securities list and/or a recognised investment exchange.

80.2 ***Perfection of transfer***

To give effect to any sale of shares pursuant to this Article 80 the Board may, in the case of certificated shares, authorise some person to transfer the shares in question and may enter the name of the transferee in respect of the transferred shares in the Register notwithstanding the absence of any share certificate being lodged in respect of it and may issue a new certificate to the transferee and, in the case of uncertificated shares, exercise any power conferred on it by Article 20.5 (Forfeiture and sale) to effect a transfer of the shares. The purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase moneys in respect of any such sale nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale or transfer. Any instrument or exercise shall be effective as if it had been executed or exercised by the holder of or the person entitled by transmission to the shares to which it relates.

80.3 ***Additional shares***

If during the period of 12 years referred to in Article 80.1 (Untraceable members) or during any period ending on the date when all the requirements of paragraphs (a) to (d) of Article 80.1 have been satisfied, any additional shares have been issued in respect of those held at the beginning of such period or of any previously so issued during such period and all the requirements of paragraphs (b) to (d) of Article 80.1 have been satisfied in regard to such additional shares the Company shall also be entitled to sell the additional shares.

81. **Application of proceeds of sale**

The Company shall account to the member or other person entitled to such share for the net proceeds of such sale by carrying all moneys in respect of it to a separate account. The Company shall be deemed to be a debtor to and not a trustee for such member or other person in respect of such moneys. Moneys carried to such separate account may either be employed in the business of the Company or invested in such investments as the Board may from time to time think fit. No interest shall be payable to such member or other person in respect of such moneys and the Company shall not be required to account for any money earned on them.

N. Appointment, retirement and removal of directors

82. **Number of Directors**

Unless and until otherwise determined by the Company by ordinary resolution the number of Directors (other than any alternate Directors) shall be not less than two or more than 12. A majority of the Directors shall at all times be resident outside the United Kingdom.

83. **Power of Company to appoint Directors**

Subject to the provisions of these Articles, 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 addition to the existing Board, and may also determine the rotation in which any additional Directors are to retire, but the total number of Directors shall not exceed any maximum number fixed in accordance with these Articles.

84. **Power of Board to appoint Directors**

Without prejudice to the power of the Company to appoint any person to be a Director pursuant to these Articles, the Board shall have power at any time to appoint any person who is willing to act as a Director, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the existing Board, but the total number of Directors shall not exceed any maximum number fixed in accordance with these Articles. Any Director so appointed shall hold office only until the annual general meeting of the Company next following such appointment and shall then be eligible for re-election but shall not be taken into account in determining the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation at that meeting. If not re-appointed at such annual general meeting, he shall vacate office at the conclusion thereof.

85. **Eligibility of new Directors**

No person other than a Director retiring at the meeting (whether by rotation or otherwise) shall be appointed or re-appointed a Director at any general meeting unless:

- (a) he is recommended by the Board; or
- (b) not less than seven nor more than 35 clear days before the date appointed for the meeting, a notice, duly executed by a member (other than the person to be proposed) qualified to vote at the meeting, of the intention to propose that person for appointment or re-appointment and stating the particulars which would, if he were so appointed or re-appointed, be required to be included in the Company's register of directors, together with a notice executed by that person of his willingness to be appointed or re-appointed, is lodged at the Office.

86. **Share qualification**

A Director shall not be required to hold any shares.

87. **Resolution for appointment**

A resolution for the appointment of two or more persons as Directors by a single resolution shall not be moved unless an ordinary resolution that it shall be so proposed has first been agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it and any resolution moved in contravention of this provision shall be void. For the purpose of this Article, a resolution for approving a person's appointment or for nominating a person for appointment as a Director shall be treated as a resolution for his appointment.

88. **No retirement on account of age**

No person shall be or become incapable of being appointed or re-appointed a Director by reason of his having attained the age of 75 or any other age, nor shall any special notice be required in connection with the appointment, re-

appointment or the approval of the appointment of such person. No Director shall vacate his office at any time by reason of the fact that he has attained the age of 75 or any other age.

89. **Retirement by rotation**

89.1 ***Number of directors***

At every annual general meeting, one-third of the Directors or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to one-third shall retire from office; but if any Director has at the start of the annual general meeting been in office for three years or more since his last appointment or re-appointment, he shall retire at that annual general meeting.

89.2 ***Identity of directors***

Subject to the provisions of the Act and to the requirement of these Articles that a majority of the Directors shall at all times be resident outside the United Kingdom, the Directors to retire by rotation shall include (so far as is necessary to obtain the number required) any Director who wishes to retire and not to offer himself for re-election. Any further Directors so to retire shall (subject as aforesaid) be those of the other Directors subject to retirement by rotation who have been longest in office since their last appointment or re-appointment, but, as between persons who became or were last re-appointed Directors on the same day, those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves and subject to the requirement that a majority of the Directors shall at all times be resident outside the United Kingdom) be determined by lot. A Director who retires (whether by rotation or otherwise) shall be eligible for re-election and may, if willing to act, be re-appointed. The Directors to retire on each occasion (both as to numbers and identity) shall be determined by the composition of the Directors at the date of the notice convening the annual general meeting and no Director shall be required to retire or be relieved from retiring or be retired by reason of any change in the number or identity of the Directors after the date of the notice but before the close of the meeting.

89.3 ***Re-appointment***

If the Company, at the meeting at which a Director retires by rotation, does not fill the vacancy created by his retirement, the retiring Director shall, if willing to act, be deemed to have been re-appointed unless at the meeting it is expressly resolved not to fill the vacancy or unless a resolution for the reappointment of the Director is put to the meeting and lost or if the retiring Director has given notice in writing to the Company that he is unwilling to be re-elected or where the default in filling the vacancy is due to the moving of a resolution in contravention of Article 87 (Resolution for appointment) or where such Director has attained any retirement age applicable to him as a Director.

89.4 ***Timing of retirement***

The retirement of any Director retiring at a general meeting in accordance with this Article shall not have effect until the conclusion of the meeting except where a resolution is passed to elect some other person in the place of the retiring Director or a resolution for his re-election is put to the meeting and lost in which case the retirement shall take effect at the time of election of his replacement or the time of the losing of that resolution as the case may be. A

retiring Director who is re-elected or deemed to have been re-elected will continue in office without a break.

90. **Removal by ordinary resolution**

The Company may by ordinary resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between the Company and such Director and, without prejudice to any claim for damages which he may have for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company, may (subject to these Articles) by ordinary resolution appoint another person who is willing to act to be a Director in his place. Any person so appointed shall be treated, for the purposes of determining the time at which he or any other Director is to retire by rotation, as if he had become a Director on the day on which the person in whose place he is appointed was last appointed or re-appointed a Director. In default of such appointment the vacancy arising upon the removal of a Director from office may be filled by a casual vacancy.

91. **Vacation of office by Director**

Without prejudice to any provisions for retirement contained in these Articles the office of a Director shall be vacated if:

- (a) he resigns by notice in writing delivered to the Secretary at the Office or tendered at a Board meeting in which event he shall vacate that office on the service of that notice on the Company or at such later time as is specified in the notice or he offers in writing to resign from his office and the Directors resolve to accept such offer; or
- (b) he ceases to be a Director by virtue of any provision of the Act, is removed from office pursuant to these Articles or becomes prohibited by law from being a Director; or
- (c) he becomes bankrupt, has an interim receiving order made against him, makes any arrangement or compounds with his creditors generally; or
- (d) an order is made by any court of competent jurisdiction (whether in the Isle of Man, the United Kingdom or elsewhere) on the ground (howsoever formulated) of mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a guardian or receiver or other person to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs or he is admitted to hospital in pursuance of an application for admission for treatment under any statute for the time being in force in the Isle of Man or the United Kingdom relating to mental disorder or, in any other territory, in pursuance of an application for admission under analogous legislation or regulations and the Board resolves that his office be vacated; or
- (e) he shall be absent, without the permission of the Board from Board meetings for 6 consecutive months (whether or not an alternate Director appointed by him attends) and the Board resolves that his office be vacated; or
- (f) he is requested to resign by notice in writing addressed to him at his address as shown in the register of Directors and signed by all the other Directors (without prejudice to any claim for damages which he may have for breach of any contract between him and the Company); or

- (g) he is convicted of an indictable offence and the Directors shall resolve that it is undesirable in the interests of the Company that he remains a Director of the Company; or
- (h) the conduct of that Director (whether or not concerning the affairs of the Company) is the subject of either (i) an application by the Treasury pursuant to section 26 of the Companies Act 1992 to the Isle of Man High Court or (ii) an investigation by the police of any jurisdiction and the Board shall resolve that it is undesirable that he remains a Director; or
- (i) notice is given to terminate his contract of employment or engagement with the Company where he is in breach of such contract; or
- (j) he has been disqualified from acting as a Director; or
- (k) subsequent to his appointment, he becomes resident in the United Kingdom and as a result thereof the majority of the Directors are resident in the United Kingdom.

92. **Resolution as to vacancy conclusive**

A resolution of the Board declaring a Director to have vacated office under the terms of Article 91 (Vacation of office by Director) shall be conclusive as to the fact and grounds of vacation stated in the resolution.

93. **Appointment of Directors by Lamprell Holdings**

93.1 ***Right to appoint***

Subject to the remaining provisions of these Articles and this Article 93, for so long as Lamprell Holdings holds more than 15 per cent. of the issued shares giving the right to attend and vote at a general meeting of the Company, it may at any time and from time to time appoint any one person who is willing to act to be a non-executive Director, provided that any such right will cease upon the first to occur of any of the following:

- (a) the Company's shares being admitted to trading on the Official List; or
- (b) the right to appoint a non-executive Director becoming illegal, unlawful or otherwise contrary to the rules or regulations of any applicable stock or other exchange on which the Company's shares are listed or admitted to trading or of any other applicable regulatory body,

and any non-executive Director appointed by Lamprell Holdings pursuant to Article 93.1 prior to any such event occurring shall, immediately upon any of the events described above occurring, be removed from office notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between the Company and such Director.

93.2 ***Mode of appointment***

Any appointment under this Article 93 shall be by notice to the Company executed by or on behalf of Lamprell Holdings and shall take effect in accordance with the terms of the notice on receipt of such notice by the Company which shall:

- (a) in the case of a notice contained in an instrument, be delivered personally to the Secretary or to a Director other than the Director being appointed; or
- (b) in the case of a notice contained in an instrument, be at the office or at another address designated by the Directors for that purpose; or
- (c) if contained in an Electronic Communication, be at such address (if any) as may for the time being be notified by or on behalf of the Company for that purpose.

O. Alternate Directors

94. Appointments

94.1 *Identity of appointee*

Each Director (other than an alternate Director) may by notice in writing under his hand delivered to the Secretary at the Office or at a meeting of the Directors or in any other manner approved by the Board appoint any other Director or any person approved for that purpose by the Board and willing to act to be his alternate and may in like manner remove from office an alternate Director so appointed by him. No person who is resident in the United Kingdom may be appointed as an alternate Director unless his appointor is also so resident.

