

Company No. 44444

**As amended by
Special Resolutions on
22 March 2006**

THE COMPANIES (GUERNSEY) LAW, 1994 (as amended)

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

**MEMORANDUM AND
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**

of

O TWELVE ESTATES LIMITED

Registered this 1st day of March 2006



THE COMPANIES (GUERNSEY) LAWS 1994,
as amended

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

of

O TWELVE ESTATES LIMITED

1. The name of the Company is O TWELVE ESTATES LIMITED.
2. The Registered Office of the Company will be situate in Guernsey.
3. The objects for which the Company is established are:
 - (A) (i) to carry on business as a general commercial company;
 - (ii) to undertake and carry on the business of an investment company;
 - (iii) to invest the capital and other moneys of the Company in the purchase or upon the security of shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, bills, certificates, notes, mortgages, obligations and securities of any kind issued or guaranteed by any company, corporation or undertaking of whatever nature and wheresoever constituted or carrying on business, and shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, bills, certificates, notes, currency, mortgages, obligations and securities of any kind issued or guaranteed by any government, state, dominion, colony, sovereign ruler, commissioners, trust, public, municipal, local or other authority or body of whatsoever nature, whether at home or abroad; and
 - (iv) to acquire any such shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, bills, certificates, notes, currency, mortgages, obligations and securities by subscription, syndicate participation, tender, purchase, exchange or otherwise, and to subscribe for the same, either conditionally or otherwise, and to guarantee the subscription thereof and to exercise and enforce all rights and powers conferred by or incidental to the ownership thereof;
- (B) to provide services of all descriptions and to carry on any other trade or business which can in the opinion of the directors be advantageously carried on by the Company in connection with or ancillary to any of the businesses of the Company;
- (C) to buy, sell, manufacture, repair, alter, improve, manipulate, prepare for market, let on hire, and generally deal in all kinds of plant, machinery, apparatus, tools, utensils, materials, produce, substances, articles and things for the purpose of any of the businesses specified in clause 3, or which may be required by persons having, or about to have, dealings with the Company;

- (D) to build, construct, maintain, alter, enlarge, pull down, remove and replace any buildings, shops, factories, offices, works, machinery and engines, and to work, manage and control these things;
- (E) to enter into contracts, agreements and arrangements with any person for the carrying out by that person on behalf of the Company of any object for which the Company is formed;
- (F) to acquire, undertake and carry on the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person carrying on any business which may in the opinion of the directors be capable of being conveniently carried on, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or make profitable any of the Company's property or rights, or any property suitable for the purposes of the Company;
- (G) to enter into any arrangement with a government or authority, whether national, international, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may in the opinion of the directors be conducive to any object of the Company, and to obtain from that government or authority any right, privilege or concession which in the opinion of the directors is desirable, and to carry out, exercise and comply with that arrangement, right, privilege or concession;
- (H) to apply for, purchase and by other means acquire, protect, prolong and renew any patent, patent right, brevet d'invention, licence, secret process, invention, trade mark, service mark, copyright, registered design, protection, concession and right of the same or similar effect or nature, and to use, turn to account, manufacture under and grant licences and privileges in respect of those things, and to spend money in experimenting with, testing, researching, improving and seeking to improve any of those things;
- (I) to acquire an interest in, amalgamate with and enter into partnership or any arrangement for the sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint venture, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, or with any employees of the Company; to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, and otherwise assist that person or those employees, and to take and otherwise acquire an interest in that person's shares or other securities and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, and otherwise deal with those shares or other securities;
- (J) to lend money to, subsidise and assist any person, to act as agents for the collection, receipt and payment of money and generally to act as agents and brokers for and perform services for any person, and to undertake and perform sub-contracts;
- (K) to enter into any guarantee or contract of indemnity or suretyship, and to provide security, including, without limitation, the guarantee and provision of security for the performance of the obligations of or the payment of any money (including, without limitation, capital, principal, premiums, dividends, interest, commissions, charges, discount and any related costs or expenses whether on shares or other securities) by any person including, without limitation, any body corporate which is for the time being the Company's holding company, the Company's subsidiary, a subsidiary of the Company's holding company or any person which is for the time being a member or otherwise has an interest in the Company or is associated with the Company in any business or venture, with or without the Company receiving any consideration or advantage (whether direct or indirect), and whether by personal covenant or mortgage, charge or lien over all or part of the Company's undertaking, property, assets or uncalled capital (present and future) or by other means. For the purposes of this paragraph (K) "**guarantee**" includes any obligation, however described, to pay, satisfy, provide funds for the payment or satisfaction of (including, without limitation,

by advance of money, purchase of or subscription for shares or other securities and purchase of assets or services), indemnify against the consequences of default in the payment of, or otherwise be responsible for, any indebtedness of any other person;

- (L) to promote, finance and assist any person for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property, rights and undertaking or assuming the liabilities of the Company, or for any other purpose which may in the opinion of the directors directly or indirectly benefit the Company, and in that connection to place, guarantee the placing of, underwrite, subscribe for and otherwise acquire all or any part of the shares or other securities of a body corporate;
- (M) to pay out of the funds of the Company all or any expenses which the Company may lawfully pay of or incidental to the formation, registration, promotion and advertising of and raising money for the Company and the issue of its shares or other securities, including, without limitation, those incurred in connection with the advertising and offering of its shares or other securities for sale or subscription, brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for and taking, placing, underwriting or procuring the underwriting of its shares or other securities;
- (N) to remunerate any person for services rendered or to be rendered to the Company, including, without limitation, by cash payment or by the allotment of shares or other securities of the Company, credited as paid up in full or in part;
- (O) to purchase, take on lease, exchange, hire and otherwise acquire any real or personal property and any right or privilege over or in respect of it;
- (P) to receive money on deposit on any terms the directors think fit;
- (Q) to invest and deal with the Company's money and funds in any way the directors think fit;
- (R) to lend money and give credit with or without security;
- (S) to borrow, raise and secure the payment of money in any way the directors think fit, including, without limitation, by the issue of debentures and other securities, perpetual or otherwise, charged on all or any of the Company's property (present and future) or its uncalled capital, and to purchase, redeem and pay off those securities;
- (T) to remunerate any person for services rendered or to be rendered in placing, assisting and guaranteeing the placing and procuring the underwriting of any share or other security of the Company or of any person in which the Company may be interested or proposes to be interested, or in connection with the conduct of the business of the Company, including, without limitation, by cash payment or by the allotment of shares or other securities of the Company, credited as paid up in full or in part;
- (U) to acquire, hold, dispose of, subscribe for, issue, underwrite, place, manage assets belonging to others which include, advise on, enter into contracts or transactions in relation to or involving and in any other way deal with or arrange dealings with or perform any service or function in relation to (as applicable): shares, stocks, debentures, loans, bonds, certificates of deposit and other instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness, government, public or other securities, warrants, certificates representing securities or other obligations, units in collective investment schemes, options, futures, spot or forward contracts, contracts for differences or other investments or obligations, currencies, interest rates, precious metals or other commodities, any index (whether related in any way to any of the foregoing or otherwise), any right to, any right conferred by or any interest or any obligation in relation to any of the foregoing and any financial instrument or product deriving from

or in any other way relating to any of the foregoing or of any nature whatsoever, and any transaction which may seem to be convenient for hedging the risks associated with any of the foregoing;

- (V) to co-ordinate, finance and manage the business and operation of any person in which the Company has an interest;
- (W) to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments;
- (X) to sell, lease, exchange, let on hire and dispose of any real or personal property and the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company, for such consideration as the directors think fit, including, without limitation, for shares, debentures or other securities, whether fully or partly paid up, of any person, whether or not having objects (altogether or in part) similar to those of the Company; to hold any shares, debentures and other securities so acquired, and to improve, manage, develop, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, grant options over, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property or rights of the Company;
- (Y) to adopt any means of publicising and making known the businesses, services and products of the Company as the directors think fit, including, without limitation, advertisement, publication and distribution of notices, circulars, books and periodicals, purchase and exhibition of works of art and interest and granting and making of prizes, rewards and donations;
- (Z) to support, subscribe to and contribute to any charitable or public object and any institution, society and club which may be for the benefit of the Company or persons who are or were directors, officers or employees of the Company, its predecessor in business, any subsidiary of the Company or any person allied to or associated with the Company, or which may be connected with any town or place where the Company carries on business; to subsidise and assist any association of employers or employees and any trade association; to grant pensions, gratuities, annuities and charitable aid and to provide advantages, facilities and services to any person (including any director or former director) who may have been employed by or provided services to the Company, its predecessor in business, any subsidiary of the Company or any person allied to or associated with the Company and to the spouses, children, dependants and relatives of those persons and to make advance provision for the payment of those pensions, gratuities and annuities by establishing or acceding to any trust, scheme or arrangement the directors think fit, to appoint trustees and to act as trustee of any trust, scheme or arrangement, and to make payments towards insurance for the benefit of those persons and their spouses, children, dependants and relatives;
- (AA) to establish and contribute to any scheme for the purchase or subscription by trustees of shares or other securities of the Company to be held for the benefit of the employees of the Company, any subsidiary of the Company or any person allied to or associated with the Company, to lend money to those employees or to trustees on their behalf to enable them to purchase or subscribe for shares or other securities of the Company and to formulate and carry into effect any scheme for sharing the profits of the Company with employees;
- (BB) to apply for, promote and obtain any order or licence of any government department or authority to enable the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, to effect any modification of the Company's constitution and for any other purpose which the directors think fit, and to oppose any proceeding or application which may in the opinion of the directors directly or indirectly prejudice the Company's interests;

- (CC) to establish, grant and take up agencies, and to do all other things the directors may deem conducive to the carrying on of the Company's business as principal or agent, and to remunerate any person in connection with the establishment or granting of an agency on the terms and conditions the directors think fit;
- (DD) to distribute among the shareholders in specie any of the Company's property and any proceeds of sale or disposal of any of the Company's property and for that purpose to distinguish and separate capital from profits, but no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital may be made without any sanction required by law;
- (EE) to purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of any person who is or was an officer or employee of the Company, a subsidiary of the Company or a company in which the Company has or had an interest (whether direct or indirect) or who is or was trustee of any retirement benefits scheme or any other trust in which any officer or employee or former officer or employee is or has been interested, indemnifying that person against liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust or any other liability which may lawfully be insured against;
- (FF) to amalgamate with any other person and to procure the Company to be registered or recognised in any part of the world;
- (GG) to do all or any of the things provided in any paragraph of this clause 3:
 - (v) in any part of the world;
 - (vi) as principal, agent, contractor, trustee or otherwise;
 - (vii) by or through trustees, agents, subcontractors or otherwise; and
 - (viii) alone or with another person or persons; and
- (HH) to do all things that are in the opinion of the directors incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the Company's objects, or the exercise of all or any of its powers.

And it is declared that the word "**person**" in this Memorandum (except in reference to the Company) shall include any individual, partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or not and any government, state or authority, that the objects specified in each paragraph of this clause 3 shall, except where otherwise provided in that paragraph, be regarded as independent objects, and are not limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the Company, that none of the paragraphs of this clause 3 or the objects or powers specified or conferred in or by them is deemed subsidiary or ancillary to the objects or powers mentioned in any other paragraph and that the Company has as full a power to exercise all or any of the objects and powers provided in each sub-paragraph of this clause 3 as if each such sub-paragraph contained the objects of a separate and independent company. In this clause 3 references to "**subsidiary**" and "**holding company**" shall be construed in accordance with The Companies (Financial Assistance for Acquisition of Own Shares) Ordinance, 1998 as amended, extended or replaced.

4. The liability of the Members is limited to the amount (if any) for the time being unpaid on the shares held by each of them respectively.
5. The Share Capital of the Company is £2,000,000.00 divided into 200,000,000 ordinary shares of £0.01 each.

- (1) The Company has power to increase or reduce its share capital and to attach to any shares in the initial or increased or reduced capital any preferred deferred qualified or special rights privileges and conditions or to subject the same to any restrictions or limitations and to consolidate or sub-divide all or any of its shares into shares of a larger or smaller denomination.
 - (2) The rights for the time being attached to any shares in the initial capital and to any shares having preferred deferred qualified or special rights privileges and conditions may be altered or dealt with in accordance with the Articles of Association.
6. The shares shall be paid for according to the terms of allotment by calls or otherwise as the Board shall think fit.
7. Shares in the capital of the Company may be issued in payment or part payment of the purchase consideration for any property purchased by the Company or in consideration of any services rendered to the Company by any person in assisting the Company to carry out any of its objects and for shares so issued no money payment shall be made or required save in so far as by the terms under which any of such shares may be issued a cash payment may be required.
8. The Signature of the Company shall be:
 - (1) **O TWELVE ESTATES LIMITED** with the addition of the signature(s) of one or more person(s) authorised generally or specifically by the Board for such purpose, or
 - (2) The Common Seal of the Company countersigned by such person(s) as the Board may at any time authorise in that behalf.