94.2 *Method of appointment*

No appointment of an alternate Director shall be effective until his consent to act as a Director in the form prescribed by the Act has been received at the Office.

94.3 *Nature of alternate*

An alternate Director need not hold a share qualification and shall not be counted in reckoning any maximum number of Directors allowed by these Articles.

94.4 *Alternates representing more than one director*

A Director or any other person may act as alternate Director to represent more than one Director, and an alternate Director shall be entitled at meetings of the Board or any committee of the Board to one vote for every Director whom he represents (and who is not present) in addition to his own vote (if any) as a Director, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.

95. Participation in Board meetings

95.1 *Right to participate*

Every alternate Director shall (subject to his giving to the Company an address within the British Isles at which notices may be served on him) be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of the Board and all committees of the Board of which his appointor is a member and, in the absence from such meetings of his appointor, to attend and vote at such meetings and to exercise all the powers, rights, duties and authorities of his appointor as a Director (except as regards power to appoint an alternate). A Director acting as alternate Director shall have a separate vote at Board meetings for each Director for whom he acts as

alternate Director, in addition to his own vote (if any), but he shall count as only one person for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.

95.2 ***Alternate's authority***

Execution by an alternate Director of any resolution in writing of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors shall, unless the notice of his appointment provides to the contrary, be as effective as execution by his appointor. To such extent as the Directors may from time to time determine in relation to any committees of the Directors the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall also apply mutatis mutandis to any meeting of any such committee of which his appointor is a member.

96. **Alternate Director responsible for own acts**

96.1 ***Responsibility for defaults***

Every person acting as an alternate Director shall be an officer of the Company, shall alone be responsible to the Company for his own acts and defaults and shall not be deemed to be the agent of the Director appointing him.

96.2 ***Status of alternate***

Save as otherwise provided in these Articles, an alternate Director shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of these Articles relating to Directors and shall be deemed for all purposes to be a Director.

97. **Interests of alternate Director**

An alternate Director shall be entitled to contract and be interested in and benefit from contracts or arrangements with the Company and to be repaid expenses and to be indemnified to the same extent mutatis mutandis as if he were a Director. However, he shall not, unless the Company by ordinary resolution otherwise determines, be entitled to receive from the Company any fees for his services as alternate except only such part (if any) of the fee payable to his appointor as such appointor may by notice in writing to the Company direct. Subject to this Article, the Company shall pay to an alternate Director such expenses as might properly have been paid to him if he had been a Director.

98. **Revocation of appointment**

An alternate Director shall cease to be an alternate Director:

- (a) if his appointor revokes his appointment; or
- (b) if his appointor ceases for any reason to be a Director, provided that if any Director retires by rotation or otherwise but is re-appointed or deemed to be re-appointed at the same meeting at which he retires, any valid appointment of an alternate Director which was in force immediately before his retirement shall remain in force;
- (c) if any event happens in relation to him which, if he were a Director otherwise appointed, would cause him to vacate office; or
- (d) if he resigns his office by notice to the Company.

P. Directors' remuneration, expenses and pensions

99. Directors' fees

The Directors (other than alternate Directors) shall be entitled to receive by way of fees for their services as Directors such sum as the Board may from time to time determine (not exceeding £300,000 per annum or such other sum as the Company in general meeting shall from time to time determine). Such sum (unless otherwise directed by the resolution of the Company by which it is voted) shall be divided among the Directors in such proportions and in such manner as the Board may determine or in default of such determination, equally (except that in such event any Director holding office for less than the whole of the relevant period in respect of which the fees are paid shall only rank in such division in proportion to the time during such period for which he holds office). Any fees payable pursuant to this Article shall be distinct from any salary, remuneration or other amounts payable to a Director pursuant to any other provisions of these Articles and shall accrue from day to day.

100. Expenses

Each Director shall be entitled to be repaid all reasonable travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by him in or about the performance of his duties as Director, including any expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board or any committee of the Board or general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company.

101. Additional remuneration

If by arrangement with the Board any Director shall perform or render any special duties or services outside his ordinary duties as a Director and not in his capacity as a holder of employment or executive office, he may be paid such reasonable additional remuneration (whether by way of a lump sum or by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the Board may from time to time determine.

102. Remuneration of executive Directors

The salary or remuneration of any Director appointed to hold any employment or executive office in accordance with the provisions of these Articles may be either a fixed sum of money or may altogether or in part be governed by business done or profits made or otherwise determined by the Board and may be in addition to or in lieu of any fee payable to him for his services as Director pursuant to these Articles.

103. Pensions and other benefits

The Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to provide pensions or other retirement or superannuation benefits and to provide death or disability benefits or other allowances or gratuities (whether by insurance or otherwise) for or to institute and maintain any institution, association, society, club, trust, fund, other establishment or profit sharing, share incentive, share purchase or employees' share scheme calculated to advance the interests of the Company or to benefit any person who is or has at any time been a Director or employee of the Company or any company which is a subsidiary company of or allied to or associated with the Company or any such subsidiary or any predecessor in business of the Company or of any such subsidiary and for any member of his

family (including a spouse or former spouse) and any person who is or was dependent on him. For such purpose, the Board may establish, maintain, subscribe and contribute to any scheme, institution, association, club, trust, fund or other establishment and pay premiums and, subject to the provisions of the Act, lend money or make payments to, guarantee or give an indemnity in respect of, or give any financial or other assistance in connection with, any of the aforesaid matters or bodies. The Board may procure any of such matters to be done by the Company either alone or in conjunction with any other person. Any Director or former Director shall be entitled to receive and retain for his own benefit any pension or other benefit provided under this Article 103 and shall not be obliged to account for it to the Company.

104. **Directors not liable to Account**

No director or former director shall be accountable to the Company or the members for any benefit provided pursuant to these Articles. The receipt of any such benefit shall not disqualify any person from being or becoming a Director of the Company.

Q. Powers and duties of the Board

105. **Powers of the Board**

The management and control of the business of the Company shall be from such other place outside the United Kingdom as the Board may determine from time to time. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the memorandum of association of the Company and these Articles and to any directions given by special resolution of the Company, the business of the Company shall be managed by the Board, which may exercise all the powers of the Company whether relating to the management of the business or not. No alteration of the memorandum of association, or of these Articles and no such direction given by the Company shall invalidate any prior act of the Board which would have been valid if such alteration had not been made or such direction had not been given. Provisions contained elsewhere in these Articles as to any specific power of the Board shall not be deemed to limit the general powers given by this Article 105.

106. **Management of the Company**

This Article 106 shall have effect if and for so long as the Company shall not be subject to the Takeover Code. The Board shall, in managing and conducting the business of the Company and in exercising or refraining from exercising any and all powers rights and privileges from time to time vested in the Board, use its reasonable endeavours:

- (a) to apply and to have the Company abide by the General Principles *mutatis mutandis* as though the Company were subject to the Takeover Code;
- (b) in the event that any circumstances shall arise wherein (if the Company were subject to the Takeover Code) the Company would be an offeree or otherwise the subject of an approach or the subject of a third party's statement of firm intention to make an offer, to comply with and to procure that the Company complies with the provisions of the Takeover Code applicable to an offeree company and the board of an offeree

company *mutatis mutandis* as though the Company were subject to the Takeover Code;

- (c) in the event that (and in any case for so long as) the Board recommends to members of the Company or any class thereof any takeover offer made for any shares of the Company from time to time, to obtain the undertaking of the offeror(s) to comply with the provisions of the Takeover Code in the conduct and execution of the relevant offer(s) *mutatis mutandis* as though the Company were subject to the Takeover Code,

but recognising that the Panel will not have jurisdiction (if and for so long as such may be the case). The provisions of this Article 106 shall in all circumstances be subject to the Act and to applicable law, and to the Board being satisfied that the application of this Article 106 is, in any particular case, in the best interests of the Company.

107. Powers of Directors being less than minimum number

If the number of Directors is less than the minimum for the time being prescribed by these Articles, the remaining Director or Directors shall act only for the purposes of appointing an additional Director or Directors to make up such minimum or of convening a general meeting of the Company for the purpose of making such appointment. If there are no Director or Directors able or willing to act, any two or more members (who together hold shares carrying not less than 10 per cent. of the voting rights of the Company) may summon a general meeting for the purpose of appointing Directors. Subject to the provisions of these Articles, any additional Director so appointed shall hold office only until the dissolution of the annual general meeting of the Company next following such appointment unless he is re-elected during such meeting.

108. Powers of executive Directors

The Board may from time to time:

- (a) delegate or entrust to and confer on any Director holding executive office such of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) for such time on such terms and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit; and
- (b) revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers.

109. Delegation to committees

109.1 Constituting committees

The Board may delegate any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) for such time on such terms and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit to any committee consisting of one or more Directors and (if thought fit) one or more other persons provided that:

- (a) a majority of the members of a committee shall be Directors;
- (b) no resolution of a committee shall be effective unless a majority of those present when it is passed are Directors or alternate Directors; and
- (c) any such committee shall only meet and exercise its powers, authorities and discretions from outside the United Kingdom.

Any committee so formed may exercise its power to sub-delegate by sub-delegating to any person or persons (whether or not a member or members of the Board or of the committee).

109.2 ***Powers of committee***

The Board may confer such powers either collaterally with or to the exclusion of and in substitution for all or any of the powers of the Board in that respect and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary any of such powers and discharge any such committee in whole or in part. Insofar as any power, authority or discretion is so delegated, any reference in these Articles to the exercise by the Board of such power, authority or discretion shall be construed as if it were a reference to the exercise of such power, authority or discretion by such committee. Subject to any terms and conditions expressly imposed by the Board, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by such of these Articles as regulate the proceedings of the Board so far as they are capable of applying.

110. **Local management**

The Board may establish any local group or divisional boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company in any specified locality (but excluding the United Kingdom) and may appoint any persons to be members of such local or divisional board or any managers or agents, may fix their remuneration and remove any person so appointed. The Board may delegate to any local group or divisional board manager or agent so appointed any of its powers, authorities and discretions (other than the power to borrow and make calls), with power to sub-delegate and may authorise the members for the time being of any such local or divisional board or any of them to fill any vacancies and to act notwithstanding vacancies. Any such appointment or delegation may be made for such time on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board may think fit. The Board may remove any person so appointed. The Board may confer such powers either collectively with or to the exclusion of and in substitution for all or any of the powers of the Board in that respect and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers (but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of the revocation shall be affected by it).. Subject to any terms and conditions expressly imposed by the Board, the proceedings of any local group or divisional board or agency with two or more members shall be governed by such of these Articles as regulate the proceedings of the Board so far as they are capable of applying.

111. **Power of attorney**

The Board may by power of attorney or otherwise appoint any company, firm, person or persons (including registrars) to be the agent or attorney of the Company and may delegate to any such agent or attorney, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Directors, any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate), in each case for such purposes and for such time, on such terms (including as to remuneration) and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit. The Board may confer such powers either collaterally with, or to the exclusion of and in substitution for, all or any of the powers of the Board in that respect and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary any of such powers. Any such appointment or power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of

persons dealing with any such agent or attorney as the Board may think fit and may also authorise any such agent or attorney to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him.