We, the undersigned whose names and addresses and descriptions are hereunto subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association and we respectively agree to take the number of Shares in the Capital of the Company set opposite our respective signatures.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers	Shares
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Collins Stewart (CI) Limited PO Box 8 No. 1 Le Truchot St Peter Port Guernsey GY1	One
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Limited Company	Director/Authorised Signatory
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Forest Nominees Limited PO Box 8 No. 1 Le Truchot St Peter Port Guernsey GY1 4AE	One
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Limited Company	Director/Authorised Signatory
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Dated this day of 2006

WITNESS to the above signatures

No.1, Le Truchot
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 4AE

THE COMPANIES (GUERNSEY) LAWS, 1994, (AS AMENDED)

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

O TWELVE ESTATES LIMITED

PRELIMINARY

1. Interpretation

- (II) In the Articles the following words shall bear the following meanings if not inconsistent with the subject or context:

“**Admission**” means the admission of shares in the capital of the Company to trading on AIM becoming effective in accordance with the AIM Rules;

“**AIM**” means the AIM Market operated by the London Stock Exchange;

“**AIM Rules**” means the rules for AIM companies issued by the London Stock Exchange;

“**Articles**” means these Articles of Association as now framed and at any time altered;

“**at any time**” means at any time or times and includes for the time being and from time to time;

“**Auditor**” means the person at any time appointed as the auditor of the Company in accordance with section 62 of the Law and the Articles;

“**Board**” means the board of directors at any time of the Company or the Directors present at a duly convened meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present;

“**business day**” means a day on which the London Stock Exchange is open for business;

“**certificated**” means, in relation to a share, a share which is not in uncertificated form;

“**clear days**” means, in relation to a period of 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;

“**company**” includes any body corporate (not being a corporation sole) or association of persons, whether or not a company within the meaning of the Law;

“**Company**” means O Twelve Estates Limited;

“**CRESTCo**” means CRESTCo Limited (registered in England and Wales), the operator of the system known as “CREST” or the “CREST System”;

“**CREST Guernsey Requirements**” means CREST Rule 8 (Admission of Guernsey securities) and such other of the rules and requirements of CRESTCo as may be applicable to the Company as from time to time specified in the CREST Manual;

“**CREST Manual**” has the meaning given in the document issued by CRESTCo entitled "CREST Glossary of Terms";

“**CREST UK System**” means the facilities and procedures for the time being of the relevant system of which CRESTCo has been approved as operator pursuant to the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 of the United Kingdom;

“**debenture**” includes debenture stock;

“**dematerialised instruction**” means an instruction sent or received by means of the CREST UK System;

“**Director**” means a director of the Company for the time being or, as the case may be, the directors assembled as a board or committee of such board;

“**Dividend**” includes bonus;

“**entitled by transmission**” means, in relation to a share, entitled as a consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Member, or as a result of another event giving rise to a transmission of entitlement by operation of law;

“**executed**” includes, in relation to a document, execution under hand or under seal or by any other method permitted by law;

“**Executors**” includes administrators;

“**Guernsey**” means the Island of Guernsey;

“**Law**” means the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 1994 as amended extended or replaced;

“**Laws**” means every Act, Order in Council, Ordinance or Statutory Instrument for the time being in force concerning companies registered in Guernsey and affecting the Company (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the Law) in each case as amended extended or replaced and any ordinance statutory instrument or regulation made thereunder;

“**Liquidator**” includes joint Liquidators;

“**London Stock Exchange**” means London Stock Exchange plc;

“**Member**” or “**holder**” means the registered holder of a share of the Company;

“**Memorandum**” means the Memorandum of Association of the Company;

“**Month**” means calendar month;

“**Office**” means the registered office at any time of the Company;

“**paid**”, “**paid up**” and “**paid-up**” in relation to shares and share capital mean paid or credited as paid;

“**Prescribed Amount**” shall, for the first Prescribed Period, be equal to five per cent of the number of shares in issue immediately following Admission and, for any other Prescribed Period, shall be stated in a relevant special resolution for the purposes of

Article 39, or in either case any increased amount determined by a relevant special resolution;

“**Prescribed Period**” means in the first instance the period commencing on the date on which the adoption of these Articles becomes effective and ending at the earlier of the end of the first annual general meeting and the date 15 months after the date upon which the adoption of these Articles becomes effective, and thereafter the period commencing at the end of each annual general meeting and ending at the end of the next succeeding annual general meeting, or, if shorter, the period of 15 months commencing from the end of any annual general meeting;

“**Probate**” includes letters of administration;

“**Proxy**” includes attorney;

“**Register**” means the Register of Members kept pursuant to the Laws;

“**relevant system**” means a computer-based system, and procedures, which enable title to units of a security to be evidenced and transferred without a written instrument, and which facilitate supplementary and incidental matters and includes the system operated by CRESTCo Limited (registered in England and Wales) known as the “CREST system”;

“**Seal**” means the Common Seal of the Company, the Securities Seal of the Company or both of them, and/or any other official seal that the Company may have or be permitted to have under the Laws as the context shall require;

“**Secretary**” includes a temporary or assistant Secretary and any person appointed by the Board to perform any of the duties of Secretary;

“**uncertificated**” means, in relation to a share, a share title to which is recorded in the Register as being held in uncertificated form and title to which may be transferred by means of a relevant system;

“**uncertificated proxy instruction**” means an instruction or notification sent by means of a relevant system and received by such participant in that system acting on behalf of the Company as the Board may prescribe, in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board (subject always to the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned); and

“**United Kingdom**” means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

- (JJ) Where an ordinary resolution of the Company is expressed to be required for any purpose, a special resolution is also effective for that purpose.
- (KK) References to a “**meeting**” shall not be taken as requiring more than one person to be present if any quorum requirement can be satisfied by one person.
- (LL) References to a “**subsidiary**” or a “**holding company**” shall be construed in accordance with the Companies (Financial Assistance for Acquisition of Own Shares) Ordinance, 1998.
- (MM) References to a “**subsidiary undertaking**” or “**parent undertaking**” shall include a subsidiary or a holding company, respectively, and subject thereto shall have the same meanings as in Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 of Great Britain as amended as at the date of adoption of the Articles.
- (NN) The headings in the Articles do not affect the interpretation of the Articles.

- (OO) In the Articles the singular includes the plural and vice versa, the masculine includes the feminine, words importing persons include corporations and expressions referring to writing include any mode of representing or reproducing words.
- (PP) References to any statutory provision or statute includes all amendments thereto and all subordinate legislation made thereunder.
- (QQ) Subject to the above words and expressions to which a particular meaning is given by the Laws in force when the Articles (or any part of them) are adopted shall if not inconsistent with the subject or context bear the same meaning in the Articles or such part of them (as the case may be).

2. **Business**

Any branch or kind of business which by the Memorandum or by the Articles is either expressly or impliedly authorised to be undertaken may be undertaken or suspended at any time by the Board whether commenced or not.

SHARE CAPITAL

3. **Authorised capital**

The authorised share capital of the Company at the date of adoption of the Articles is £2,000,000.00 divided into 200,000,000 shares of £0.01 each. Subject to Article 5 all the shares shall constitute one class and rank pari passu in all respects.

4. **Allotment**

- (A) Subject to the provisions of the Articles the Board has general and unconditional authorities to allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of the unissued shares of the Company or rights to subscribe for or convert any security into shares, to such persons, at such times and on such terms as the Board may decide except that no share shall be issued at a discount and so that the amount payable on application on each share shall be fixed by the Board.
- (B) The Board may at any time after the allotment of a share but before a person has been entered in the Register as the holder of the share recognise a renunciation of the share by the allottee in favour of another person and may grant to an allottee a right to effect a renunciation on the terms and conditions the Board thinks fit.
- (C) The minimum aggregate subscription pursuant to which shares in the Company may first be allotted is 1,000 shares.

5. **Power to attach rights**

Subject to the rights attached to existing shares or any class of shares, new shares in the Company may be issued with, or have attached to them, such preferred, deferred or other rights or restrictions whether as to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise as the Company may by ordinary resolution decide, or, if no such resolution is passed or so far as any pertinent resolution does not make specific provision, as the Board may decide.

6. **Power to redeem and purchase shares**

Subject to the provisions of the Laws:

- (i) any preference shares may with the sanction either of the Board or an ordinary resolution be issued on terms that they are to be redeemed or, at the option of either the Company or the holder, are liable to be redeemed in each case on such

terms and in such manner as the Company before the issue may by ordinary resolution decide and subject to and in default of such determination as the Board may decide;

- (ii) the Company may from time to time purchase, or agree to purchase in the future, its own shares (including any redeemable shares) in any manner authorised by the Laws and may make payments in respect of any such purchase otherwise than out of its distributable profits or the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares; and
- (iii) the Company and any of its subsidiary companies may give financial assistance, directly or indirectly for the purpose of or in connection with the acquisition of shares in the Company or in connection with reducing or discharging any liability incurred in connection with the purchase of shares in the Company.

7. Variation of rights

- (A) If at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue) may whether or not the Company is being wound up be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths in nominal value of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of a special resolution of the holders of the shares of that class validly held in accordance with the Articles, but not otherwise. To any separate general meeting of a class the provisions of the Articles relating to general meetings shall apply but so that the necessary quorum shall be at least two persons present in person or by proxy holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of that class and that any holder of shares of that class present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the meeting may demand a poll.
- (B) The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights shall not (unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) be deemed to be varied by the creation, allotment or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith or by the purchase or redemption by the Company of its own shares in accordance with the Laws and Article 6.
- (C) The special rights conferred upon the holders of any shares or class of shares issued with preferred, deferred or other special rights shall not be deemed to be varied by the exercise of any powers under Articles 73 and 74.

8. Commission

The Company may exercise all the powers conferred or permitted by the Laws of paying commission or brokerage in money or shares 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 PROVIDED THAT the rate or amount of commission shall be fixed by the Board and disclosed in accordance with the Laws. The Company may also on any issue of shares pay such brokerage as may be lawful.

9. Trusts not recognised

Except as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or as required by law, the Company shall not recognise a person as holding a share on trust and shall not be affected or bound by or otherwise compelled to recognise (even if it has notice of it and whether or not the share is entered in the Register as held in trust) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share or fraction or (except only as by the

Articles or by law otherwise provided) any other rights in respect of any share other than an absolute right in the holder to the whole of the share.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

10. **Right to certificate**

- (A) The Company may (but shall not be obliged to) issue:
 - (i) without payment one certificate to each person for all his shares of each class and when part only of the shares comprised in a certificate is sold or transferred a balance certificate; or
 - (ii) upon payment of such sum as the Board may determine to several certificates each for one or more shares of any class.
- (B) The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for certificated shares held jointly by two or more persons and delivery of a certificate to one joint holder is sufficient delivery to all joint holders.
- (C) Any certificate issued shall specify the number and class and the distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares in respect of which it is issued and the amount paid up on the shares.
- (D) All forms of certificate for shares or debentures or representing any other form of security (other than letters of allotment, scrip certificates and other like documents) shall be issued under the Seal of the Company, which may be affixed to or printed on it, or in such other manner as the Board may approve, having regard to the terms of allotment or issue of the shares, and shall be signed autographically unless there shall be in force a resolution of the Board adopting some method of mechanical signature in which event the signatures (if authorised by such resolution) may be effected by the method so adopted.

11. **Replacement certificates**

- (A) Where a Member holds two or more certificates for shares of one class, the Board may at his request, on surrender of the original certificates and without charge, cancel the certificates and issue a single replacement certificate for certificated shares of that class.
- (B) At the request of a Member, the Board may cancel a certificate and issue two or more in its place (representing certificated shares in such proportions as the Member may specify), on surrender of the original certificate and on payment of such reasonable sum as the Board may decide.
- (C) If a share certificate is issued and is worn out or defaced the Board may require the certificate to be delivered to it before issuing a replacement and cancelling the original. If a certificate is lost or destroyed, the Board may cancel it and issue a replacement certificate on such terms as to provision of evidence and indemnity and to payment of any exceptional out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Company in the investigation of that evidence and the preparation of that indemnity as the Board may decide.

12. **Shares in uncertificated form**

- (A) The Directors shall have power to implement such arrangements as they may, in their absolute discretion, think fit in order for any class of shares to be admitted to

settlement by means of the CREST UK System. Where they do so, paragraphs (B) and (C) of this Article shall commence to have effect immediately prior to the time at which CRESTCo admits the class to settlement by means of the CREST UK System.

- (B) In relation to any class of shares which, for the time being, CRESTCo has admitted to settlement by means of the CREST UK System, and for so long as such class remains so admitted, no provision of the Articles shall apply or have effect to the extent that it is in any respect inconsistent with:
 - (i) the holding of shares of that class in uncertificated form;
 - (ii) the transfer of title to shares of that class by means of the CREST UK System; or
 - (iii) the CREST Guernsey Requirements.
- (C) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (B) of this Article and notwithstanding anything contained in the Articles, where any class of shares is, for the time being, admitted to settlement by means of the CREST UK System:
 - (i) such securities may be issued in uncertificated form in accordance with and subject as provided in the CREST Guernsey Requirements;
 - (ii) unless the Directors otherwise determine, such securities held by the same holder or joint holder in certificated form and uncertificated form shall be treated as separate holdings;
 - (iii) such securities may be changed from uncertificated to certificated form, and from certificated to uncertificated form, in accordance with and subject as provided in the CREST Guernsey Requirements;
 - (iv) title to such of the shares as are recorded on the Register as being held in uncertificated form may be transferred only by means of the CREST UK System and as provided in the CREST Guernsey Requirements and accordingly (and in particular) Article 29 shall not apply in respect of such shares to the extent that those Articles require or contemplate the effecting of a transfer by an instrument in writing and the production of a certificate for the security to be transferred;
 - (v) the Company shall comply in all respects with the CREST Guernsey Requirements including, without limitation CREST Rule 7;
 - (vi) Article 10 shall not apply so as to require the Company to issue a certificate to any person holding such shares in uncertificated form;
 - (vii) the maximum permitted number of joint holders of a share shall be four;
 - (viii) every transfer of shares from a CREST account of a CREST member to a CREST account of another CREST member shall vest in the transferee a beneficial interest in the shares transferred, notwithstanding any agreements or arrangements to the contrary however and whenever arising and however expressed. Accordingly, each CREST member who is for the time being registered as the holder of any shares in the capital of the Company shall hold such shares upon trust for himself and for those persons (if any) whose CREST accounts are duly credited with any such shares or in favour of whom shares are to be withdrawn from the CREST UK System pursuant to a settled stock withdrawal instruction; and the member and all such persons, to the extent

respectively of the shares duly credited to their respective CREST accounts or the subject of a settled stock withdrawal instruction, shall accordingly have beneficial interests therein;

- (ix) where a dematerialised instruction is expressed to have been sent on behalf of a person by a Sponsor or by CRESTCo:
 - (a) the person on whose behalf the instruction is expressed to have been sent shall not be able to deny to the addressee:
 - (1) that the instruction was sent with his authority; or
 - (2) that the information contained in it is correct; and
 - (b) the Sponsor or CRESTCo as the case may be shall not be able to deny to the addressee:
 - (1) that he has authority to send the dematerialised instruction; or
 - (2) that he has sent the dematerialised instruction;
- (x) where a dematerialised instruction is expressed to have been sent by a person, and it is not expressed to have been sent on behalf of another person, the first person shall not be allowed to deny to the addressee:
 - (a) that the information contained in the instruction is correct; or
 - (b) that he has sent it;
- (xi) an addressee who receives a dematerialised instruction (whether directly, or by means of the facilities of a Sponsor acting on his behalf) may (subject to paragraphs (xii) and (xiii)) accept that at the time when it was sent:
 - (a) the information contained in the instruction was correct;
 - (b) the user or authorised operator identified in the instruction as having sent the instruction did send it; and
 - (c) if the instruction was expressed to have been sent on behalf of a person, it was sent with the authority of that person.
- (xii) an addressee shall not be allowed to accept any of the matters specified in paragraph (xi) where, at the time when he received the dematerialised instruction, he was a person who was not either the Company or a Sponsor receiving (in either case) dematerialised instructions on behalf of the Company, and he had actual notice:
 - (a) that any information contained in it was incorrect;
 - (b) that the user or CRESTCo expressed to have sent the instruction did not send it; or
 - (c) if the instruction was expressed to have been sent on behalf of a person, that the person had not given to CRESTCo or the Sponsor identified in the instruction as having sent it his authority to send the instruction on his behalf.
- (xiii) an addressee shall not be allowed to accept any of the matters specified in paragraph (xi) where, at the time when he received the dematerialised

instruction, he was either the Company or a Sponsor receiving dematerialised instructions on behalf of the Company, and:

- (a) he had actual notice from CRESTCo of any of the matters specified in paragraph (xii); and
 - (b) the instruction was an instruction from CRESTCo requiring the registration of title in the circumstances specified in any of sub-paragraphs 8.1.1, 8.1.2, 8.1.3 and 8.1.4 of the CREST Guernsey Requirements;
- (xiv) however, where an addressee has received actual notice of a kind to which this Article refers in respect of a properly authenticated dematerialised instruction, he may accept the matters specified in paragraph (xi) if at the time when he received the actual notice it was not practicable for him to halt his processing of the instruction;
- (xv) a person who is permitted by paragraph (xi) or (xiv) to accept any matter shall not be liable in damages or otherwise to any person by reason of his having relied on the matter that he was permitted to accept;
- (xvi) except as provided in paragraph (xv), this Article does not affect any liability of a person for causing or permitting a dematerialised instruction:
- (a) to be sent without authority;
 - (b) to contain information that is incorrect; or
 - (c) to be expressed to have been sent by a person who did not send it; and
- (xvii) paragraphs (ix) to (xvi) shall be construed generally in accordance with the CREST Manual.
- (D) Words and expressions used in this Article and not otherwise defined bear the same meanings as where used in the CREST Manual.
- (E) Uncertificated shares of a class are not to be regarded as forming a separate class from certificated shares of that class.
- (F) The Company may give notice to a Member requiring the Member to change uncertificated shares to certificated shares by the time stated in the notice. The notice may also state that the Member may not change certificated shares to uncertificated shares. If the Member does not comply with the notice, the Board may authorise a person to change the uncertificated shares to certificated shares in the name and on behalf of the Member.

LIEN

13. **Company's lien on shares not fully paid**

- (A) The Company has a first and paramount lien on all partly paid shares for an amount payable in respect of the share, whether the due date for payment has arrived or not. The lien applies to all dividends from time to time declared or other amounts payable in respect of the share.
- (B) The Board may either generally or in a particular case declare a share to be wholly or partly exempt from the provisions of this Article. Unless otherwise agreed with the transferee, the registration of a transfer of a share operates as a waiver of the Company's lien (if any) on that share.

14. **Enforcement of lien by sale**

- (A) For the purpose of enforcing the lien referred to in Article 13, the Board may sell shares subject to the lien in such manner as it may decide provided that:
 - (ix) the due date for payment of the relevant amounts has arrived; and
 - (x) the Board has served a written notice on the Member concerned (or on any person who is entitled to the shares by transmission or by operation of law) stating the amounts due, demanding payment thereof and giving notice that if payment has not been made within 14 clear days after the service of the notice that the Company intends to sell the shares.
- (B) To give effect to a sale, the Board may authorise a person to transfer the shares in the name and on behalf of the holder (or any person who is automatically entitled to the shares by transmission or by law), or to cause the transfer of such shares, to the purchaser or his nominee. The purchaser is not bound to see to the application of the purchase money and the title of the transferee is not affected by an irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings connected with the sale.

15. **Application of proceeds of sale**

The net proceeds of a sale effected under Article 14, after payment of the Company's costs of the sale, shall be applied in or towards satisfaction of the amount in respect of which the lien exists. Any residue shall (on surrender to the Company for cancellation of any certificate for the shares sold, or the provision of an indemnity as to any lost or destroyed certificate required by the Board and subject to a like lien for amounts not presently payable as existed on the shares before the sale) be paid to the Member (or person entitled to the shares) immediately before the sale.

CALLS ON SHARES

16. **Calls**

- (A) The Board may make calls on Members in respect of amounts unpaid on the shares held by them respectively and not by the terms of issue thereof, made payable on a fixed date. Each Member shall (on receiving at least 14 clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the Company at the time and place specified, the amount called as required by the notice. A call may be made payable by instalments and may, at any time before receipt by the Company of an amount due, be revoked or postponed in whole or in part as the Board may decide. A call is deemed made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising it is passed. A person on whom a call is made remains liable to pay the amount called despite the subsequent transfer of the share in respect of which the call is made. The joint holders of a share are jointly and severally liable for payment of a call in respect of that share.
- (B) 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 reckoned in a quorum, or to exercise any other privilege as a Member 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).

17. **Power to differentiate**

The Board may make arrangements on the allotment or, subject to the terms of the allotment, on the issue of shares for a difference between the allottees or holders in the amounts and times of payment of a call on their shares.

18. **Interest on calls**

If the whole of the amount called is not paid on or before the date fixed for payment, the person from whom it is payable shall pay interest on the unpaid amount. This interest will run from the day the unpaid amount is due until the day it has been paid. The interest rate may be fixed by the terms of allotment or issue of the share or, if no rate is fixed, at such rate (not exceeding 20 per cent. per annum) as the Board may decide. The Board may waive payment of the interest in whole or in part.

19. **Payment in advance**

The Board may, if it thinks fit, receive from a Member all or part of the amounts uncalled and unpaid on shares held by him. A payment in advance of calls extinguishes to the extent of the payment the liability of the Member on the shares in respect of which it is made. The Company may pay interest on the amount paid in advance, or on so much of it as from time to time exceeds the amount called on the shares in respect of which the payment in advance has been made, at such rate (not exceeding 20 per cent. per annum) as the Board may decide PROVIDED THAT any amount paid up in advance of calls shall not entitle the holder of the shares upon which such amount is paid to participate in respect thereof in any dividend until the same would but for such advance become presently payable.

20. **Amounts due on allotment or issue treated as calls**

An amount which by the terms of issue of a share becomes payable on allotment or issue or on a fixed date shall be deemed to be a call. In case of non-payment, the provisions of the Articles as to payment of interest, forfeiture or otherwise apply as if that amount has become payable by virtue of a call.

FORFEITURE AND SURRENDER OF SHARES

21. **Notice if call not paid**

If a Member fails to pay the whole of a call or an instalment of a call by the date fixed for payment, the Board may serve notice on the member or on a person entitled automatically by law to the share in respect of which the call was made demanding payment of the unpaid amount, on a date not less than 14 clear days from the date of the notice, together with any interest that may have accrued on it and all costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of the non-payment. The notice shall state:

- (i) the place where payment is to be made; and
- (ii) that if the notice is not complied with the share in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

22. **Forfeiture for non-compliance**

If the notice referred to in Article 21 is not complied with, a share in respect of which it is given may, at any time before the payment required by the notice (including interest, costs, charges and expenses) has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the board.

All dividends declared or other amounts due in respect of the forfeited share and not paid before the forfeiture shall also be forfeited.

23. **Notice after forfeiture**

When a share has been forfeited, the Company shall serve notice of the forfeiture on the person who was before forfeiture the holder of the share or the person entitled by transmission to the share but no forfeiture is invalidated by an omission to give such notice. An entry of the fact and date of forfeiture shall be made in the Register.

24. **Disposal of forfeited shares**

- (A) A forfeited share and all rights attaching to it shall become the property of the Company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of either to the person who was before such forfeiture the holder thereof or to another person, on such terms and in such manner as the Board may decide. The Board may, if it considers necessary, authorise a person to transfer a forfeited share to a new holder. The Company may receive the consideration (if any) for the share on its disposal and may register or cause the registration of the transferee as the holder of the share.
- (B) The Board may before a forfeited share has been sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of annul the forfeiture on such conditions as it thinks fit.
- (C) A declaration in writing by a Director or the Secretary that a share has been duly forfeited or surrendered on the date stated in the declaration shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the shares. The declaration (subject if necessary to the transfer of the share) constitutes good title to the share and the person to whom the share is sold, re-allotted or disposed of is not bound to see to the application of the consideration (if any). His title to the share is not affected by an irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings connected with the forfeiture or disposal.

25. **Arrears to be paid notwithstanding forfeiture**

A person whose share has been forfeited ceases on forfeiture to be a Member in respect thereof and if that share is in certificated form, shall surrender to the Company for cancellation any certificate for the forfeited share. A person remains liable to pay all calls, interest, costs, charges and expenses owing in respect of such share at the time of forfeiture, with interest, from the time of forfeiture until payment, at such rate as may be fixed by the terms of allotment or issue of such share or, if no rate is fixed, at such rate (not exceeding 20 per cent. per annum) as the Board may decide. The Board may if it thinks fit enforce payment without allowance for the value of such share at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on its disposal.

26. **Surrender**

The Board may accept from any Member on such terms as shall be agreed a surrender of any share liable to be forfeited and in that case references in the articles to forfeiture include surrender.