112. **Associate Directors**

The Board may appoint any person (not being a Director) to any office or employment having a designation or title including the word “director” or attach to any existing office or employment with the Company such designation or title and may define, limit, vary or restrict the powers, authorities and discretions of persons so appointed and may terminate any such appointment subject to any contract between him and the Company or the use of such designation or title. The inclusion of the word “director” in the designation or title of any such office or employment shall not imply that such person is or is deemed to be or is empowered in any respect to act as a Director or a member of any committee of the Board for any of the purposes of the Act or these Articles.

113. **Exercise of voting power**

The Board may exercise or cause to be exercised the voting power conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company or any power of appointment to be exercised by the Company in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit (including the exercise of the voting power or power of appointment in favour of the appointment of any Director as a director or other officer or employee of such company or in favour of the payment of remuneration to the Directors, officers or employees of such company).

114. **Provision for employees**

The Board may exercise any power conferred on the Company by the Act to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries in connection with the cessation or the transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or that subsidiary.

115. **Borrowing powers**

115.1 ***Power to borrow***

Subject as hereinafter provided, the Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, to guarantee, to indemnify, to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property, assets (present and future) and uncalled capital, and to issue debentures and other securities whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

115.2 ***Borrowing limit***

The Board shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiaries (if any) so as to secure (but as regards subsidiaries, only so far as by the exercise of such rights or powers of control the Board can secure) that, save with the previous sanction of an ordinary resolution and subject as provided below, no money shall be borrowed if the principal amount outstanding of all Moneys Borrowed (defined below) by the Company and its

subsidiaries (if any), excluding amounts borrowed from the Company or any of its wholly owned subsidiaries, then exceeds, or would as a result of such borrowing exceed, an amount equal to three times the Adjusted Capital and Reserves (defined below).

115.3 *Persons dealing with the Company*

No person dealing with the Company shall be concerned to see or enquire whether the restriction imposed by this Article 115 is observed and no debt incurred or security given in excess of such limit shall be invalid or ineffectual unless the lender or the recipient of the security had at the time when the debt was incurred or security given express notice that the said limit had been or would thereby be exceeded.

115.4 *Determining whether limit breached*

A certificate or report by the Auditors as to the amount of Moneys Borrowed or the amount of the Adjusted Capital and Reserves or to the effect that the limit imposed by this Article 115 has not been or will not be exceeded at any particular time or times shall be conclusive evidence of such amount or fact for the purposes of this Article 115. Nevertheless for the purposes of this Article 115, the Board may at any time act in reliance on a bona fide estimate of the amount of the Adjusted Capital and Reserves and if, in consequence, the restriction in this Article 115 would otherwise have been breached, an amount equal to the excess of Moneys Borrowed shall be disregarded until the expiration of six months after the date on which, by reason of a determination of the Auditors or otherwise, the Board becomes aware that such a situation has or may have arisen.

115.5 *Definitions*

For the purposes of this Article 115:

“Adjusted Capital and Reserves” means a sum equal to the aggregate of:

- (a) the amount paid up (or credited as or deemed to be paid up) on the issued share capital of the Company; and
- (b) the amount standing to the credit of the reserves of the Group (including, without limitation, any share premium account, capital redemption reserve or revaluation reserve) after adding thereto or deducting therefrom any balance standing to the credit or debit of the profit and loss account of the Group,

all as shown in the then latest audited balance sheet, but after:

- (i) making such adjustments as may be appropriate in respect of any variation in the amount of such paid up share capital or any such reserves subsequent to the relevant balance sheet date and so that for this purpose:
 - (A) if any issue or proposed issue of shares by the Company for cash has been underwritten then such shares shall be deemed to have been issued and the amount (including any premium) of the subscription moneys payable in respect thereof (not being moneys payable later than six months after the date of allotment) shall to the extent so

underwritten be deemed to have been paid up on the date when the issue of such shares was underwritten (or, if such underwriting was conditional, on the date when it became unconditional); and

- (B) share capital (including any premium) shall be deemed to have been paid up as soon as it has been unconditionally agreed to be subscribed or taken up (within six months of such agreement) by any person;
- (ii) making such adjustments as may be appropriate in respect of any distributions declared, recommended, made or paid by the Company or its subsidiaries (otherwise than attributable directly or indirectly to the Company) out of profits earned up to and including the date of the latest audited balance sheet of the Company or subsidiary (as the case may be) to the extent that such distribution is not provided for in such balance sheet;
- (iii) making such adjustments as may be appropriate in respect of any variation in the interests of the Company in its subsidiaries since the date of the latest audited balance sheet of the Company;
- (iv) making all such adjustments, if the calculation is required for the purposes of or in connection with a transaction under or in connection with which any body corporate is to become or cease to be a subsidiary, as would be appropriate if such transaction had been carried into effect;
- (v) excluding minority interests in subsidiaries;
- (vi) deducting sums equivalent to the book values of any goodwill or other intangible assets shown in such the latest audited balance sheet;

“audited balance sheet” means the audited balance sheet of the Company or, if an audited consolidated balance sheet dealing with the state of affairs of the Company and all its subsidiaries to be dealt with in group accounts has been prepared for those purposes for the same financial year, that audited consolidated balance sheet, in which event all references to reserves and profit and loss shall be deemed to be references to consolidated reserves and consolidated profit and loss and any amounts attributable to outside interests shall be excluded;

“Moneys Borrowed” means the outstanding moneys borrowed of the Group determined as follows:

- (a) in addition to borrowings, there shall be deemed, subject as provided below, to have been borrowed and to be outstanding as moneys borrowed of the Group (but only to the extent that the same would not otherwise fall to be taken into account):
 - (i) the principal amount of all debentures of any member of the Group, whether issued or incurred in whole or in part for cash or otherwise, which are not for the time being beneficially owned within the Group;

- (ii) the nominal amount of any issued and paid up share capital (other than equity share capital which as regards capital has rights no more favourable than those attached to its ordinary share capital) of any subsidiary of the Company not for the time being beneficially owned by any member of the Group;
 - (iii) the nominal amount of any other issued and paid up share capital and the principal amount of any other debentures or other moneys borrowed (not being shares or debentures which are, or moneys borrowed the indebtedness in respect of which is for the time being beneficially owned within the Group) the redemption or repayment of which is:
 - (A) guaranteed by any member of the Group; or
 - (B) wholly or (to the extent of the part secured) partly secured on assets or the undertaking of any member of the Group;
 - (iv) any fixed or minimum premium payable on final redemption or repayment of any debentures, share capital or other moneys borrowed falling to be taken into account;
 - (v) the outstanding amount of acceptances (not being acceptances of trade bills in respect of the purchase or sale of goods in the ordinary course of trading) by any bank or accepting house under any acceptance credit opened on behalf of and in favour of any member of the Group;
 - (vi) any fixed amount in respect of any Finance Lease payable by any member of the Group which would be shown at the material time as an obligation in a balance sheet prepared in accordance with the accounting principles used in the preparation of the latest audited balance sheet;
- (b) moneys borrowed by any member of the Group for the purposes of repaying or redeeming (with or without premium) in whole or in part any other moneys borrowed falling to be taken into account and intended to be applied for such purpose within six months after the borrowing thereof shall not, during such period, except to the extent so applied, themselves fall to be taken into account;
 - (c) any amounts borrowed by any member of the Group for the purpose of financing any contract up to an amount not exceeding those moneys receivable under such contract which are guaranteed or insured by the Export Credits Guarantee Department or other institution or body carrying on a similar business shall be deemed not to be moneys borrowed;
 - (d) moneys borrowed by a partly owned subsidiary of the Company and not owing to the Company or any of its wholly owned subsidiaries shall be taken into account subject to the exclusion of a proportion thereof equal to the Minority Proportion of the borrower; moneys borrowed by the Company or any of its wholly owned subsidiaries from and owing to a partly owned subsidiary of the Company shall be taken into account to

the extent of a proportion thereof equal to the Minority Proportion of the lender; where moneys have been borrowed by one partly owned subsidiary of the Company and are owing to another partly owned subsidiary of the Company, the amount to be taken into account shall be reduced in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this subparagraph to take account of the Minority Proportion of the borrower and that of the lender;

- (e) an amount equal to the moneys borrowed by a body corporate which were outstanding at the time it becomes a subsidiary of the Company shall, for a period of six months after that date be deemed not to be moneys borrowed;
- (f) if any fixed amount payable by the Company or any of its subsidiaries in respect of any Finance Lease increases as a result of any change in legislation relating to or affecting taxation matters, for a period of six months after the date on which the Directors become aware of the increase an amount equal to the increase shall be deemed not to be moneys borrowed;
- (g) there shall be credited against the amount of any moneys borrowed any amounts beneficially owned by any member of the Group which are deposited with any bank or other person (whether on current account or otherwise) not being a member of the Group and which are repayable to any member of the Group on demand or within three months of any demand, subject, in the case of money deposited by a partly owned subsidiary, to the exclusion of a proportion thereof equal to the Minority Proportion;
- (h) moneys borrowed shall not include any moneys borrowed which are for the time being deposited with any governmental authority or body in any part of the world in connection with import deposits or any similar governmental scheme to the extent that the member of the Group making such deposit retains its interest therein;
- (i) where at any material time the amount of money which, under the terms of any borrowing, would be required, if it fell to be repaid (whether at the option of the borrower or by reason of default) at such material time, to discharge in full the principal amount of moneys borrowed thereunder, is less than the amount which would otherwise be taken into account in respect of such moneys borrowed for the purpose of this Article, the amount of such moneys borrowed to be taken into account shall be such lesser amount;
- (j) when the aggregate amount of moneys borrowed at any material time is being ascertained, any moneys borrowed by any member of the Group denominated or repayable in a currency other than sterling shall be translated for the purposes of calculating the sterling equivalent:
 - (i) with the exception of Excepted Foreign Currency Borrowings, at the lower of:
 - (A) the rate of exchange used for the purposes of translating assets and liabilities in the latest audited balance sheet; and

- (B) the middle market rate at approximately 11.00 a.m. in London on the business day preceding the relevant day, as supplied by such person or calculated on such basis as the auditors may determine or approve;
- (ii) in the case of any Excepted Foreign Currency Borrowings, at the rate of exchange which would be applicable to such moneys borrowed on their repayment to the extent that such rate of exchange is fixed under any Exchange Cover Scheme in connection with such moneys borrowed, unless the Auditors determine that it is not practicable to determine the rate of exchange applicable at the time of repayment of any such moneys borrowed, when they shall be translated into sterling on such other basis as the auditors may determine reasonably reflects the effect of the Exchange Cover Scheme or, if no such basis is determined, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (j)(i) above;
- (k) for the avoidance of doubt, the following shall be deemed not to be moneys borrowed of the Group:
 - (i) sums advanced or paid to any member of the Group (or its agent or nominee) by customers of any member of the Group as prepayments or progress payments or payments on account or by way of deposit or security in respect of products or services or any guarantees or indemnities given by any member of the Group in relation thereto;
 - (ii) sums which otherwise would fall to be treated as moneys borrowed of any member of the Group which:
 - (A) were outstanding at the date of the latest audited balance sheet and were treated therein, with the concurrence of the auditors and in accordance with any current statement of standard accounting practice or other accountancy principle or practice generally accepted for the time being in the United Kingdom, as otherwise than borrowings;
 - (B) were incurred after the date of the latest audited balance sheet and, in the reasonable opinion of the Board, would have been so treated had they been outstanding at that date;

“Excepted Foreign Currency Borrowings” means moneys borrowed denominated or repayable in a currency other than sterling which have the benefit of an Exchange Cover Scheme;

“Exchange Cover Scheme” means any exchange cover scheme, forward currency contract, currency option, back to back loan, swap or other arrangement taken out or entered into to reduce the risks associated with fluctuations in exchange rates;

“Finance Lease” means a contract between a lessor and a member of the Group as lessee or sub-lessee where substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset leased or sub-leased are to be borne by the lessee or sub-lessee; and

“Minority Proportion” shall mean the proportion of the issued equity share capital of the partly owned subsidiary which is not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Company or any of its wholly owned subsidiaries.

R. Proceedings of Directors and committees

116. Board meetings

Subject to the provisions of these Articles, the Board may meet for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its proceedings as it thinks fit. No Board meetings shall take place in the United Kingdom and any decision reached or resolution passed by the Directors at any meeting taking place in the United Kingdom or at which a majority of Directors present are resident in the United Kingdom shall be invalid and of no effect.

117. Notice of Board meetings

One Director may and the Secretary at the request of a Director shall summon a Board meeting at any time. Notice of a Board meeting shall be deemed to be properly given to a Director if is given to him personally or by word of mouth or sent in writing to him at his last known address or any other address given by him to the Company for this purpose, or sent using Electronic Communications to such address (if any) for the time being notified by him or on his behalf to the Company for that purpose. A Director may waive the requirement that notice be given to him of any Board meeting either prospectively or retrospectively.

118. Quorum

The quorum necessary for the transaction of business may be determined by the Board and until otherwise determined shall be two persons, each being a Director or an alternate Director. A person who holds office only as an alternate Director shall only be counted in the quorum if his appointor is not present. A Director or other person who is present at a meeting of the Board (or a committee) in more than one capacity (that is to say as both Director and an alternate Director or as an alternate for more than one Director) shall not be counted as two or more for these purposes unless at least one other Director or alternate Director is also present provided that if a majority of the Directors (or the members of any committee of Directors) present at the meeting are resident in the United Kingdom the Directors present, irrespective of their number, shall not constitute a quorum and the Directors (or the committee) may not meet. A duly convened meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers and discretions for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board. Any Director who ceases to be a Director at a meeting of the Directors may continue to be present and to act as a Director and be counted in the quorum until the termination of the meeting of the Directors if no Director objects and if otherwise a quorum of Directors would not be present.

119. **Chairman of Board and other offices**

119.1 ***Appointment of Chairman***

The Board shall from one of their number appoint any Chairman, joint Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Board and shall determine the period for which he is or they are to hold office and may at any time remove him or them from office. If no such Chairman or Deputy Chairman is elected or if at any meeting neither a Chairman nor a Deputy Chairman is present within five minutes of the time appointed for holding it, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting. In the event of two or more Joint Chairmen or in the absence of a Chairman, two or more Deputy Chairmen being present, the Joint Chairman or Deputy Chairman to act as Chairman of the meeting shall be decided by those Directors present. Any Chairman or Deputy Chairman may also hold executive office under the Company

119.2 ***Chief Executive Officer***

Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Directors may appoint one or more of their number to any office or employment under the Company (including, but without limitation, that of Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and/or Chief Financial Officer but not including that of auditor), 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 and may also permit any person appointed to be a Director to continue in any office or employment held by him before he was so appointed. Any such appointment, agreement or arrangement may be made for such period and upon such terms as the Directors determine.

119.3 ***Delegation of powers***

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Directors may entrust to and confer upon any Director holding any such office or employment any of the powers exercisable by them as Directors with power to sub-delegate upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as they think fit and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers, authorities and discretions, and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of the revocation or variation shall be affected by it.

119.4 ***Removal from position***

The Directors may also (without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any agreement between the Director and the Company) remove a Director from any such office (including the office of Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer or Chief Financial Officer) and appoint another in his place.

119.5 ***Cessation of position on ceasing to be a director***

A Director appointed to the office of Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer or any other executive office shall automatically and immediately cease to hold that office if he ceases to hold the office of Director from any cause, but he shall not (unless any agreement between him and the Company shall otherwise provide)

cease to hold his office as a Director by reason only of his ceasing to be Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer or Chief Financial Officer of the Company or to hold any other such executive office, as the case may be.

120. **Voting**

Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of that meeting shall have a second or casting vote but only if the effect of the exercise of such a vote is not to render a decision or vote in question one which is reached or passed by a majority of Directors. 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 and an alternate Director who is appointed by two or more Directors shall be entitled to a separate vote on behalf of each of his appointors, in their absence.

121. **Participation by telephone and electronic mail**

Any Director or his alternate may validly participate in a meeting of the Board or a committee of the Board through the medium of conference telephone or electronic mail or similar form of communication equipment provided that all persons participating in the meeting are able to hear and speak to each other throughout such meeting or are able to receive communications from each of the other Directors participating in the 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 participating is assembled or if there is no group which is larger than any other group where the Chairman of the meeting then is, but in no event shall any meeting take place or be deemed to take place in the United Kingdom. Subject to the Act and these Articles, all business transacted in such manner by the Board or a committee of the Board shall for the purpose of these Articles be deemed to be validly and effectively transacted at a meeting of the Board or a committee of the Board notwithstanding that two or fewer than two Directors or alternate Directors are physically present at the same place. The word “**meeting**” in these Articles shall be construed accordingly.

122. **Resolution in writing**

A resolution in writing executed by all the Directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of a Board meeting and not being less than a quorum or by all the members of a committee of the Board for the time entitled to receive notice of such committee meeting and not being less than a quorum of that committee shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as a resolution duly passed at a meeting of the Board (or committee as the case may be). Such a resolution:

- (a) may consist of several documents in the same form each executed by one or more of the Directors or members of the relevant committee, including executions evidenced by means of facsimile transmission or other form of Electronic Communication;
- (b) need not be signed by an alternate Director if it is signed by the Director who appointed him; and

- (c) if signed by an alternate Director, need not also be signed by his appointor.

For such a resolution to be effective it shall not be necessary for it to be signed by a Director who is prohibited by these Articles from voting thereon or by his alternate.

123. Minutes of proceedings

123.1 Contents of minutes

The Board shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose of recording all orders, resolutions and proceedings of every meeting of the Board, of a committee of the Board, of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares or debentures of the Company including:

- (a) all appointments of officers and committees made by the Board and of any such officer's salary or remuneration; and
- (b) the names of Directors present at every such meeting.

For the purposes of this Article 123, books may be kept either by making entries in bound books or by recording the minutes in any other manner, so long as the recording is capable of being reproduced in legible form.

123.2 Evidence of proceedings

Any such minutes if purporting to be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were held or by the Chairman of the next succeeding meeting or the Secretary, shall be prima facie evidence of the matters stated in such minutes without any further proof.

124. Validity of proceedings

All acts done by a meeting of the Board or of any committee of the local board or agency or by any person acting as a Director, alternate Director or member of a committee, local board or agency shall, as regards all persons dealing in good faith with the Company and notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any person or persons acting as aforesaid or that they or any of them were or was disqualified from holding office or not entitled to vote or had in any way vacated their or his office or that the delegation to such committee, local board or agency had been annulled, varied or revoked, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed, and was duly qualified and had continued to be a Director, alternate Director or member and had been entitled to vote or as if the delegation had continued in full force and effect.

S. Directors' interests

125. Director may have interests

Subject to the provisions of section 148 of the Principal Act and provided that Article 126 (Disclosure of interests to Board) is complied with, a Director, notwithstanding his office:

- (a) may be a party to or otherwise be interested in any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested, either in regard to his tenure of any office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or otherwise;

- (b) may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company (except that of Auditor or of auditor of a subsidiary of the Company) in conjunction with the office of Director and may act by himself or through his firm in a professional capacity for the Company and in any such case on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the remuneration committee may arrange either in addition to or in lieu of any remuneration provided for by any other Article;
- (c) may be a member, director or other officer of, employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with or otherwise interested in, any body corporate promoted by or promoting the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested or as regards which the Company has any powers of appointment; and
- (d) shall not, by reason of his office, be liable to account to the Company for any dividend, profit, remuneration, superannuation payment or other benefit which he derives from any such office, employment, contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal or from any interest in any such body corporate; and no such contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal shall be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit.

126. Disclosure of interests to Board

126.1 *Notification of interest*

A Director who to his knowledge is in any way (directly or indirectly) interested in any contract arrangement, transaction or proposal with the Company shall declare the nature of his interest at the meeting of the Board at which the question of entering into the contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal is first considered if he knows his interest then exists or, in any other case, at the first meeting of the Board after he knows that he is or has become so interested.

126.2 *Adequacy of notice*

For the purposes of this Article 126:

- (a) a general notice given to the Board by a Director that he is to be regarded as having an interest (of the nature and extent specified in the notice) in any contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal in which a specified firm, company, person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a sufficient disclosure under this Article 126 in relation to such contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal of the nature and extent thereof as so specified provided that no such notice shall be effective unless either it is given at a meeting of the Directors or the Director takes reasonable steps to ensure that it is brought up and read at the next meeting of the Directors after it is given; 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.

127. Interested Director not to vote or count for quorum

Save as provided in this Article 127, a Director shall not vote on or be counted in the quorum in relation to any resolution of the Board or of a committee of the Board concerning any contract, arrangement, transaction or any proposal

whatsoever to which the Company is, or is to be, a party and in which he has (directly or indirectly) (together with any interest of any person connected with him) an interest which is material (other than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of, or otherwise in or through, the Company) or a duty which conflicts with the interests of the Company unless his duty or interest arises only because the resolution relates to one of the matters set out in the following sub-paragraphs in which case he shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum:

- (a) the giving to him of any guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him or any other person at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
- (b) the giving to a third party of any guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which he himself has assumed responsibility (in whole or in part either alone or jointly with others), under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
- (c) where the Company or any of its subsidiaries is offering securities in which offer the Director is or may be entitled to participate as a holder of securities or in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of which the Director is to participate;
- (d) relating to another company in which he and any persons connected with him do not to his knowledge hold an interest in shares (as that term is used in sections 198 to 211 of the UK Act) representing one per cent. or more of either any class of the equity share capital (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares), or the voting rights, in such company (any such interest being deemed for the purposes of this Article to be a material interest in all circumstances);
- (e) relating to an arrangement for the benefit of the employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries which does not award him any privilege or benefit not generally awarded to the employees to whom such arrangement relates; or
- (f) concerning insurance which the Company proposes to maintain or purchase for the benefit of Directors or for the benefit of persons including Directors.