UNTRACED SHAREHOLDERS

27. **Power of sale**

- (A) The Company may sell the share of a Member or of a person entitled by transmission at the best price reasonably obtainable at the time of sale, if:
- (i) during a period of not less than 12 years before the date of publication of the advertisements referred to in sub-paragraph (A)(iii) of this Article (or, if published on two different dates, the first date) (the “**relevant period**”) at least three cash dividends have become payable in respect of the share;
 - (ii) throughout the relevant period no cheque, warrant or money order payable on the share has been presented by the holder of, or the person entitled by transmission to, the share to the paying bank of the relevant cheque, warrant or money order, no payment made by the Company by any other means permitted by Article 127(A) has been claimed or accepted and, so far as any director of the Company at the end of the relevant period is then aware, the Company has not at any time during the relevant period received any communication from the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the share;
 - (iii) on expiry of the relevant period the Company has given notice of its intention to sell the share by advertisement in a United Kingdom national newspaper, in a daily newspaper circulating widely in each of Guernsey and Jersey and in a newspaper circulating in the area of the address of the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the share shown in the Register; and
 - (iv) the Company has not, so far as the Board is aware, during a further period of three months after the date of the advertisements referred to in sub-paragraph (A)(iii) of this Article (or the later advertisement if the advertisements are published on different dates) and before the exercise of the power of sale received a communication from the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the share.
- (B) Where a power of sale is exercisable over a share pursuant to paragraph (A) of this Article (a “**Sale Share**”), the Company may at the same time also sell any additional share issued in right of such Sale Share or in right of such an additional share previously so issued PROVIDED THAT the requirements of sub-paragraphs (A)(ii) to (iv) of this Article (as if the words “throughout the relevant period” were omitted from sub-paragraph (A)(ii) and the words “on expiry of the relevant period” were omitted from sub-paragraph (A)(iii)) shall have been satisfied in relation to the additional share.
- (C) To give effect to a sale pursuant to paragraphs (A) or (B) of this Article, the Board may authorise a person to transfer the share in the name and on behalf of the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the share, or to cause the transfer of such share, to the purchaser or his nominee and in relation to an uncertificated share may require the operator to convert the share into certificated form. The purchaser is not bound to see to the application of the purchase money and the title of the transferee is not affected by an irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings connected with the sale of the share.

28. **Application of proceeds of sale**

The Company shall be indebted to the Member or other person entitled by transmission to the share for the net proceeds of sale and shall carry any amount received on sale to a separate account. The Company is deemed to be a debtor and not a trustee in respect of

that amount for the Member or other person. Any amount carried to the separate account may either be employed in the business of the Company or invested as the Board may think fit. No interest is payable on that amount and the Company is not required to account for money earned on it.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

29. **Method of transfer**

- (A) A Member may transfer all or any of his certificated shares by instrument of transfer in writing in any usual form or in any other form approved by the Board, and the 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) by or on behalf of the transferee.
- (B) A Member may transfer all or any of his uncertificated shares in accordance with Article 12 and the CREST Guernsey Requirements.
- (C) Subject to Article 12 and the CREST Guernsey Requirements, the transferor of a share is deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register in respect of it.
- (D) Every instrument of transfer in respect of a certificated share shall be left at the Office or such other place as the Board may prescribe with the certificate of every share to be transferred and such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require to prove the title of the transferor or his right to transfer the shares; and the transfer and certificate (if any) shall remain in the custody of the Board but shall be at all reasonable times produced at the request and expense of the transferor or transferee or their respective representatives. A new certificate shall be delivered free of charge to the transferee after the transfer is completed and registered on his application and when necessary a balance certificate shall be delivered if required by him in writing.
- (E) The instrument of transfer of a share shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register.

30. **Right to refuse registration**

- (A) Subject to this article and Article 74, shares of the Company are free from any restriction on transfer. Subject to the requirements of the AIM Rules, the Board may, in its absolute discretion and without giving a reason, refuse to register the transfer of a certificated share which is not fully paid or the transfer of a certificated share on which the Company has a lien.
- (B) In addition, the Directors may refuse to register a transfer of a certificated share which is prohibited by Article 74 and may also refuse to register the transfer of a certificated share or a renunciation of a renounceable letter of allotment unless:
 - (i) it is in respect of only one class of shares;
 - (ii) it is in favour of (as the case may be) a single transferee or renounee or not more than four joint transferees or renounees; and
 - (iii) it is delivered for registration to the Office or such other place as the Board may decide, accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates (except in the case of a transfer where a certificate has not been issued, or in the case of a renunciation) and such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require to prove the title of the transferor or person renouncing and the due execution by

him of the transfer or renunciation or, if the transfer or renunciation is executed by some other person on his behalf, the authority of that person to do so.

- (C) If the Board refuses to register the transfer of a certificated 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. An instrument of transfer which the Board refuses to register shall (except in the case of suspected fraud) be returned to the person depositing it. Subject to Article 149 the Company may retain all instruments of transfer which are registered.
- (D) The Company shall register a transfer of title to any uncertificated share in accordance with the CREST Guernsey Requirements, but so that the Board may refuse to register such a transfer in favour of more than four persons jointly or in any other circumstance permitted by the CREST Guernsey Requirements.
- (E) If the Board refuses to register the transfer of an uncertificated share it shall, within two months after the date on which the transfer instruction relating to such transfer was received by the Company, send notice of the refusal to the transferee.

31. **Compulsory transfer of shares**

- (A) If it shall come to the notice of the Board that any shares:
 - (i) are or may be owned or held directly or beneficially by any person in breach of any law or requirement of any country or by virtue of which such person is not qualified to own those shares and, in the sole and conclusive determination of the Board, such ownership or holding or continued ownership or holding of those shares (whether on its own or in conjunction with any other circumstance appearing to the Board to be relevant) would, in the reasonable opinion of the Board, cause a pecuniary or tax disadvantage to the Company or any other holder of shares or other securities of the Company which it or they might not otherwise have suffered or incurred; or
 - (ii) are or may be owned or held directly or beneficially by any person that is a pension or other benefit plan subject to Title I of the United States Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”) and in the opinion of the board the assets of the Company may be considered “plan assets” within the meaning of regulations adopted under ERISA; or
 - (iii) are or may be owned or held directly or beneficially such that the aggregate number of United States Persons who are holders or beneficial owners (which for the purposes of this Article shall include beneficial ownership by attribution pursuant to Section 3(c)(1)(A) of the United States Investment Company Act of 1940) of shares or other securities of the Company and who are Private Offering Holders is or may be more than 75; or
 - (iv) are or may be owned or held directly or beneficially by any person to whom a transfer of shares or whose ownership or holding of any shares might in the opinion of the Board require registration of the Company as an investment company under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940; or
 - (v) are held by a person in circumstances that would make the operation of the Company ineligible pursuant to an exemption from certain disclosure, reporting and record keeping requirements of the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission pursuant to Advisory 18-96 promulgated by the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission under the United States Commodity Exchange Act or any other then-applicable exemption claimed,

the Board may serve written notice (hereinafter called a “**Transfer Notice**”) upon the person (or any one of such persons where shares are registered in joint names) appearing in the register as the holder (the “**Vendor**”) of any of the shares concerned (the “**Relevant Shares**”) requiring the Vendor within 21 days (or such extended time as in all the circumstances the Board shall consider reasonable) to transfer (and/or procure the disposal of interests in) the Relevant Shares to another person who, in the sole and conclusive determination of the Board, would not fall within sub-paragraphs (i), (ii), (iv) or (v) above and whose ownership or holding of such shares would not result in the aggregate number of Private Offering Holders who are beneficial owners or holders of shares or other securities of the Company being 75 or more (such a person being hereinafter called an “**Eligible Transferee**”). On and after the date of such Transfer Notice, and until registration of a transfer of the Relevant Share to which it relates pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph (A) or paragraph (B) of this Article, the rights and privileges attaching to the Relevant Shares shall be suspended and not capable of exercise.

- (B) If within 21 days after the giving of a Transfer Notice (or such extended time as in all the circumstances the Board shall consider reasonable) the Transfer Notice has not been complied with to the satisfaction of the Board, the Company may sell the Relevant Shares on behalf of the holder thereof by instructing a London Stock Exchange member firm to sell them at the best price reasonably obtainable at the time of sale to any one or more Eligible Transferees. To give effect to a sale, the Board may authorise in writing any officer or employee of the Company, or any officer or employee of the secretary, to transfer the Relevant Shares on behalf of the holder thereof (or any person who is automatically entitled to the shares by transmission or by law), or to cause the transfer of the Relevant Shares, to the purchaser and in relation to an uncertificated share may require the operator to convert the share into certificated form and 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 entitled by transmission to, the Relevant Shares. The purchaser is not bound to see to the application of the purchase money and the title of the transferee is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings connected to the sale. The net proceeds of the sale of the Relevant Shares, after payment of the Company's costs of the sale, shall be received by the Company, whose receipt shall be a good discharge for the purchase moneys, and shall belong to the Company and, upon their receipt, the Company shall become indebted to the former holder of the Relevant Shares, or the person who is automatically entitled to the Relevant Shares by transmission or by law, for an amount equal to the net proceeds of transfer, in the case of certificated shares, upon surrender by him or them of the certificate for the Relevant Shares which the Vendor shall forthwith be obliged to deliver to the Company. The Company is deemed to be a debtor and not a trustee in respect of that amount for the member or other person. No interest is payable on that amount and the Company is not required to account for money earned on it. The amount may be employed in the business of the Company or as it thinks fit. The Company may register or cause the registration of the transferee as holder of the Relevant Shares and thereupon the transferee shall become absolutely entitled thereto.
- (C) A person who becomes aware that his holding, directly or beneficially, of shares will, or is likely to, fall within any of sub-paragraphs (A)(i), (ii), (iv) or (v) of this Article or, being a Private Offering Holder and a beneficial owner or holder of shares, becomes aware that the aggregate number of Private Offering Holders who are beneficial owners or holders of shares or other securities of the Company is more than 75, shall forthwith, unless he has already received a Transfer Notice pursuant to paragraph (A) above, either transfer the shares to one or more Eligible Transferees or give a request in writing to the Board for the issue of a Transfer Notice in accordance

with paragraph (A) above. Every such request in relation to certificated shares shall be accompanied by the certificate(s) for the shares to which it relates.

- (D) Subject to the provisions of this Article, the Board shall, unless any Director has reason to believe otherwise, be entitled to assume without enquiry that none of the shares are held in such a way as to entitle the Board to serve a Transfer Notice in respect thereof. The Board may, however, at any time and from time to time call upon any holder (or any one of joint holders or a person who is automatically entitled to the shares by transmission or by law) of shares by notice in writing to provide such information and evidence as it shall require upon any matter connected with or in relation to such holder of shares. In the event of such information and evidence not being so provided within such reasonable period (not being less than 21 clear days after service of the notice requiring the same) as may be specified by the Board in the said notice, the Board may, in its absolute discretion, treat any share held by such holder or joint holder or person who is automatically entitled to the shares by transmission or by law as being held in such a way as to entitle it to serve a Transfer Notice in respect thereof.
- (E) The Board shall not be required to give any reasons for any decision, determination or declaration taken or made in accordance with this Article. The exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (A) and/or (B) and/or (D) above shall not be questioned or invalidated in any case on the ground that there was insufficient evidence of direct or beneficial ownership or holding of shares by any person or that the true direct or beneficial owner or holder of any shares was otherwise than as appeared to the Board at the relevant date PROVIDED THAT the said powers shall have been exercised in good faith.

For the purposes of this Article:

“**Direct Purchaser**” means a United States Person who acquired securities of the Company from the Company or its agents or affiliates;

“**London Stock Exchange member firm**” means a member firm as defined in the rules from time to time of the London Stock Exchange;

“**Private Offering Holder**” means a United States Person who is a Direct Purchaser or a United States resident transferee of any Direct Purchaser;

“**United States**” means the United States of America, its territories, possessions and all areas subject to its jurisdiction (including the commonwealth of Puerto Rico); and

“**United States Person**” means a person resident in the United States, a corporation, partnership or other entity created or organised in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof, any estate or trust the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source, or any other person, entity, trust or estate included within the definition of “**U.S. person**” in Rule 902(o) under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or as determined in accordance with the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

32. **Fees on registration**

The Company (at its option) may or may not charge a fee for registering the transfer of a share or the renunciation of a renounceable letter of allotment or other document or instructions relating to or affecting the title to a share or the right to transfer it or for making any other entry in the Register.

33. **Keeping of the Register**

The Company shall keep the Register in accordance with the Laws.

34. **Suspension of registration and closing of Register**

Subject to such restrictions (if any) as may be imposed by the CREST Guernsey Requirements, the registration of transfers may be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding 30 days in any one year) as the Board may decide and either generally or in respect of a particular class of share.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

35. **On death**

- (A) The Company shall recognise only the personal representative or representatives of a deceased Member as having title to a share held by that member alone or to which he alone was entitled. In the case of a share held jointly by more than one person, the Company may recognise only the survivor or survivors as being entitled to it.
- (B) Nothing in the Articles releases the estate of a deceased Member from liability in respect of a share which has been solely or jointly held by him.

36. **Election of person entitled by transmission**

- (A) A person becoming entitled by transmission to a share may, on production of such evidence as the Board may require as to his entitlement, elect either to be registered as a Member or to have a person nominated by him registered as a Member.
- (B) If he elects to be registered himself, he shall give notice to the Company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered, he shall:
 - (i) if it is a certificated share, execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person; or
 - (ii) if it is an uncertificated share:
 - (a) procure that instructions are given by means of a relevant system to effect transfer of the share to that person; or
 - (b) change the share to a certificated share and execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person.
- (C) All the provisions of the Articles relating to the transfer of certificated shares apply to the notice or instrument of transfer (as the case may be) as if it were an instrument of transfer executed by the Member and his death, bankruptcy or other event giving rise to a transmission of entitlement had not occurred.
- (D) The Board may give notice requiring a person to make the election referred to in paragraph (A). If that notice is not complied with within 60 days, the Board may withhold payment of all dividends and other amounts payable in respect of the share until notice of election has been made.