An interest of a person who is, for any purpose of the Act (excluding any such modification thereof not in force when these Articles became 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 otherwise has.

The Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax to any extent, either generally or in respect of any particular matter, any provision of these Articles prohibiting a Director from voting at a meeting of Directors or of a committee of Directors.

128. Director's interest in own appointment

A Director shall not vote or be counted in the quorum on any resolution of the Board or committee of the Board concerning his own appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of his appointment or its termination) as the holder of any office or place of profit with the Company or any company in which the Company is interested. Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of appointment or termination) of two or more Directors to offices or places of profit with the Company or any company in which the Company is interested, such proposals may be divided and a separate resolution considered in relation to each Director. In such case, each of the Directors concerned (if not otherwise debarred from voting under these Articles) shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

129. Chairman's ruling conclusive on Director's interest

If any question arises at any meeting of the Board or any committee of the Board as to the materiality of a Director's interest (other than the Chairman's interest) or as to the entitlement of any Director (other than the Chairman) to vote or be counted in a quorum and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or being counted in the quorum such question (unless the Director concerned is the Chairman in which case Article 130 (Directors' resolution conclusive on Chairman's interest) shall apply) shall before the conclusion of the meeting be referred to the Chairman of the meeting. The Chairman's ruling in relation to the Director concerned shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the Director has not been fairly disclosed and provided that any such question shall, for the purposes of disclosure of such interests in the accounts of the Company, be finally and conclusively decided by a majority of the Directors (other than the Director concerned).

130. Directors' resolution conclusive on Chairman's interest

If any question arises at any meeting of the Board or any committee of the Board as to the materiality of the Chairman's interest or as to the entitlement of the Chairman to vote or be counted in a quorum and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or being counted in the quorum, such question shall before the conclusion of the meeting be decided by resolution of the Directors or committee members present at the meeting (excluding the Chairman) whose majority vote shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the Director has not been fairly disclosed and provided that any such question shall, for the purposes of disclosure of such interests in the accounts of the Company, be finally and conclusively decided by a majority of the Directors (other than the Chairman concerned).

131. Exercise by Company of voting powers

The Board may exercise the voting power conferred by the shares in any company held or owned by the Company in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit (including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing the Directors or any of them directors of such company, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the directors of such company).

T. The Seal

132. Application of Seal

132.1 Use of Seal

The Seal shall be used only by the authority of a resolution of the Board or of a committee of the Board so authorised. The Board may determine whether any instrument to which the Seal is affixed shall be signed and if it is to be signed who shall sign it. Unless otherwise so determined:

- (a) share certificates and, subject to the provisions of any instrument constituting them, certificates issued under the Seal in respect of any debentures or other securities but excluding letters of allotment or scrip certificates shall be executed by the Board but the Board may by resolution determine that any signatures may be affixed to or printed (including by means of a facsimile of the signature of any person to be applied by any mechanical or electronic means in place of that person's actual signature) on any such certificate by any means approved by the Board or that such certificates need not bear any signature; and
- (b) every other instrument to which the Seal is affixed shall be signed by a Director and the Secretary or by two Directors or by any other person appointed by the Board for the purpose.

132.2 Certificates and share warrants

Every certificate or share warrant shall be issued under the Seal or in such other manner as the Board having regard to the terms of issue, the Act and the regulations applicable to the securities list(s) and recognised investment exchange(s) to which the shares of the Company are admitted. All references in these Articles to the Seal shall be construed accordingly.

133. Deed without sealing

A document signed by a Director and by the Secretary or by two Directors and expressed (in whatever form of words) to be executed by the Company as a deed shall have the same effect as if it were executed under the Seal, provided that no instrument shall be so signed which makes it clear on its face that it is intended by the person or persons making it not to have effect as a deed without the authority of a resolution of the Board or of a committee of the Board authorised in that behalf. An instrument or document which is executed by the Company as a deed shall not be deemed to be delivered by the Company solely as a result of it having been executed by the Company.

134. Official seal for use abroad

Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Company may have an official seal for use in any place abroad and the Company may by an instrument executed by the Company appoint any agent or committee abroad to be the duly authorised agent or committee of the Company for the purpose of affixing and using such official seal or any seal kept by the Company, and may impose such restrictions on the use thereon as it may think fit.

U. Secretary

135. The Secretary

135.1 *Board's power of appointment*

Subject to the provisions of section 19 of the Companies Act 1982, the Board shall appoint a Secretary or joint secretaries and shall have power to appoint one or more persons to be an assistant or deputy secretary at such remuneration and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit and any Secretary so appointed may be removed by them but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of services between him and the Company.

135.2 *Limitations on person who may be appointed Secretary*

No person shall be appointed to hold office as Secretary who is:

- (a) the sole Director of the Company; or
- (b) not a natural person; or
- (c) resident in the United Kingdom.

135.3 *Limitations where a Director is also Secretary*

Any provision of the Act or of these Articles requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a Director and the Secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as Director and as or in place of the Secretary.

V. Dividends and other payments

136. Declaration of dividends

Subject to the provisions of these Articles, the Company may, by ordinary resolution, declare that dividends be paid to members, out of profits available for distribution in accordance with Isle of Man law, according to their respective rights and interests in the profits of the Company available for distribution. However, no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Board.

137. Dividend currencies

Rights to payment in other currencies

137.1 The Board shall announce any dividends (including interim dividends) on Ordinary Shares in US dollars (or such other currency as it shall determine from time to time) but shall, prior to payment, convert all such dividends into sterling (or such other currency as the Board shall determine from time to time) in accordance with this Article 137 (save that, if the Board decides to pay dividends in US dollars, no such conversion shall take place) and, subject to Articles 137.2 and 137.3 below, all dividends (and interest payable thereon) shall be paid to members in sterling (or such other currency as the Board shall determine from time to time).

137.2 Where a member wishes to be paid dividends in US dollars, he (or, in the case of joint holders, the person first named in the Register) shall notify the Company in writing of the same (a "**Dividend Currency Notice**") and, provided such notice is received by the Company at least 30 days before the date on which the Board publicly announces its intention to recommend that specific dividend, all such dividends so announced (and interest payable

thereon) shall be paid to any such member in US dollars. Any Dividend Currency Notice given by a member shall specify the number of Ordinary Shares held by the member in respect of which such notice is given and whether the notice is in respect of a particular dividend or all future dividends. For the avoidance of doubt, where the Company receives a Dividend Currency Notice less than 30 days prior to the date on which the Board publicly announces its intention to recommend that specific dividend, such dividend (and interest payable thereon) shall be paid to such member in sterling.

- 137.3 The Board may at its discretion make provisions to enable a member to receive (or elect to receive) dividends duly payable in a currency or currencies other than US dollars or sterling.

Exchange rates applicable to dividend conversions

- 137.4 For the purposes of the calculation of the amount receivable in respect of any dividend payable in sterling under Article 137.2, the rate of exchange to be used to determine the sterling equivalent of any sum declared as a dividend shall be such market rate (whether spot or forward) selected by the Board as it shall consider appropriate by reference to such market rate or rates or the mean of such market rates prevailing on the relevant date.

- 137.5 For the purposes of the calculation of the amount receivable in respect of any dividend payable in a currency or currencies other than sterling or US dollars, the rate of exchange to be used to determine the relevant currency equivalent of any sum payable as a dividend shall be such market rate (whether spot or forward) selected by the Board as it shall consider appropriate by reference to such market rate or rates or the mean of such market rates prevailing on the relevant date.

For the purposes of this Article 137, the “**relevant date**” means close of business in London on the date which is the last business day preceding:

- (a) in the case of a dividend to be declared by the Company in general meeting, the date on which the Board publicly announces its intention to recommend that specific dividend; and
- (b) in the case of any other dividend, the date on which the Board publicly announces its intention to pay that specific dividend,

provided that where the Board considers the circumstances to be appropriate, the relevant date shall be such other date or dates, in each case falling before the date of the relevant announcement, as the Board may select.

138. Interim dividends

The Board may declare and pay such interim dividends (including any dividend payable at a fixed rate) as appear to the Board to be justified by the profits of the Company available for distribution in accordance with Isle of Man law and the position of the Company. If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes, the Board may pay such interim dividends on shares which rank after shares conferring preferential rights with regard to dividend as well as on shares conferring preferential rights unless at the time of payment any preferential dividend is in arrears. Provided that the Board acts in good faith it shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferential rights for any loss that they may suffer in consequence of the

declaration or by the lawful payment of any interim dividend on any shares ranking after those with preferential rights.

139. **Entitlement to dividends**

139.1 ***Accrual of dividends***

Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up (otherwise than in advance of calls) on the shares on which the dividend is paid. Subject as aforesaid, all dividends shall be apportioned and paid pro rata according to the amounts paid up or credited as 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, or be entitled to dividends declared after a particular date, it shall rank for or be entitled to dividends accordingly.

139.2 ***Payment of dividends***

All dividends and interest (if any) shall be paid (subject to any lien of the Company) to those members whose names shall be on the register at the date at which such dividend shall be declared or at the date at which such interest shall be payable respectively, or at such other date as the Company by ordinary resolution or the Board may determine, notwithstanding any subsequent transfer or transmission of shares.

139.3 ***Shares passing by transmission***

The Board may pay the dividends or interest (if any) payable on shares in respect of which any person is by transmission entitled to be registered as holder to such person upon production of such certificate and evidence as would be required if such person desired to be registered as a member in respect of such shares.

140. **Calls or debts may be deducted from dividends**

The Board may deduct from any dividend or other money payable to any member on or in respect of a share all such sums as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to the shares of the Company.

141. **Distribution in specie**

The Company in general meeting may, on the recommendation of the Board, by ordinary resolution direct that payment of any dividend declared may be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets, and in particular, of fully paid up shares or debentures of any other company or in any one or more of such ways. Where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution the Board may settle it as it thinks fit. In particular, the Board may:

- (a) issue fractional certificates or authorise any person to sell and transfer any fractions or disregard fractions altogether;
- (b) fix the value for distribution of such assets or any part of them and determine that cash payments may be made to any members on the footing of the value so fixed, in order to adjust the rights of members; and

- (c) vest any such assets in trustees on trust for the persons entitled to the dividend.

142. **Dividends not to bear interest**

Unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share, no dividend or other moneys payable by the Company or in respect of a share shall bear interest as against the Company.

143. **Method of payment**

143.1 ***General provisions***

The Company may pay any dividend, interest or other sum payable in respect of a share in cash or by direct debit, bank transfer, cheque, dividend warrant or money order (or in respect of any uncertificated share through the Uncertificated System) and may send it by post or other delivery service to the registered address of the member or person entitled to it (or if two or more persons are holders of the share or are jointly entitled to it by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the member or otherwise by operation of law to the registered address of such of those persons as is first named in the Register) or to such person and such address as such member or person or persons may direct in writing. Every cheque, warrant or order is sent at the risk of the person entitled to the money represented by it and shall be made payable to the order of the person or persons entitled or, where an authority in that behalf shall have been received by the Company in such form as the Company shall consider sufficient, to such other person as the person or persons entitled may direct in writing. Payment of the direct debit, bank transfer, cheque, warrant or money order to the person entitled or the person specified in such authority shall be a good discharge to the Company. If any such direct debit, bank transfer, cheque, warrant or money order has or shall be alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, the Board may at the request of the person entitled to it issue a replacement direct debit, bank transfer, cheque, warrant or money order, subject to compliance with such conditions as to evidence and indemnity and the payment of out of pocket expenses of the Company in connection with the request as the Board may think fit. Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to a share may give an effective receipt for any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of such share. Any such dividend, interest or other sum may also be paid by any other method as the Board considers appropriate. The Company may, for the purpose of this Article 143.1, rely in relation to a jointly owned share on the written direction, designation or agreement of, or notice to the Company by, any one of the joint holders or other persons jointly entitled to the share. If the payment is made on behalf of the Company through the Uncertificated System, the Company shall not be responsible for any default in accounting for such payment to the member or other person entitled to such payment by a bank or other financial intermediary of which the member or other person is a customer for settlement purposes in connection with the Uncertificated System.

143.2 ***Payments through the uncertificated system***

The Board may:

- (a) lay down procedures for making any payments in respect of uncertificated shares through the Uncertificated System;

- (b) allow any holder of uncertificated shares to elect to receive or not to receive any such payment through the Uncertificated System; and
- (c) lay down procedures to enable any such holder to make, vary or revoke any such election;

The Company may make, or procure the making of, any payment in respect of a member's uncertificated shares through the Uncertificated System in accordance with any authority given to the Company to do so (whether in writing, through the Uncertificated System or otherwise) by or on behalf of the member in a form satisfactory to the Board. The making of such payment in accordance with such authority shall be a good discharge to the Company.

144. **Uncashed dividends**

If cheques, warrants or orders for dividends or other sums payable in respect of a share sent by the Company to the person entitled thereto by post are returned to the Company undelivered or left uncashed on two consecutive occasions the Company shall not be obliged to send any further dividends or other moneys payable in respect of that share due to that person until he notifies the Company of an address to be used for the purpose.

145. **Unclaimed dividends**

All dividends, interest or other sum payable and unclaimed for 12 months after having become payable may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of the Company until claimed and the Company shall not be constituted a trustee in respect thereof. All dividends unclaimed for a period of 12 years after having become due for payment shall (if the Board so resolves) be forfeited and shall revert to the Company.

146. **Waiver of dividends**

The waiver in whole or in part of any dividend on any share by any document (whether or not under seal) shall be effective only if such document is signed by the shareholder (or the person entitled to the share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or mental disorder of the holder or otherwise by operation of law) and delivered to the Company and only if or to the extent that the same is accepted as such or acted upon by the Company.

147. **Payment of scrip dividends**

147.1 ***Authority to pay scrip dividends***

The Board may with the prior authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company and subject to such conditions as the Board may determine, provided that the Company has sufficient unissued shares and undistributed profits or reserves to give effect to it, offer to any holders of Ordinary Shares the right to elect to receive Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid, in whole or in part instead of cash in respect of the whole or some part (to be determined by the Board) of any dividend specified by the ordinary resolution. The following provisions shall apply:

- (a) the said resolution may specify a particular dividend, or may specify all or any dividends declared within a specified period or periods but such period may not end later than the beginning of the fifth annual general meeting following the date of the meeting at which such resolution is

passed;

- (b) the entitlement of each holder of Ordinary Shares to new Ordinary Shares shall be such that the relevant value of the entitlement shall, unless the Board otherwise determines, be as nearly as possible equal to the cash amount (disregarding any tax credit) of the dividend that such holder would have received by way of dividend. For this purpose “**relevant value**” shall be calculated by reference to the average of the middle market quotations for the Ordinary Shares on the London Stock Exchange as derived from the Official List for the day on which the Ordinary Shares are first quoted “ex” the relevant dividend and the four subsequent dealing days, or in such other manner as the Board may determine on such basis as it considers to be fair and reasonable. A certificate or report by the Auditors as to the amount of the relevant value in respect of any dividend shall be conclusive evidence of that amount and in giving such a certificate or report the Auditors may rely on advice or information from such brokers or other sources of information as they think fit;
- (c) no fractions of a share shall be allotted and the Directors may make such provision as they think fit for dealing with the case of shares otherwise becoming distributable in fractions including provisions whereby, in whole or in part, the benefit of the fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than to the members concerned;
- (d) the Directors may specify a minimum number of Ordinary Shares in respect of which the right of election may be exercised;
- (e) the Board shall, after determining the basis of allotment, notify the holders of Ordinary Shares in writing of the right of election offered to them and specify the procedure to be followed and place at which and the latest time by which (being at least 21 clear days after the despatch of the notice) elections must be lodged in order to be effective. A form of election lodged in respect of a particular dividend in relation to which the Directors have announced their intention to offer elections may not be revoked as regards the said dividend unless prior to the latest time specified by the Directors for lodgement of elections in respect of the said dividend written notice of revocation is lodged at the place specified by the Directors as aforesaid;
- (f) the Board may exclude from any offer or impose any restrictions on any holders of Ordinary Shares or any Ordinary Shares on which dividends are payable in foreign currency as they think necessary or desirable where the Board considers that the making of the offer to them or in respect of such shares would or might involve the contravention of the laws of any territory or that such exclusions or restrictions are necessary or expedient;
- (g) the Board may determine that every duly effected election in respect of any Ordinary Shares shall be binding on every successor in title to their holder;

- (h) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been offered) shall not be payable in cash on Ordinary Shares in respect of which an election has been duly made (“**the elected Ordinary Shares**”) and instead additional Ordinary Shares shall be allotted to the holders of the elected Ordinary Shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid. For such purpose, the Board may capitalise out of any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve or fund (including any share premium account or capital redemption reserve) or of any of the profits which could otherwise have been applied in paying dividends in cash as the Board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the additional Ordinary Shares to be allotted on that basis and apply it in paying up in full the appropriate number of unissued Ordinary Shares for allotment and distribution to the holders of the elected Ordinary Shares on that basis. A Board resolution capitalising any part of such reserve or fund or profits shall have the same effect as if such capitalisation had been declared by ordinary resolution of the Company in accordance with Article 149 (Capitalisation of reserves) and in relation to any such capitalisation the Board may exercise all the powers conferred on them by Article 149 (Capitalisation of reserves) without need of such ordinary resolution;
- (i) the additional Ordinary Shares so allotted shall rank pari passu in all respects with each other and with the fully paid Ordinary Shares in issue on the record date for the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been offered except that they will not rank for any dividend or other distribution or other entitlement (including the relevant dividend and the share election in lieu of such dividend) which has been declared, paid or made by reference to such record date or any earlier record date; and
- (j) the Board may terminate, suspend or amend any offer of the right to elect to receive Ordinary Shares in lieu of any cash dividend at any time (whether temporarily or otherwise) and shall not proceed with any election unless the Company has sufficient unissued shares authorised for issue and sufficient reserves or funds that may be capitalised to give effect to it after the basis of allotment is determined.

147.2 *Election mandates*

The Board may also from time to time establish or vary a procedure for election mandates, under which a holder of Ordinary Shares may elect to receive Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid instead of cash in respect of all or certain future rights offered to that holder under this Article 147 until the election mandate is revoked in accordance with any such procedure.

147.3 *Admission of shares*

The Company shall apply to the relevant regulatory authority for the additional Ordinary Shares so allotted to be admitted to the recognised investment exchange(s) and securities list(s) to which the Company’s existing issued Ordinary Shares are admitted.

147.4 **Director's powers**

The Directors shall have power to do all acts and things as they consider necessary or expedient to give effect to this Article 147.

148. **Reserves**

The Board may, before recommending any dividend (whether preferential or otherwise) carry to reserves out of the profits of the Company such sums as it thinks fit. All sums standing to reserves may be applied from time to time, at the discretion of the Board, for any other purpose to which the profits of the Company may properly be applied and pending such application may either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments as the Board thinks fit and so that it shall not be necessary to keep any investment constituting the reserve separate or distinct from any other investment of the Company. The Board may divide the reserve into such special funds as it thinks fit and may consolidate into one fund any special fund or any part of any special fund into which the reserve may have been divided as it thinks fit. Any sum which the Board may carry to reserve out of the unrealised profit of the Company shall not be mixed with any reserve to which profits available for distribution have been carried. The Board may also, without placing the same to reserve, carry forward any profit which it may think prudent not to distribute.

149. **Capitalisation of reserves**

The Board may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company:

- (a) subject as provided in this Article 149, resolve to capitalise any profits of the Company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of any reserve or fund of the Company which is available for distribution or standing to the credit of share premium account or capital redemption reserve or other undistributable reserve;
- (b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised, on the date specified in the resolution, to the holders of Ordinary Shares in proportion to the nominal amount of the shares (whether or not fully paid) held by them respectively which would entitle them to participate in a distribution of that sum if the shares were fully paid and the sum were then distributable and were distributed by way of dividend and apply such sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amount, if any, for the time being unpaid on any share 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 holders of Ordinary Shares or as they may direct in those proportions or partly in one way and partly in the other provided that:
 - (i) the share premium account, the capital redemption reserve, any other undistributable reserve and any profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this Article 149, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to holders of Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid; and

- (ii) in a case where any sum is applied in paying amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares of the Company or in paying up in full debentures of the Company, the amount of the net assets of the Company at that time is not less than the aggregate of the called up share capital of the Company and its undistributable reserves as shown in the latest audited accounts of the Company or such other accounts as may be relevant and would not be reduced below that aggregate by the payment of it;
- (c) resolve that any shares so allotted to any member in respect of a holding by him of any partly paid shares shall, so long as such shares remain partly paid, rank for dividends only to the extent that such partly paid shares rank for dividends;
- (d) make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates (or by ignoring fractions or by accruing the benefit of it to the Company rather than to the holders of the Ordinary Shares concerned) or by payment in cash or otherwise as it thinks fit in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions;
- (e) authorise any person to enter into, on behalf of all the holders of the Ordinary Shares concerned, an agreement with the Company providing for either:
 - (i) the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid up, of any shares or debentures to which they may be entitled on such capitalisation; or
 - (ii) the payment up by the Company on behalf of such holders by the application by it of their respective proportions of the reserves or profits resolved to be capitalised to the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares
 (any agreement made under such authority being effective and binding on all such holders); and
- (f) generally do all acts and things required to give effect to such resolution.

150. **Record dates**

Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles but subject always to the Act and without prejudice to the rights attached to any shares, the Company or the Board may fix any date (“**the record date**”) as the date at the close of business (or such other time as the Board may determine) on which persons registered as the holders of shares or other securities shall be entitled to the receipt of any dividend, distribution, interest, allotment, issue, notice, information, document or circular. Such record date may be on or at any time within six months before any date on which such dividend, distribution, interest, allotment, issue, notice, information, document or circular is declared, paid or made but without prejudice to the rights inter se in respect of the same of transfers and transferees of any such shares or other securities. In the absence of a record date being fixed, entitlement to any dividend, distribution, interest (if any) allotment or issue shall be determined by reference to the date on which the dividend is declared or the distribution, interest (if any), allotment or issue is made.