37. **Rights on transmission**

Where a person becomes entitled by transmission to a share, the rights of the holder in relation to that share cease. The person entitled by transmission may, however, give a good discharge for dividends and other amounts payable in respect of the share and,

subject to Articles 36 and 127, has the rights to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share. The person entitled by transmission is not, however, before he is registered as the holder of the share entitled in respect of it to receive notice of or exercise rights conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company or a separate meeting of the holders of a class of shares.

ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

38. **Increase of share capital**

The Company at any time may by ordinary resolution increase the share capital by such sum to be divided into shares of such amount as the resolution shall prescribe.

39. **Pre-emptive rights**

All unissued shares which the Company is authorised to issue from time to time shall, before being offered to any person whether or not such person is already a Member, be offered to the Members in proportion as nearly as may be to the number of the existing shares held by them respectively, unless the Company in general meeting shall by special resolution otherwise direct. Such offer shall be made by written notice specifying the number of shares offered and a period (not being less than 14 days) within which the offer, to the extent not accepted, will be deemed to be declined. After the expiration of this period or, if earlier, on receipt of notice of non-acceptance, those shares so declined shall be offered to the Members who have within the said period accepted all the shares offered to them in the proportion aforesaid in like terms in the same manner and limited by a like period as the original offer. The Board may, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of such shares not accepted pursuant to such offers, taking into account any exclusions as the Directors may deem necessary to deal with problems arising in any overseas territory, and together with any shares not capable of being offered aforesaid except by way of fractions to such persons on such terms which are not more favourable to the subscribers therefor than the terms on which they were offered to the Members. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to:

- (i) a particular allotment of shares if these are to be paid for otherwise than in cash;
- (ii) shares proposed to be allotted for cash up to the Prescribed Amount permitted in a Prescribed Period (although the Company may make an offer or agreement before the expiry of such Prescribed Period which would or might require Ordinary Shares to be allocated after the expiry of such Prescribed Period and the directors may allot Ordinary Shares in pursuance of that offer or agreement as if the Prescribed Period had not expired);
- (iii) an allotment of bonus shares; or
- (iv) an allotment of shares which, as respects dividends and capital, carry a right to participate only up to a specified amount in a distribution.

40. **Consolidation, sub-division and cancellation**

The Company may by ordinary resolution:

- (i) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of a larger amount than its existing shares;
- (ii) subdivide all or any of its shares into shares of a smaller amount than is fixed by the Memorandum so however that in subdivision the proportion between the

amount paid and the amount if any unpaid on each reduced share shall be the same as it was in the case of the share from which the reduced share is derived and so that the resolution whereby any share is subdivided may determine that as between the holders of the shares resulting from subdivision one or more of the shares may have such preferred deferred or other rights over the others as the Company has power to attach to unissued or new shares;

- (iii) 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 authorised share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled;
- (iv) convert all or any of its fully paid shares, the nominal amount of which is expressed in a particular currency into fully paid shares of a nominal amount of a different currency, the conversion being effected at the rate of exchange (calculated to not less than three significant figures) current on the date of the resolution or on such other date as may be specified therein; and
- (v) where its share capital is expressed in a particular currency, denominate or redenominate it, whether by expressing its amount in units or subdivisions of that currency, or otherwise.

41. **Fractions**

- (A) If, as the result of consolidation and division or sub-division of shares, Members would become entitled to fractions of a share, the Board may on behalf of the Members deal with the fractions as it thinks fit. Subject to the Laws and the CREST Guernsey Requirements, the Board may in effecting divisions and/or consolidations, treat a Member's shares held in certificated form and uncertificated form as separate holdings. In particular the Board may:
 - (i) sell any shares representing fractions to a person (including, subject to the Laws, to the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion amongst the persons entitled or if the Board decides, some or all of the sum raised on a sale may be retained for the benefit of the Company; or
 - (ii) subject to the Laws, allot or issue to a Member credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation the minimum number of shares required to round up his holding of shares to a number which, following consolidation and division or sub-division, leaves a whole number of shares (such allotment or issue being deemed to have been effected immediately before consolidation or sub-division, as the case may be).
- (B) To give effect to a sale pursuant to sub-paragraph (A)(i) the Board may arrange for the shares representing the fractions to be entered in the Register as certificated shares. The Board may also authorise a person to transfer the shares to, or to the direction of, the purchaser. The purchaser is not bound to see to the application of the purchase money and the title of the transferee to the shares is not affected by an irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings connected with the sale.
- (C) If shares are allotted or issued pursuant to sub-paragraph (A)(ii), the amount required to pay up those shares may be capitalised as the Board thinks fit out of amounts standing to the credit of reserves (including a share premium account, capital redemption reserve, capital reserve and revenue or profit & loss account), whether or not available for distribution, and applied in paying up in full the appropriate number of shares. A resolution of the Board capitalising part of the reserves has the same effect as if the capitalisation had been declared by ordinary resolution of the Company pursuant to

Article 135. In relation to the capitalisation the Board may exercise all the powers conferred on it by Article 135 without an ordinary resolution of the Company.

42. **Reduction of capital**

The Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve fund or any share premium account in any manner and with and subject to any incident authorised and consent required by the Laws.

GENERAL MEETINGS

43. **Annual general meetings**

The first general meeting of the Company shall be held within such time as may be required by the Laws and thereafter general meetings shall be held once at least in each subsequent calendar year provided that not more than 15 months shall elapse between one annual general meeting and the next. Annual general meetings shall be held in Guernsey. Subject to the requirements of this Article, annual general meetings shall be convened by the Board at such time and place as it thinks fit.

44. **Extraordinary general meetings**

All general meetings of the Company other than annual general meetings are called extraordinary general meetings. Extraordinary general meetings shall be held in Guernsey.

45. **Convening of extraordinary general meetings**

- (A) The Board may convene an extraordinary general meeting whenever it thinks fit. The Board must on the requisition in writing of one or more holders representing not less than one-tenth of the issued share capital of the Company forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting.
- (B) The requisition shall be dated and shall state the object of the meeting and shall be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the Office and may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the requisitionists.
- (C) If the Board does not proceed to cause a meeting to be held within 21 days from the date of the requisition being so deposited the requisitionists or a majority of them in value may within a period of three months beginning on that date themselves convene the meeting.
- (D) Any meeting convened by requisitionists shall be convened in the same manner (as nearly as possible) as that in which meetings are convened by the Board.
- (E) At a meeting convened on a requisition or by requisitionists no business may be transacted except that stated by the requisition or proposed by the Board.
- (F) An extraordinary general meeting may also be convened in accordance with Article 98.

46. **Length and form of notice**

- (A) A general meeting shall be called by not less than 14 clear days' notice.
- (B) Although called by shorter notice than that specified in paragraph (A) or at no notice, a general meeting is deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed in writing by all the Members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting.

- (C) The notice of meeting shall specify:
- (i) whether the meeting is an annual general meeting or an extraordinary general meeting;
 - (ii) the place, the date and the time of the meeting;
 - (iii) in the case of special business, the general nature of that business;
 - (iv) if the meeting is convened to consider a special resolution, the intention to propose the resolution as such; and
 - (v) with reasonable prominence, that a Member entitled to attend and vote may 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.
- (D) The notice of meeting shall be given to all the Members.
- (E) The Board may determine that persons entitled to receive notices of any meeting are those persons entered on the Register at the close of business on a day determined by the Board, PROVIDED THAT the day determined by the Board may not be more than 21 days before the day that the relevant notice of meeting is being sent.
- (F) The notice of meeting may also specify a time (which shall not be more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting) by which a person must be entered on the Register in order to have the right to attend or vote at the meeting. Changes to entries on the Register after the time so specified in the notice shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to so attend or vote.

47. **Omission to send notice**

The accidental omission to send a notice of meeting or any document relating to the meeting or the non-receipt of any such notice or document by a person entitled to receive any such notice or document shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

48. **Postponement of general meetings**

If the Board, in its absolute discretion, considers that it is impractical or unreasonable for any reason to hold a general meeting at the time or place specified in the notice calling the general meeting, it may move and/or postpone the general meeting to another time and/or place. When a meeting is so moved and/or postponed, notice of the time and place of the moved and/or postponed meeting shall (if practical) be placed in a United Kingdom national newspaper and in a daily newspaper circulating widely in each of Guernsey and Jersey. Notice of the business to be transacted at such moved and/or postponed meeting is not required. The Board must take reasonable steps to ensure that Members trying to attend the general meeting at the original time and/or place are informed of the new arrangements for the general meeting. Proxy forms can be delivered as specified in Article 66, until 48 hours before the rearranged meeting. Any postponed and/or moved meeting may also be postponed and/or moved under this Article.

49. **Business of a meeting**

All business transacted at a general meeting is deemed special except the following business transacted at an annual general meeting:

- (i) the receipt and consideration of the annual accounts, the Directors' report and the auditors' report on those accounts;

- (ii) the appointment or re-appointment of Directors and Auditors in place of those retiring by rotation or otherwise ceasing to hold office;
- (iii) the declaration of dividends; and
- (iv) the appointment of the Auditors and fixing or determining the manner of fixing of the remuneration of the Auditors.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

50. **Quorum**

- (A) No business may be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum is present. The absence of a quorum does not prevent the appointment of a chairman in accordance with the Articles, which shall not be treated as part of the business of the meeting.
- (B) The quorum for a general meeting is two Members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote.

51. **Procedure if quorum not present**

- (A) If a quorum is not present within twenty minutes (or such longer time as the chairman decides to wait) after the time fixed for the start of the meeting or if there is no longer a quorum present at any time during the meeting, the meeting, if convened by or on the requisition of Members, is dissolved. In any other case it stands adjourned to such other day (being not less than three nor more than 28 days later) and at such other time and/or place as may have been specified for the purpose in the notice convening the meeting. Where no such arrangements have been specified, the meeting stands adjourned for seven days at the same time and place or to such other day (being not less than 14 nor more than 28 days later) and at such other time and/or place as the chairman (or, in default, the Board) decides.
- (B) At an adjourned meeting the quorum is one member present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote. If a quorum is not present within five minutes (or such longer time as the chairman decides) from the time fixed for the start of the meeting, the adjourned meeting shall be dissolved.
- (C) Save where the time and place for the adjourned meeting has been specified for the purpose in the notice convening the meeting as referred to in paragraph (A) (in which case notice of the adjourned meeting need not be given), the Company shall give not less than seven clear days' notice of any meeting adjourned for the lack of a quorum and the notice shall state the quorum requirement.

52. **Chairman**

- (A) The chairman (if any) of the Board or, in his absence, the deputy chairman (if any) shall preside as Chairman at a general meeting. If there is no chairman or deputy chairman, or if at a meeting neither is present and willing and able to act within five minutes after the time fixed for the start of the meeting or neither is willing and able to act, the Directors present shall select one of their number to be Chairman. If only one Director is present and willing and able to act, he shall be Chairman. In default, the Members present in person and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be Chairman.
- (B) Without prejudice to any other power which he may have under the provisions of the Articles or at common law, the Chairman may take such action as he thinks fit to promote the orderly conduct of the business of the meeting as specified in the notice

of meeting and the Chairman's decision on matters of procedure or arising incidentally from the business of the meeting shall be final, as shall his determination as to whether any matter is of such a nature.

53. Director's right to attend and speak

Each Director shall be entitled to attend and speak at a general meeting and at a separate meeting of the holders of a class of shares or debentures whether or not he is a Member.

54. Chairman's power to invite others to attend and speak

The Chairman may invite any person to attend and speak at any general meeting of the Company where he considers that this will assist in the deliberations of the meeting.

55. Power to adjourn

- (A) The Chairman may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall, if so directed by the meeting) adjourn a meeting from time to time and from place to place or for an indefinite period.
- (B) Without prejudice to any other power which he may have under the provisions of the Articles or at common law, the Chairman may, without the consent of the meeting, interrupt or adjourn a meeting from time to time and from place to place or for an indefinite period if he decides that it has become necessary to do so in order to:
 - (i) secure the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting;
 - (ii) give all persons entitled to do so a reasonable opportunity of speaking and voting at the meeting; or
 - (iii) ensure that the business of the meeting is properly disposed of.

56. Notice of adjourned meeting

- (A) Whenever a meeting is adjourned for 28 days or more or for an indefinite period pursuant to Article 55, at least seven clear days' notice specifying the place, date and time of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted shall be given to the Members (other than any who, under the provisions of the Articles or the terms of allotment or issue of the shares, are not entitled to receive notice). Except in these circumstances it is not necessary to give notice of a meeting adjourned pursuant to Article 55 or of the business to be transacted at the adjourned meeting.
- (B) The Board may determine that persons entitled to receive notice of an adjourned meeting in accordance with this Article are those persons entered on the Register at the close of business on a day determined by the Board, PROVIDED THAT the day determined by the Board may not be more than 21 days before the day that the relevant notice of meeting is being sent.
- (C) The notice of an adjourned meeting given in accordance with this Article may also specify a time (which shall not be more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting) by which a person must be entered on the Register in order to have the right to attend or vote at the meeting. Changes to entries on the Register after the time so specified in the notice shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to so attend or vote.

57. **Business at adjourned meeting**

No business may be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than the business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

58. **Accommodation of Members at meeting**

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 be duly constituted and its proceedings valid if the Chairman is satisfied that adequate facilities are available to ensure that a Member who is unable to be accommodated is able to:

- (i) participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened;
- (ii) 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
- (iii) be heard and seen by all other persons present in the same way,

in which event the meeting shall be deemed to take place where the Chairman is present unless the Members resolve otherwise.

59. **Security**

The Board may make any arrangement and impose any restriction it considers appropriate to ensure the security of a meeting including, without limitation, the searching of a person attending the meeting and the restriction of the items of personal property that may be taken into the meeting place. The Board may authorise one or more persons, who shall include a Director or the Secretary or the chairman of the meeting to:

- (i) refuse entry to a meeting to a person who refuses to comply with these arrangements or restrictions; and
- (ii) eject from a meeting any person who causes the proceedings to become disorderly.

VOTING

60. **Method of voting**

- (A) At a general meeting, a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands (or by a poll at the option of the chairman of the meeting) unless (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) a poll is properly demanded by:
 - (i) the chairman of the meeting; or
 - (ii) a Member or Members present in person or by proxy representing in aggregate not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the Members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
 - (iii) 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; or

- (iv) by not less than five Members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote.

A demand by a proxy is deemed to be a demand by the Member appointing the proxy.

- (B) Unless a poll is demanded (and the demand is not duly withdrawn), a declaration by the chairman of the meeting that the resolution has been carried, or carried by a particular majority, or lost or not carried by a particular majority, is conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

61. Procedure on a poll

- (A) If a poll is properly demanded, it shall be taken at the meeting at which the same is demanded or at such other time and place as the Chairman shall direct.
- (B) If a poll is properly demanded, it shall be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets) as the Chairman shall direct. He may appoint scrutineers, who need not be Members, and may fix a time and place for declaring the result of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- (C) A poll demanded on the election of a Chairman or on any question of adjournment shall be taken at the meeting and without adjournment. A poll demanded on another question shall be taken at such time and place as the chairman decides, either at once or after an interval or adjournment (but not more than 30 clear days after the date of the demand).
- (D) 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.
- (E) The demand for a poll may be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman of the meeting. A demand withdrawn in this way validates the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand has not been made.
- (F) The demand for a poll (other than on the election of the Chairman or on a question of adjournment) does not prevent the meeting continuing for the transaction of business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded.
- (G) On a poll, votes may be given in person or by proxy and 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, whether present in person or by proxy.

62. Votes of Members

- (A) Subject to Article 74 and to any special rights or restrictions as to voting attached to any class of shares by or in accordance with the Articles, at a general meeting:
 - (i) every Member present in person has on a show of hands one vote; and
 - (ii) every Member present in person or by proxy has on a poll one vote for every share of which he is the holder.

- (B) In the case of joint holders of a share, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the vote or votes of the other joint holder or holders, and seniority is determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the Register.
- (C) A Member in respect of whom an order has been made by a court or official having jurisdiction (whether in Guernsey or elsewhere) that he is or may be incapable, is or may be of unsound mind, is or may be suffering from mental disorder or is otherwise incapable of running his affairs may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his guardian, receiver, curator bonis or other person authorised for that purpose and appointed by the court or such official. A guardian, receiver, curator bonis or other authorised and appointed person may, on a poll, vote by proxy if evidence (to the satisfaction of the Board) of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote is received at the office (or at another place specified in accordance with the Articles for the delivery or receipt of forms of appointment of a proxy) or in any other manner specified in the Articles for the appointment of a proxy within the time limits prescribed by the Articles for the appointment of a proxy for use at the meeting, adjourned meeting or poll at which the right to vote is to be exercised.

63. **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 is demanded shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any vote to which he is entitled as a Member.

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

- (A) A Member who has not paid any call for capital on any of his shares may not vote in right of those shares.
- (B) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (A), unless the Board otherwise decides, no Member is entitled in respect of a share held by him to be present or to vote, either in person or by proxy, at a general meeting or at a separate meeting of the holders of a class of shares or on a poll, or to exercise other rights conferred by membership in relation to the meeting or poll, if a call or other amount due and payable in respect of the share is unpaid. This restriction ceases on payment of the amount outstanding and all costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of the non-payment.

65. **Voting by proxy**

- (A) An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing in any usual form (or in another form approved by the Board) executed under the hand of the appointor or his duly constituted attorney or, if the appointor is a company, under its seal or under the hand of its duly authorised officer or attorney or other person authorised to sign.
- (B) Unless the contrary is stated in it, the appointment of a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll (but shall not confer any further right to speak at the meeting except with the permission of the chairman) and to vote on a resolution or amendment of a resolution put to, or other business which may properly come before, the meeting or meetings for which it is given, as the proxy thinks fit.
- (C) A proxy need not be a Member.

- (D) 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 or received for the same share for use at the same meeting, the one which is last validly delivered or received (regardless of its date or 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 or received, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.
- (E) Delivery or receipt of an appointment of proxy does not prevent a member attending and voting in person at the meeting or an adjournment of the meeting or on a poll.
- (F) The appointment of a proxy shall (unless the contrary is stated in it) be valid for an adjournment of the meeting as well as for the meeting or meetings to which it relates. The appointment of a proxy shall be valid for 12 months from the date of execution.
- (G) The Company may send a form of appointment of proxy to all or none of the persons entitled to receive notice of and to vote at a meeting. If sent, the form shall provide for two-way voting on all resolutions set out in the notice of meeting.

66. **Delivery of instrument of proxy**

- (A) The instrument appointing a proxy, and (if required by the Board) the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is executed or a copy of it notarially certified or certified in some other way approved by the Board, shall be:
 - (i) delivered to the Office, or another place on Guernsey or in the United Kingdom specified in the notice convening the meeting or in an instrument of proxy or other accompanying document sent by the Company in relation to the meeting not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or the taking of a poll at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote;
 - (ii) in the case of a meeting adjourned for less than 28 days but more than 48 hours or in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, delivered as required by sub-paragraph (i) not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the adjourned meeting or the taking of the poll; or
 - (iii) in the case of a meeting adjourned for not more than 48 hours or in the case of a poll not taken immediately but taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, delivered at the adjourned meeting or at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman of the meeting or to the secretary or to a Director.

An instrument of proxy not delivered in accordance with this Article is unless the Board directs otherwise invalid.

- (B) Without limiting the foregoing, in relation to any shares which are held in uncertificated form, the Board may from time to time permit appointments of a proxy to be made by means of an uncertificated proxy instruction and may in a similar manner permit supplements to, or amendments or revocations of, any such uncertificated proxy instruction to be made by like means. The Board may in addition prescribe the method of determining the time at which any such uncertificated proxy instruction (and/or other instruction or notification) is to be treated as received by the Company or a participant acting on its behalf. The Board may treat any such uncertificated proxy instruction which purports to be or is expressed to be sent on behalf of a holder of a share as sufficient evidence of the authority of the person sending that instruction to send it on behalf of that holder.

67. **When votes by proxy valid although authority revoked**

A vote cast or poll demanded by a proxy or authorised representative of a company is valid despite the previous death or insanity or revocation of the appointment of the proxy or of the authority under which the appointment was made unless notice of such prior death, insanity or revocation shall have been received by the Company at the Office or, in the case of a proxy, any other place specified for delivery or receipt of the form of appointment of proxy, not later than the last time at which an appointment of proxy should have been delivered in order to be valid for use at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote is cast or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than at or on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) for use on the holding of the poll at which the vote is cast.

68. **Corporate representative**

- (A) Any body corporate which is a Member may by resolution of its own directors or other governing body authorise such one or more persons as it thinks fit to act as its representatives at any meeting of the Company or of any class of Members or to approve any resolution submitted in writing.
- (B) Each representative so appointed shall be entitled to exercise on behalf of the body corporate which he represents (in respect of that part of the body corporate's holding of shares to which the authorisation relates) those powers that the body corporate could exercise if it were an individual Member, including (without limitation) power to vote on a show of hands or on a poll and to demand or concur in demanding a poll. The body corporate shall for the purposes of the Articles be deemed to be present in person at a meeting if a representative is present. All references to attendance and voting in person shall be construed accordingly.
- (C) A director, secretary or some other person authorised for the purpose by the secretary may require any representative of any such body corporate to produce a certified copy of the resolution of authorisation before permitting him to exercise his powers.

69. **Objections to and error in voting**

No objection may be made to the qualification of a voter or to the counting of, or failure to count, a vote, except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered or at which the error occurs and every vote not disallowed shall be valid for all purposes. An objection properly made shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and only invalidates the decision of the meeting on any resolution if, in the opinion of the chairman, it is of sufficient magnitude to affect the decision of the meeting. The decision of the chairman on such matters is conclusive and binding on all concerned.

70. **Amendments to resolutions**

- (A) No amendment to a resolution duly proposed as a special resolution (other than an amendment to correct a patent error) may be considered or voted on. No amendment to a resolution duly proposed as an ordinary resolution (other than an amendment to correct a patent error) may be considered or voted on unless either:
 - (i) at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the ordinary resolution is to be considered, notice of the terms of the amendment and intention to move it has been lodged at the Office; or

- (ii) the Chairman in his absolute discretion decides that the amendment may be considered or voted on.
- (B) If an amendment proposed to a resolution under consideration is ruled out of order by the Chairman the proceedings on the substantive resolution are not invalidated by an error in his ruling.

71. Members' written resolutions

- (A) A resolution in writing executed by or on behalf of each Member who would have been entitled to vote upon it if it had been proposed at a general meeting at which he was present shall be as effective as if it had been passed at a general meeting duly convened and held. The resolution in writing may consist of several instruments in the same form each duly executed by or on behalf of one or more Members. If the resolution in writing is described as a special resolution, it shall have effect accordingly.
- (B) Notice specifying the proposed resolution in writing shall be given by the Company to each Member not less than one hour (or such shorter period as all the Members may in any particular case agree) before the time at which the Members are required to give their vote.

72. Class meetings

A separate meeting for the holders of a class of shares shall be convened and conducted as nearly as possible in the same way as an extraordinary general meeting, except that:

- (i) no Member, other than a Director, is entitled to notice of it or to attend unless he is a holder of shares of that class;
- (ii) no vote may be cast except in respect of a share of that class;
- (iii) the quorum at the meeting is two persons present in person or by proxy holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of that class;
- (iv) the quorum at an adjourned meeting is one person holding shares of that class present in person or by proxy; and
- (v) a poll may be demanded in writing by a Member present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the meeting and on a poll each Member has one vote for every share of that class of which he is the holder.

73. Disclosure of interests

- (A) The Directors have power by notice in writing to require any Member to disclose to the Company the identity of any person other than the Member (an interested party) who has any interest in the shares held by the Member and the nature of such interest.
- (B) Any such notice shall require any information in response to such notice to be given in writing within such reasonable time as the Directors shall determine.
- (C) The Company shall maintain a register of interested parties to which the provisions of Sections 55 and 58 of the Law shall apply *mutatis mutandis* as if the register of interested parties was the Register of Members and whenever in pursuance of a requirement imposed on a shareholder as aforesaid the Company is informed of an interested party the identity of the interested party and the nature of the interest shall be promptly inscribed therein together with the date of the request.

- (D) The Directors may be required to exercise their powers under paragraph (A) of this Article on the requisition of Members of the Company holding at the date of the deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of such of the paid-up capital of the Company as carries at that date the right of voting at general meetings of the Company.
- (E) The requisition must:
- (i) state that the requisitionists are requiring the Company to exercise its powers under this Article;
 - (ii) specify the manner in which they require those powers to be exercised; and
 - (iii) give reasonable grounds for requiring the Company to exercise those powers in the manner specified,
- and must be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the Office.
- (F) The requisition may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more requisitionists.
- (G) On the deposit of a requisition complying with this Article it is the Directors' duty to exercise their powers under paragraph (A) of this Article in the manner specified in the requisition.
- (H) A Member is obliged to notify the Company when he acquires or becomes aware that he has acquired or ceases to have or becomes aware that he has ceased to have a Notifiable Interest in shares. A Member has a "Notifiable Interest" at any time when he is the holder of 3 per cent. or more of any class of shares in the Company. A Member having a Notifiable Interest is also obliged to notify the Company when the holding of such a Member increases or decreases through any single percentage. Where an obligation to notify arises the Member must notify the Company as soon as practicable and in any case within the period of 5 days next following the day on which the obligation arises. Such notification must identify the Member to which the notification relates and specify the number of shares held by the Member at the time the obligation of disclosure arose or, if the Member no longer has a Notifiable Interest, state that the Member no longer has that interest.