W. Accounts

151. Accounting records

The Board shall cause accounting records to be kept in accordance with the Act and shall keep such other books and registers as are necessary to comply with the Act.

152. Inspection of records

The accounting records shall be kept at the Office or (subject to the Act) at such other place in the Isle of Man as the Board thinks fit. No member (other than a Director) shall have any right to inspect any accounting record or other document of the Company unless he is authorised to do so by statute, by order of the court, by the Board or by ordinary resolution of the Company. Such records shall always be open for inspection by officers of the Company.

153. Accounts to be sent to members

A printed copy of the Directors' and Auditors' reports accompanied by printed copies of the annual accounts (including every document required by law to be comprised in them or annexed or attached to them) shall, not less than 21 clear days before the meeting before which they are to be laid, be delivered or be sent by post to every member and holder of debentures of the Company and to the Auditors and to every other person who is entitled to receive notice of general meetings. However, this Article 153 shall not require a copy of those documents to be sent to any person who under the provisions of these Articles is not entitled to receive notices from the Company or of whose address the Company is unaware or to any holder of debentures of whose address the Company is unaware or to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures. Any member to whom such documents are sent shall be entitled to receive a further copy, free of charge, on application at the Office. If all or any of the shares in or debentures of the Company are listed or dealt in on any stock exchange, there shall at the same time be forwarded to the secretary of that stock exchange such number of copies of each of those documents as the regulations of that stock exchange may require.

X. Destruction and authentication of documents

154. Destruction of documents

154.1 Documents which may be destroyed

Subject to the Act, the Company may destroy:

- (a) any instrument of transfer after six years from the date on which it is registered;
- (b) any dividend mandate or any variation or cancellation thereof or any notification of change of name or address after two years from the date on which it is recorded;
- (c) any registered certificate for debentures or representing any other form of securities after one year from the date on which it is cancelled;
- (d) any other document on the basis of which any entry in the Register is made after six years from the date on which an entry was first made in

the Register in respect of it;

- (e) all paid dividend warrants and cheques at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of actual payment thereof; and
- (f) all instruments of proxy which have been used for the purpose of a poll at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of such use and all instruments of proxy which have not been used for the purpose of a poll at any time after one month from the end of the meeting to which the instrument of proxy relates and at which no poll was demanded.

Provided that the Company may destroy any such type of document after such shorter period as the Board may determine if a copy of such document is retained on microfilm or other similar means which shall not be destroyed before the expiration of the relevant period.

154.2 ***Presumption in respect of destroyed documents***

It shall be conclusively presumed in favour of the Company that every entry in the Register purporting to have been made on the basis of a document so destroyed was duly and properly made, that every instrument of transfer so destroyed was duly registered, that every share certificate so destroyed was a valid and effective certificate duly cancelled, that every other document so destroyed had been properly dealt with in accordance with its terms and was valid and effective in accordance with the particulars in the records of the Company, provided that:

- (a) this Article 154 shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties to it) to which the document might be relevant;
- (b) nothing in this Article 154 shall be construed as imposing on the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document or otherwise than as provided for in this Article 154 which would not attach to the Company in the absence of this Article 154; and
- (c) references in this Article 154 to the destruction of any document include references to the disposal of it in any manner.

155. **Overseas and local registers**

Subject to the provisions of the Act and the Uncertificated Regulations, the Company may keep an overseas or local or other register in any place, and the Board may make, amend and revoke any regulations it thinks fit about the keeping of that Register.

156. **Authentication of documents**

Any Director or the Secretary or any person appointed by the Directors for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any documents affecting the constitution of the Company and any resolutions passed by the Company or the Directors or any committee and any books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company and to certify copies of them or extracts from them as true copies or extracts and where any books, records, documents or accounts are elsewhere than at the Office, the local manager or other officer of the Company having the custody of them shall be deemed to be a person appointed by the Directors as aforesaid. A document purporting to be a copy of

a resolution, or an extract from the minutes of a meeting, of the Company or of the Directors or any committee which is certified as aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company in reliance on them that such resolution has been duly passed or, as the case may be, that any minute so extracted is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.

Y. Notices

157. Notice to be in writing

Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to these Articles shall be in writing (except that a notice convening a Board meeting need not be in writing) or shall be given using Electronic Communication to an address for the time being notified for that purpose to the person giving the notice. Nothing in Articles 157 to 165 (Notices) shall affect any requirements of the Act that any particular offer, notice or other document be served in any particular manner.

In this Part Y of these Articles, “address” in relation to Electronic Communications includes any number, electronic mail address or other address used for the purposes of such communications

158. Service of notice on members

158.1 *Method of service*

The Company may give any notice or document (including a share certificate) to a member, either personally or by sending it by post or other delivery service in a first-class prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address. In the case of a member registered on an overseas branch Register any such notice or document may be posted either in the British Isles or in the territory in which such overseas branch Register is maintained. The Company may give any notice or document to any member by using Electronic Communication to an address for the time being notified to the Company by the member or by any other method approved by the Board.

158.2 *Website publication by the Company*

Subject to the Act, the Company may also send any notice or other document pursuant to these Articles to a member by publishing that notice or other document on a website where:

- (a) the Company and the member have agreed to him having access to the notice or document on a website (instead of it being sent to him);
- (b) the notice or document is one to which that agreement applies;
- (c) the member is notified, in a manner for the time being agreed between him and the Company for the purpose, of:
 - (i) the publication of the notice or document on a website;
 - (ii) the address of that website; and
 - (iii) the place on that website where the notice or document may be accessed, and how it may be accessed.

158.3 ***Joint holders***

In the case of joint holders of a share all notices or documents shall be given to the joint holder whose name stands first in the Register in respect of the joint holding. Notice so given shall be deemed for all purposes to be sufficient notice sent to all the joint holders.

158.4 ***Members outside the British Isles***

Where a member (or in the case of joint holders the person first named in the Register) has a registered address outside the British Isles but has notified the Company of an address within the British Isles at which notices or other documents may be given to him or an address to which notices may be sent using Electronic Communication, he shall be entitled to have notices given to him at that address (unless the Company considers that the sending of the notice or other document to such address using Electronic Communication would or might infringe the laws of any other jurisdiction in which case the Company has absolute discretion not to use such Electronic Communications), but otherwise no such member shall be entitled to receive any notice or document from the Company.

158.5 ***Record date***

Any notice to be given to a member may be given by reference to the Register as it stands at any time within the period of 15 days before the notice is given (subject to the Uncertificated Regulations if the Company is then a participating issuer for the purposes of the Uncertificated Regulations) and no change in the Register after that time shall invalidate the giving of the notice.

159. **Service of notice on the Company**

Unless otherwise provided by these Articles, a member or a person entitled by transmission to a share shall send any notice or other document pursuant to these Articles to the Company by whichever of the following methods he may in his absolute discretion determine:

- (a) by posting the notice or other document in a prepaid envelope addressed to the office; or
- (b) by leaving the notice or other document at the office; or
- (c) by sending the notice or other document using Electronic Communications to such address (if any) for the time being notified by or on behalf of the Company for that purpose.

160. **Notice in case of death, bankruptcy or mental disorder**

The Company may, on receipt of such evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show title to that share, give notice to the person entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or mental disorder of a member or otherwise by operation of law, by sending or delivering it in any manner authorised by these Articles for the giving of notice to a member, addressed to that person by name, or by the title of representative of the deceased or trustee of the bankrupt or representative by operation of law or by any like description at the address (if any) within the British Isles supplied for the purpose by the person claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been so supplied a notice may be given in any manner in which it might have been given if the

death, bankruptcy, operation of law or other event had not occurred. Such service of notice shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient service of such notice on all persons interested in the share.

161. Evidence of service

161.1 *Present at meeting*

Any member present, in person or by proxy at any meeting of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares of the Company, shall be deemed to have received due notice of such meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which such meeting was called.

161.2 *Deemed service*

Any notice, certificate or other document, addressed to a member at his registered address or address for service in the British Isles shall, if sent by post, be deemed to have been given at the expiration of 24 hours after the envelope was posted and, if sent by Electronic Communication, be deemed to have been given at the expiration of 24 hours after the Electronic Communication was sent. If sent by airmail from an address in the United Kingdom to an address outside the United Kingdom, or from an address in another country to an address outside that country (including without limitation an address in the United Kingdom), on the third day following that on which the envelope containing it was posted. In proving such service or delivery, it shall be sufficient to prove that the envelope containing the notice or document was properly addressed and put into the post as a prepaid letter or, in the case of a notice sent by Electronic Communication, that it was sent in accordance with guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators current at the date of these Articles. Any notice, certificate or other document not sent by post but delivered or left at a registered address or address for service in the British Isles shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day on which it was so delivered or left.

162. Notice binding on transferees

Every person who, by operation of law, transfers or by any other means becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share (other than in respect of an Information Notice) which, before his name is entered in the Register, has been duly given to a person from whom he derives his title.

163. Notice by advertisement

Any notice to be given by the Company to the members or any of them and not otherwise provided for by these Articles shall be sufficiently given if given by advertisement in at least one leading daily national newspaper published in the United Kingdom and, where the Company keeps an overseas branch Register, in at least one leading daily newspaper published in the territory in which such overseas branch Register is maintained. Any notice given by advertisement shall be deemed to have been served at noon on the day on which the advertisement first appears.

164. Suspension of postal services

If at any time by reason of the threat of or of the suspension, interruption or curtailment of postal services within the British Isles, the Company is or would be unable effectively to convene a general meeting by notices sent through the post, a general meeting may be convened by a notice advertised in at least two leading daily national newspapers (at least one of which shall be published in London) and, where the Company keeps an overseas branch Register, in at least one leading daily newspaper published in the territory in which such overseas branch Register is maintained. Such notice shall be deemed to have been duly served on all members entitled thereto at noon on the day on which the first of such advertisements appears. In any such case the Company shall send confirmatory copies of the notice by post if at least seven days prior to the meeting the posting of notices to addresses throughout the British Isles again becomes practicable.

165. Electronic Communications

165.1 The utilisation of any Electronic Communications, transmissions, receipts or addresses pursuant to these Articles shall at all times be subject to any applicable law and any rules or regulations of any stock exchange upon which the shares or securities of the Company are listed from time to time.

165.2 The Directors shall have the power, by resolution, to make regulations governing the electronic sending, transmission and receipt of any notice, letter, document, proxy or other correspondence and each holder is deemed to have agreed to abide by and act in accordance with any regulations (if any) made by the Directors from time to time.

Z. Winding up

166. Division of assets

166.1 *Power to present a petition*

The Board shall have power in the name and on behalf of the Company to present a petition to the court for the Company to be wound up.