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

- (A) If any Member has been duly served with a notice given by the Directors in accordance with Article 73(A) and is in default for the prescribed period in supplying to the Company the information thereby required, then the Directors may in their absolute discretion at any time thereafter serve a notice (a "**direction notice**") upon such Member as follows:
- (i) a direction notice may direct that, in respect of:
 - (a) any shares in relation to which the default occurred (all or the relevant number as appropriate of such shares being the "**default shares**"); and
 - (b) any other shares held by the Member;
- the Member shall not be entitled to vote at a General Meeting or meeting of the holders of any class of shares of the Company either personally or by proxy to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares of the Company; and

- (ii) where the default shares represent at least 0.25 per cent in nominal value of the issued shares of the class concerned, then the direction notice may additionally direct that in respect of the default shares:
 - (a) any dividend or part thereof or other amount which would otherwise be payable in respect of such shares shall be withheld by the Company without any liability to pay interest thereon when such money is finally paid to the Member, and the Member shall not be entitled to elect, pursuant to Article 133, to receive shares instead of a dividend; and
 - (b) no transfer other than an approved transfer (as set out in paragraph (E)(iii) of this Article) of the default shares held by such Member shall be registered unless:
 - (1) the Member is not himself in default as regards supplying the information requested; and
 - (2) when presented for registration the transfer is accompanied by a certificate by the Member in a form satisfactory to the Directors to the effect that after due and careful enquiry the Member is satisfied that no person in default as regards supplying such information is interested in any of the shares the subject of the transfer.
- (B) The Company shall send to each other person appearing to be interested in the shares the subject of any direction notice a copy of the notice, but failure or omission by the Company to do so shall not invalidate such notice.
- (C) If shares are issued to a Member as a result of that Member holding other shares in the Company and if the shares in respect of which the new shares are issued are default shares in respect of which the Member is for the time being subject to particular restrictions, the new shares shall on issue become subject to the same restrictions whilst held by that Member as such default shares. For this purpose, shares which the Company procures to be offered to Members pro rata (or pro rata ignoring fractional entitlements and shares not offered to certain Members by reason of legal or practical problems associated with offering shares outside the United Kingdom or Guernsey) shall be treated as shares issued as a result of a Member holding other shares in the Company.
- (D) Any direction notice shall have effect in accordance with its terms for as long as the default, in respect of which the direction notice was issued, continues but shall cease to have effect in relation to any shares which are transferred by such Member by means of an approved transfer as set out in paragraph (E)(iii) of this Article. As soon as practical after the direction notice has ceased to have effect (and in any event within seven days thereafter) the Directors shall procure that the restrictions imposed by paragraphs (A) and (C) above shall be removed and that dividends withheld pursuant to paragraph (A)(ii)(a) above are paid to the relevant Member.
- (E) For the purpose of this Article:
 - (i) a person shall be treated as appearing to be interested in any shares if the Member holding such shares has given to the Company a notification which either (a) names such person as being so interested or (b) fails to establish the identities of those interested in the shares and (after taking into account the said notification and any other relevant notification) the Company knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person in question is or may be interested in the shares;

- (ii) the prescribed period in respect of any particular Member is 28 days from the date of service of the said notice in accordance with Article 73(A) except where the default shares represent at least 0.25 per cent. in nominal value of the issued shares of the class concerned in which case such period shall be fourteen days;
- (iii) a transfer of shares is an approved transfer if but only if:
 - (a) it is a transfer of shares to an offeror by way or in pursuance of acceptance of a public offer made to acquire all the issued shares in the capital of the Company not already owned by the offeror or any connected person of the offeror in respect of the Company; or
 - (b) the Directors are satisfied that the transfer is made pursuant to a sale of the whole of the beneficial ownership of the shares to a party unconnected with the Member and with other persons appearing to be interested in such shares; or
 - (c) the transfer results from a sale made through a recognised investment exchange (as defined in the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 of the United Kingdom) or any stock exchange outside the United Kingdom on which the Company's shares are listed or normally traded.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph any person referred to in Article 105(D) in relation to Directors shall, mutatis mutandis, be included amongst the persons who are connected with the Member or any person appearing to be interested in such shares.

- (F) Any shareholder who has given notice of an interested party in accordance with Article 73(A) who subsequently ceases to have any party interested in his shares or has any other person interested in his shares shall notify the Company in writing of the cessation or change in such interest and the Directors shall promptly amend the register of interested parties accordingly.

APPOINTMENT, RETIREMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

75. **Number of Directors**

The first Directors of the Company shall be appointed by the subscribers to the Memorandum. Unless such subscribers appoint a sole Director and until otherwise determined by the Board the number of Directors shall be not less than three and not more than ten. At no time shall a majority of Directors be resident in the United Kingdom.

76. **Power of the Company to appoint Directors**

Subject to the Articles (and, in particular, Article 75 (above)), the Company may by ordinary resolution appoint any person to be a Director either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the Board, but the total number of Directors may not exceed any maximum number fixed pursuant to the Articles.

77. **Power of the Board to appoint Directors**

Without prejudice to the power of the Company to appoint a person to be a Director pursuant to the Articles, but subject to Article 75 (above), the Board shall have power at any time to appoint any person to be a Director either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the Board, but the total number of Directors may not exceed any maximum number fixed pursuant to the Articles. Any Director appointed in this way may hold office only

until the dissolution of the next annual general meeting after his appointment unless he is reappointed during that meeting. He is not required, and is not taken into account in determining the number of Directors who are, to retire by rotation at the meeting.

78. Appointment of executive directors and agreements for services

- (A) The Board may appoint one or more of its body to hold employment or executive office with the Company for such term and on such other terms and conditions as the Board thinks fit. The Board may revoke or terminate an appointment, without prejudice to a claim for damages for breach of the contract of service between the Director and the Company or otherwise.
- (B) The Board may enter into an agreement or arrangement with any Director for the provision of any services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director. Any such agreement or arrangement may be made on such terms and conditions as the Board thinks fit and (without prejudice to any other provision of the Articles) it may remunerate any such Director for his services as it thinks fit (whether by way of salary, percentage of profits or otherwise and either in addition to or in substitution for any other remuneration which he may be entitled to receive).

79. Eligibility of new Directors

- (A) No person other than a Director retiring (by rotation or otherwise) may be appointed or reappointed a Director at a general meeting unless:
 - (i) he is recommended by the Board; or
 - (ii) not less than seven nor more than 42 days before the date fixed for the meeting, there shall have been left at the Office notice in writing signed by a Member (other than the person to be proposed) duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting of his intention to propose that person for appointment or reappointment together with notice in writing signed by that person of his willingness to be appointed or reappointed.
- (B) A Director need not be a Member.

80. Voting on resolution for appointment

A resolution for the appointment of two or more persons as Directors by a single resolution is void unless an ordinary resolution that the resolution for appointment is proposed in this way has first been agreed to by the meeting without a vote being given against it.

81. Retirement by rotation

Each Director shall retire from office at the third annual general meeting after that at which he was last elected, save that at the first and second annual general meetings following the adoption of these Articles the Board shall nominate any two Directors to retire and such two Directors shall retire with effect from the end of the annual general meeting at which they are nominated to retire but may, if they so wish, offer themselves up for re-election to the Board.

82. Directors subject to retirement

Subject to the Articles, the Directors to retire by rotation at the annual general meeting in every year shall be in addition to any Director who wishes to retire and not to offer himself for reappointment and any Director to retire under Article 77 (Power of the Board to appoint Directors).

83. **Position of retiring Director**

A Director who retires at an annual general meeting (whether by rotation or otherwise) may, if willing to act, be reappointed and shall be eligible for reappointment. If he is not reappointed or deemed reappointed, he may retain office until the meeting appoints someone in his place or, if it does not do so, until the end of the meeting.

84. **Deemed reappointment**

At a general meeting at which a Director retires by rotation the Company may fill the vacancy and, if it does not do so, the retiring Director is, if willing, deemed reappointed unless it is expressly resolved not to fill the vacancy or a resolution for the reappointment of the Director is put to the meeting and lost.

85. **Removal by ordinary resolution**

The Company may by ordinary resolution remove a Director before the expiry of his period of office (without prejudice to a claim for damages for breach of contract or otherwise) and may (subject to the Articles) by ordinary resolution appoint another person who is willing to act to be a Director in his place. A person appointed in this way is treated, for the purposes of determining the time at which he or another Director is to retire, as if he had become a Director on the date on which the person in whose place he is appointed was last appointed or reappointed a Director.

86. **Vacation of office by Director**

- (A) Without prejudice to the provisions for retirement (by rotation or otherwise) contained in the Articles, the office of a Director is vacated if:
- (i) he resigns by notice sent to or deposited at the Office or tendered at a Board meeting;
 - (ii) where he has been appointed for a fixed term, the term expires;
 - (iii) he ceases to be a Director by virtue of a provision of the Laws, is removed from office pursuant to the Articles or becomes prohibited by law from being a Director;
 - (iv) a receiving order is made against him, he becomes bankrupt, insolvent, suspends payment or makes any arrangement or compounds with his creditors generally;
 - (v) he is or has been suffering from mental ill health or becomes a patient for the purpose of any statute relating to mental health or any court claiming jurisdiction on the ground of mental disorder (however stated) makes an order for his detention or for the appointment of a guardian, receiver or other person (howsoever designated) to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs, and in any such case the Board resolves that his office be vacated;
 - (vi) both he and his alternate director appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Articles (if any) are absent, without the permission of the Board, from Board meetings for nine consecutive months and the Board resolves that his office be vacated; or
 - (vii) he is removed from office by notice addressed to him at his last-known address and signed by all his co-Directors (without prejudice to a claim for damages for breach of contract or otherwise); or

- (viii) if he becomes resident in the United Kingdom and, as a result thereof, a majority of the Directors are resident in the United Kingdom.
- (B) A resolution of the Board declaring a Director to have vacated office under the terms of this Article is conclusive as to the fact and grounds of vacation stated in the resolution.
- (C) If the office of a Director is vacated for any reason, he shall cease to be a member of any committee of the Board.
- (D) Any act done in good faith by a Director whose office is vacated in accordance with this Article shall be valid unless, prior to the doing of such act, written notice shall have been served upon the Company or an entry shall have been made in the Directors' minute book stating that such Director had ceased to be a Director of the Company.
- (E) If the vacation of office would cause or permit the aggregate of the remaining number of Directors resident in the United Kingdom for the purposes of United Kingdom taxation to constitute a majority of Directors, the remaining Directors shall appoint a replacement Director who is not resident in the United Kingdom for the purposes of United Kingdom taxation.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

87. **Appointment**

- (A) Provided that no person who is resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom shall be appointed as an alternate Director unless his appointor is also resident there, any Director (other than an alternate director) may by notice sent to or deposited at the Office or tendered at a Board meeting, or in any other manner approved by the Board, appoint as his alternate director to attend and vote in his place at any meeting of the Directors at which he is not personally present or to undertake and perform such duties and functions and to exercise such rights as he could personally:
 - (i) another Director, or
 - (ii) another person approved by the Board and willing to act.
- (B) Any such appointment may be made generally or specifically or for any period or for any particular meeting and with and subject to any particular restrictions.
- (C) An alternate director need not be a Member and is not counted in reckoning the number of Directors for the purpose of Article 75.

88. **Revocation of appointment**

A Director may by notice delivered to the Secretary at the Office or tabled at a meeting of the Board revoke the appointment of his alternate director and, subject to the provisions of Article 87, appoint another person in his place. If a Director ceases to hold the office of Director or if he dies, the appointment of his alternate director automatically ceases. If a Director retires but is reappointed or deemed reappointed at the meeting at which his retirement takes effect, a valid appointment of an alternate director which was in force immediately before his retirement continues to operate after his reappointment as if he has not retired. The appointment of an alternate director ceases on the happening of an event which, if he were a Director otherwise appointed, would cause him to vacate office or if he is or becomes resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom (unless his appointor is also resident there).

89. **Participation in Board meetings**

- (A) Every alternate director while he holds office as such shall be entitled:
 - (i) if his appointor so directs the Secretary to notice of meetings of the Directors and all committees of the Board of which his appointor is a member; and
 - (ii) to attend and to exercise (subject to any restrictions) all the rights and privileges of his appointor at all such meetings at which his appointor is not personally present.
- (B) A Director acting as alternate director has a separate vote at meetings of the Board and committees of the Board for each Director for whom he acts as alternate director but he counts as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.
- (C) Without prejudice to Article 88, every alternate director shall ipso facto vacate office if and when his appointment expires by effluxion of time.

90. **Responsibility**

A person acting as an alternate director is an officer of the Company, is alone responsible to the Company for his acts and defaults, and is not deemed to be the agent of his appointor.

REMUNERATION, EXPENSES AND PENSIONS

91. **Directors' fees**

Unless otherwise decided by the Company by ordinary resolution, the Company shall pay to the Directors (but not alternate directors) for their services as Directors out of the funds of the Company by way of fees such sums as the Board decides (not exceeding £300,000 per annum in aggregate or such larger amount as the Company may by ordinary resolution decide). The aggregate fees shall be divided among the Directors in such proportions as the Board decides or, if no decision is made, equally. A fee payable to a Director pursuant to this Article is distinct from any salary, remuneration or other amount payable to him pursuant to other provisions of the Articles or otherwise and accrues from day to day.