166.2 *Distribution of assets*

If the Company is wound up, the surplus assets remaining after payment of all creditors are to be divided among the members in proportion to the capital which at the commencement of the winding up is paid up on the shares held by them respectively and, if such surplus assets are insufficient to repay the whole of the paid up capital, they are to be distributed so that as nearly as may be the losses are borne by the members in proportion to the capital paid up at the commencement of the winding up on the shares held by them respectively. This Article 166.2 is subject to the rights attached to any shares which may be issued on special terms or conditions.

166.3 *Distribution in specie*

If the Company is wound up the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by law, 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. Any such division may be otherwise than in accordance with the existing rights of the members but if any division is resolved otherwise than in accordance with such rights the members shall have the same right of dissent and consequential rights as if such resolution were a special resolution passed pursuant to section 222 of the Principal Act. The liquidator may with the like sanction vest the whole or any part of the whole of the assets in trustees on such trusts for the benefit of the members as he with the like sanction shall determine but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets on which there is a liability.

167. Transfer or sale under section 222 of the Principal Act

A special resolution sanctioning a transfer or sale to another company duly passed pursuant to section 222 of the Principal Act may in the like manner authorise the distribution of any shares or other consideration receivable by the liquidator among the members otherwise than in accordance with their existing rights and any such determination shall be binding on all the members, subject to the right of dissent and consequential rights conferred by the said section.

AA. Indemnity

168. Right to indemnity

Subject to the provisions of the Act, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which he may be otherwise entitled, every Director, alternate Director, Secretary or other officer of the Company (other than an Auditor) shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all costs, charges, losses, damages and liabilities incurred by him in the actual or purported execution or discharge of his duties or exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation to them including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) any liability incurred defending any proceedings (whether civil or criminal) which relate to anything done or omitted or alleged to have been done or omitted by him as an officer, or employee of the Company and in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or which are otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on his part or in connection with any application in which relief is granted to him by any court of competent jurisdiction from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the Company. This Article 168 shall be deemed not to provide for, or entitle any such person to, indemnification to the extent that it would cause this Article 168, or any element of it, to be treated as void under the Act.

169. Power to insure

Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Board may purchase and maintain insurance at the expense of the Company for the benefit of any person who is or was at any time a Director or other officer or employee of the Company or of any other company which is a subsidiary, subsidiary undertaking or holding company of the Company or in which the Company has an interest whether direct or indirect or which otherwise is in any way allied to or associated with the Company or of any subsidiary undertaking or holding company of the Company or of any such company or who is or was at any time a trustee of any pension fund or employee benefits trust in which any employee of the Company or of any such other company or subsidiary undertaking is or has been

interested indemnifying such person against any liability which may attach to him or loss or expenditure which he may incur in relation to anything done or alleged to have been done or omitted to be done as a Director, officer, employee or trustee in the exercise or purported exercise of his powers.

BB. Takeover Provisions

170. Takeover Provisions

170.1 Prohibition

A person must not (other than solely as custodian or depositary (or nominee thereof):

- (a) whether by himself, or with persons acting in concert with him, acquire (whether by a series of transactions over a period of time or not) an interest in shares of the Company which, taken together with shares in which persons determined by the Board to be acting in concert with him are interested, carry 30 per cent. or more of the voting rights of the Company; or
- (b) whilst he, together with persons determined by the Board to be acting in concert with him, is interested in shares which in the aggregate carry not less than 30 per cent. of the voting rights of the Company but does not have an interest in shares carrying more than 50 per cent. of such voting rights and such person acquires, whether by himself or with persons determined by the Board to be acting in concert with him, an interest in any other shares which, taken together with shares held by persons determined by the Board to be acting in concert with him, increases the percentage of the shares carrying voting rights in which he is interested, (each of (a) and (b) a “**Limit**”), except, in either case, as a result of a “**Permitted Acquisition**”, as that term is defined in Article 170.4(a); or
- (c) effect or purport to effect a “**Prohibited Acquisition**”, as that term is defined in Article 170.4(b).

170.2 Breach of Limit

Where any person breaches any Limit, except as a result of a Permitted Acquisition, or effects or purports to effect or becomes interested in any shares of the Company, in each case, as a result of a Prohibited Acquisition, that person is in breach of these Articles.

170.3 Enforcement

- (a) The Board may do all or any of the following where it has reason to believe that any Limit is or may be breached or any Prohibited Acquisition has been or may be effected:
 - (i) require any member or person appearing or purporting to be interested in any shares of the Company to provide such information as the Board considers appropriate to determine any of the matters under this Article 170;
 - (ii) have regard to such public filings as it considers appropriate to determine any of the matters under this Article 170; and

- (iii) make such determinations under this Article 170 as it thinks fit, either after calling for submissions from affected members or other persons or without calling for such submissions;
- (b) In the event of a breach of one or more of the Limits, the following provisions shall apply from the date of the breach:
 - (i) the voting rights attached to the shares in which the person(s) (**“Person(s) in Breach”**), determined by the Board to be in breach of these Articles, is interested will be incapable of being exercised but only to the extent and for the period necessary (as far as the Board can judge the matter) so that, the Person(s) in Breach would not thereafter exceed the relevant interest or voting power or voting control or voting limit (**“Excess Shares”**); and
 - (ii) any Excess Shares will not carry any right to dividends or other distributions for so long as, and to the extent that, such number of shares exceeds the relevant interest or voting power or voting control or voting rights limit (however expressed under the relevant Limit).
- (c) Where one or more of the Limits has been breached and not rectified for a period of sixty (60) days or more (but disregarding the effect of the voting and dividend rights suspension under Article 170.3(b)):
 - (i) the Company shall procure that such Excess Shares are sold, provided that such sale is only to the extent necessary (as far as the Board can judge the matter) so that, the Person(s) in Breach would not thereafter exceed the relevant interest or voting power or voting control or voting rights limit (the **“Required Disposal”**);
 - (ii) each of the Directors is irrevocably constituted as the duly authorised agent of the holder of Excess Shares to execute such documents as are necessary to effect the Required Disposal and the Person(s) in Breach hereby ratify any acts (and omissions) carried out by the Directors in connection herewith;
 - (iii) to the extent required to give effect to this Article 170.3, the Company shall:
 - (A) convert any Excess Shares held in uncertificated form in to certificated form;
 - (B) pay costs and expenses of the Required Disposal out of the proceeds of sale; and
 - (C) pay the net proceeds of the Required Disposal to the member who held the Excess Shares.
- (d) No Director is liable for any such act or omission where the Director acts in accordance with the requirements of these Articles or otherwise in good faith.

170.4 *Definitions*

- (a) An acquisition is a **“Permitted Acquisition”** if:
 - (i) the Board consents to the acquisition (even if, in the absence of such consent, the acquisition would be a Prohibited Acquisition), or
 - (ii) the acquisition is made in circumstances in which the Takeover Code, if it applied to the Company, would require an offer to be made as a consequence and such offer is made in accordance with Rule 9 of the Takeover Code, as if it so applied; or
 - (iii) if the acquisition arises from repayment of a stock borrowing arrangement (on arm’s length commercial terms); or
 - (iv) if the acquisition arises from repayment of any conditional share gift arrangement (on arm’s length commercial terms) entered into by Lamprell Holdings and any Director for the time being of the Company; or
 - (v) the Person(s) in Breach is in breach of the Articles solely as a result of a purchase by the Company of its own shares.
- (b) An acquisition is a **“Prohibited Acquisition”** if Rules 4, 5, 6, 8 or any part of Rule 9 (not directly addressed in Articles 170.1(a) and 170.1(b) above) of the Takeover Code would, in whole or part, apply to the acquisition if the Company was subject to the Takeover Code and the acquisition was made (or, if not yet made, would if and when made be) in breach of or otherwise not comply with Rules 4, 5, 6, 8 or any part of Rule 9 (not directly addressed in Articles 170.1(a) and 170.1(b) of the Takeover Code.

170.5 *Determination by the Board*

The Board has full authority to determine the application of this Article 170, including as to the deemed application of the whole or any part of the Takeover Code. Such authority shall include all discretion vested in the Panel as if the whole or any part of the Takeover Code applied including, without limitation, determining whether one or more person(s) are acting in concert, the determination of conditions and consents, the consideration to be offered and any restrictions on the exercise of control. Any resolution or determination of, or decision or exercise of any discretion or power by, the Board or any Director or by the Chairman of any meeting acting in good faith under or pursuant to the provisions of this Article 170 shall be final and conclusive; and anything done by, or on behalf of, or on the authority of, the Board or any Director acting in good faith pursuant to the provisions of this Article 170 shall be conclusive and binding on all persons concerned and shall not be open to challenge, whether as to its validity or otherwise on any ground whatsoever. The Board shall not be required to give any reasons for any decision, determination or declaration taken or made in accordance with this Article 170.

170.6 *Duration*

This Article 170 shall only have effect during such times as the Takeover Code does not apply to the Company.

CC. Significant Shareholder Notifications

171. Significant Shareholder Notifications

- 171.1 Each shareholder of the Company must comply with the Disclosure Rules and Transparency Rules of the UK Financial Services Authority as amended from time to time (“DTR”) in relation to notifying the issuer of the percentage of his voting rights that he holds, including through his direct or indirect holding of the issuer’s ordinary shares and other financial instruments (including through a combination of such holdings), on the same basis as if the DTR apply to the fullest extent to the Company and its shareholders (and implying such changes and amendments to the DTR as are necessary for this purpose including, without limitation, that the Company is a UK issuer and that its ordinary shares are listed on a regulated market).
- 171.2 The Company is authorised to disclose all such notifications on the basis required or otherwise recommended under the rules of the Alternative Investment Market or on such other bases as the Directors reasonably determine. If the Directors reasonably suspect that any shareholder has failed to comply with its obligations under this article then they may suspend such rights attaching to that shareholder’s shares (including any indirect shareholding) as they determine and for such period of time as the Directors shall determine (in each case such determination shall be at the Directors’ absolute discretion). Rights that can be suspended under this article include (amongst others): voting rights; rights to any dividends and other distributions and rights on a liquidation.
- 171.3 The Board has full authority to determine the application of this Article 171. Any resolution or determination of, or decision or exercise of any discretion or power by, the Board or any Director or by the Chairman of any meeting acting in good faith pursuant to the provisions of this Article 171 shall be conclusive and binding on all persons concerned and shall not be open to challenge, whether as to its validity or otherwise on any ground whatsoever. The Board shall not be required to give any reasons for any decision, determination or declaration taken or made in accordance with this Article 171.
- 171.4 This Article 171 shall only have effect during such times as the DTR (or any replacement rules or regulations) do not apply in full to the Company.

Names and Addresses of Subscribers	Signatures	Number of Shares taken
Peter Whitbread Villa no 40, Street 33B, Area 352, Jumeirah, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	[Signed]	1
David John Moran Villa no 19, Street 20A, Area 352, Jumeirah, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	[Signed]	1

Dated this 29th day of June 2006

Witness to the above signatures

[Signed]

Name: Stuart Brocklehurst

Occupation: Solicitor

Address: Villa 3, Cluster 46
 Jumeirah Islands
 Dubai
 United Arab Emirates