92. **Additional remuneration**

A Director who, at the request of the Board, goes to or resides in any country not his usual place of residence, makes a special journey or performs a special service on behalf of the Company may receive such sum as the Board may think fit for expenses and be paid such reasonable additional remuneration (whether by way of salary, percentage of profits or otherwise) as the Board may decide either in addition to or in substitution for any other remuneration which he may be entitled to receive.

93. **Expenses**

A Director is entitled to be repaid all reasonable travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by him in the performance of his duties as Director including, without limitation, expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board or of committees of the Board or general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of a class of shares or debentures.

94. **Remuneration and expenses of alternate directors**

An alternate director is not entitled to a fee from the Company for his services as an alternate director. The fee payable to an alternate director is payable out of the fee payable to his appointor and consists of such portion (if any) of the fee as he agrees with his appointor. The Company shall, however, repay to an alternate director expenses incurred by him in the performance of his duties if the Company would have been required to repay the expenses to him under Article 93 had he been a Director.

95. **Remuneration of executive director**

The salary or other remuneration of a Director appointed to hold employment or executive office in accordance with the Articles may be a fixed sum of money, or wholly or in part governed by business done or profits made, or as otherwise decided by the Board, and may be in addition to or instead of a fee payable to him for his services as Director pursuant to the Articles.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD

96. **Powers of the Board**

Subject to the Laws, the Memorandum and the Articles and to 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 as are not required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting and whether relating to the management of the business or not. No alteration of the Memorandum or of the Articles and no direction given by the Company shall invalidate a prior act of the Board which would have been valid if the alteration had not been made or the direction had not been given. The provisions of the Articles giving specific powers to the Board do not limit the general powers given by this Article.

97. **Subsidiaries and branches**

The Board may arrange that any branch of the business carried on by the Company or any other business in which the Company may be interested shall be carried on by or through one or more subsidiary companies and the Board may on behalf of the Company make such arrangements as it thinks advisable for taking the profits or bearing the losses of any branch or business so carried on or for financing assisting or subsidising any such subsidiary company or guaranteeing its contracts obligations or liabilities.

98. **Powers of Directors being less than minimum required number**

If the number of Directors is less than the minimum prescribed by the Articles or decided by the Company by ordinary resolution or if a majority of the Directors is, notwithstanding the Articles, resident in the United Kingdom, the remaining Director or Directors may act only for the purposes of (a) appointing an additional Director or Directors to make up that minimum or ensure that a majority of the Directors is not resident in the United Kingdom or (b) convening a general meeting of the Company for the purpose of making such appointment. If no Director or Directors is or are able or willing to act, two Members may convene a general meeting for the purpose of appointing Directors. An additional Director appointed in this way holds office (subject to the Articles) only until the dissolution of the next annual general meeting after his appointment unless he is reappointed during the meeting.

99. **Request of Information**

The Directors shall have discretion to demand such reasonable information as they may require to be provided to the Company by a Member or prospective Member within such reasonable time as the Directors shall determine.

100. **Delegation to individual Directors**

The Board may delegate to any Director any of its powers, authorities and discretions for such time and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit. In particular, without limitation, the Board may grant the power to sub-delegate, and may retain or exclude the right of the Board to exercise the delegated powers, authorities or discretions collaterally with the Director. The Board may at any time revoke the delegation or alter its terms and conditions.

101. **Delegation to committees**

The Board may delegate any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) to a committee consisting of one or more Directors and (if thought fit) one or more other persons. A committee 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). The Board may retain or exclude its right to exercise the delegated powers, authorities or discretions collaterally with the committee. The Board may at any time revoke the delegation or alter any terms and conditions or discharge the committee in whole or in part. Where a provision of the Articles refers to the exercise of a power, authority or discretion by the Board (including, without limitation, the power to pay fees, remuneration, additional remuneration, expenses and pensions and other benefits pursuant to Articles 78 and 91 to 95) and that power, authority or discretion has been delegated by the Board to a committee, the provision shall be construed as permitting the exercise of the power, authority or discretion by the committee.

102. **Agents**

The Board may by power of attorney (signed in such manner as the directors may determine) or otherwise appoint a person to be the agent of the Company and may delegate to that person any of its powers, authorities and discretions for such purposes, for such time and on such terms and conditions (including as to remuneration) as it thinks fit. In particular, without limitation, the Board may grant the power to sub-delegate and may retain or exclude the right of the Board to exercise the delegated powers, authorities or discretions collaterally with the agent. The Board may at any time revoke or alter the terms and conditions of the appointment or delegation.

103. **Exercise of voting powers**

Subject to Article 104, the Board may exercise or cause to be exercised the voting powers conferred by shares in the capital of another company held or owned by the Company, or a power of appointment to be exercised by the Company, in any manner it thinks fit (including the exercise of the voting power or power of appointment in favour of the appointment of a Director as an officer or employee of that company or in favour of the payment of remuneration to the officers or employees of that company).

104. **Borrowing powers**

The Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to give guarantees, mortgage, hypothecate, pledge or charge all or part of its undertaking property or assets (present or future) and uncalled capital and to issue debentures and

other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for a debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of a third party.

105. **Directors' interests**

- (A) Provided he has disclosed to the Board the nature and extent of any material interest of his, a Director, notwithstanding his office:
- (i) may enter into or otherwise be interested in a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested either in connection with his tenure of an office or place of profit or as seller, buyer or otherwise;
 - (ii) may hold another office or place of profit with the Company (except that of Auditor or 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 to the Company, and in that case on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the Board may decide either in addition to or instead of remuneration provided for by another Article;
 - (iii) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to a contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal with or otherwise interested in, a company promoted by the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested or as regards which the Company has a power of appointment; and
 - (iv) is not liable to account to the Company for a profit, remuneration or other benefit realised by such contract, arrangement, transaction, proposal, office or employment and no such contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal is avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit.
- (B) A Director who, to his knowledge, is in any way (directly or indirectly) interested in a 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 interested. For the purposes of this Article:
- (i) 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 a contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal in which a specified person or class of persons is interested is a sufficient disclosure under this Article in relation to that contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal; and
 - (ii) an interest of which a Director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge is not treated as his interest.
- (C) A Director may not vote on or, subject as provided in paragraph (F), be counted in the quorum in relation to a resolution of the Board or of a committee of the Board concerning a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal to which the Company is or is to be a party and in which he has an interest which is, to his knowledge, a material interest (otherwise than by virtue of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the Company), but this prohibition does not apply to a resolution concerning any of the following matters:
- (i) the giving of a 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 subsidiary undertakings;

- (ii) the giving of a guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings 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;
 - (iii) a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal concerning an offer of shares, debentures or other securities of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for subscription or purchase, in which offer he is or may be entitled to participate as a holder of securities or in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of which he is to participate;
 - (iv) a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal to which the Company is or is to be a party concerning another company (including a subsidiary undertaking of the Company) in which he is interested (directly or indirectly) whether as an officer, shareholder, creditor or otherwise (a “**relevant company**”), if he does not to his knowledge hold an interest in shares representing one per cent. or more of either any class of the equity share capital of or the voting rights in the relevant company;
 - (v) a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal for the benefit of the employees of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings (including any pension fund or retirement, death or disability scheme) which does not award him a privilege or benefit not generally awarded to the employees to whom it relates; and
 - (vi) a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal concerning the purchase or maintenance of any insurance policy for the benefit of Directors or for the benefit of persons including Directors.
- (D) For the purposes of this Article a person shall be treated as being connected with a Director if that person is:
- (i) a spouse, child (under the age of eighteen) or step child (under the age of eighteen) of the Director; or
 - (ii) an associated body corporate which is a company in which the Director alone, or with connected persons, is directly or indirectly beneficially interested in 20 per cent. or more of the nominal value of the equity share capital or is entitled (alone or with connected persons) to exercise or control the exercise of more than 20 per cent. of the voting power at general meetings; or
 - (iii) a trustee (acting in that capacity) of any trust, the beneficiaries of which include the Director or persons falling within paragraphs (i) or (ii) above excluding trustees of an employees’ share scheme or pension scheme; or
 - (iv) a partner (acting in that capacity) of the Director or persons in categories (i) to (iii) above.
- (E) For the purposes of this Article, the interest of a person who is connected with a Director is treated as the interest of the Director and, in relation to an alternate director, the interest of his appointor is treated as the interest of the alternate director in addition to an interest which the alternate director otherwise has. This Article applies to an alternate director as if he were a Director otherwise appointed.
- (F) A Director may not vote on but may be counted in the quorum in relation to a resolution of the Board or committee of the Board concerning his own appointment (including, without limitation, fixing or varying the terms of his appointment or its

termination) as the holder of an 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, without limitation, fixing or varying the terms of appointment or its termination) of two or more Directors to offices or places of profit with the Company or a company in which the Company is interested, such proposals shall be divided and a separate resolution considered in relation to each Director. In that case each of the Directors concerned (if not otherwise debarred from voting under this Article) is entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

- (G) If a question arises at a meeting as to the materiality of a Director's interest (other than the interest of the chairman of the meeting) or as to the entitlement of a Director (other than the chairman) to vote or be counted in a quorum and the question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or being counted in the quorum, the question shall be referred to the chairman and his ruling in relation to the Director concerned is conclusive and binding on all concerned.
- (H) If a question arises at a meeting as to the materiality of the interest of the chairman of the meeting or as to the entitlement of the chairman to vote or be counted in a quorum and the question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or being counted in the quorum, the question shall be decided by resolution of the Directors or committee members present at the meeting (excluding the chairman) whose majority vote is conclusive and binding on all concerned.
- (I) Any Director may continue to be or become a director, managing director, manager or other officer or member of any company promoted by the Company or in which the Company may be interested, and any such Director shall not be accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits received by him as a director, managing director, manager or other officer or member of any such company. The Directors may exercise the voting power conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company or exercisable by them as directors of such other company, in such manner in all respects as they think fit (including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing themselves or any of them directors, managing directors, managers or other officers of such company, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to themselves as directors, managing directors, managers or other officers of such company) and any Director of the Company may vote in favour of the exercise of such voting rights in manner aforesaid, notwithstanding that he may be or be about to be appointed a director, managing director, manager or other officer of such other company, and as such is or may become interested in the exercise of such voting rights in manner aforesaid.
- (J) The Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the provisions of this Article to any extent or ratify any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal not properly authorised by reason of a contravention of this Article.

106. Execution of cheques promissory notes etc

All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments and all receipts for moneys paid to the Company shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed in such manner as the Board shall at any time determine.

107. Register of Directors' interests in shares

A Register of Directors' interests in shares shall be kept at the Office and shall be open to the inspection of any Member or holder of debentures of the Company between the

hours of 10:00 am and noon for a period beginning fourteen days before and ending three days after the Annual General Meeting. The said register shall also be produced at the commencement of each Annual General Meeting and shall remain open and accessible during the continuance of the meeting to any person attending the meeting.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES

108. **Board meetings**

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

109. **Notice of Board meetings**

A Director may, and the Secretary at the request of a Director shall, summon a Board meeting at any time. The Board may determine the notice necessary for its meetings and the persons to whom such notice shall be given. Unless otherwise determined by the Board, notice of a Board meeting is deemed to be duly given to a Director if it is given to him personally or by word of mouth or sent in writing to him at his last-known address or another address given by him to the Company for that purpose. A Director may waive any requirement that notice be given to him of a Board meeting, either prospectively or retrospectively.

110. **Quorum**

The quorum necessary for the transaction of business may be decided by the Board and until otherwise decided is three Directors present in person or by alternate director provided that if a majority of the Directors present are resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom then the Directors present, irrespective of their number, shall not constitute a quorum. A duly convened meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present is competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers and discretions vested in or exercisable by the Board.

111. **Chairman of Board**

The Board may appoint one of its body as Chairman to preside at every Board meeting at which he is present and one or more Deputy Chairman or Chairmen and decide the period for which he is or they are to hold office (and may at any time remove him or them from office) provided that the Board may appoint a different director to be Chairman at any particular meeting or meetings. If no Chairman or Deputy Chairman is elected, or if at a meeting neither the Chairman nor a Deputy Chairman is present within five minutes of the time fixed for the start of the meeting, the Directors and alternate directors (in the absence of their appointors) present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman. If two or more Deputy Chairmen are present, the senior of them shall act as Chairman, seniority being determined by length of office since their last appointment or reappointment or deemed reappointment. As between two or more who have held office for an equal length of time, the Deputy Chairman to act as Chairman shall be decided by those Directors and alternate directors (in the absence of their appointors) present. A Chairman or Deputy Chairman may hold executive office or employment with the Company.

112. **Voting**

Questions arising at a meeting of the Board are determined by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman has a second or casting vote.

113. **Participation by telephone**

A Director or his alternate director may participate in a meeting of the Board or a committee of the Board through the medium of conference telephone, video teleconference or similar form of communication equipment PROVIDED THAT such Director or his alternate, if physically present in the United Kingdom, may not so participate if as a result of his doing so a majority of Directors or alternates participating in such meeting would be in the United Kingdom at the time of such meeting, and further provided that all persons participating in the meeting are able to hear and speak to each other throughout the meeting. A person participating in this way is deemed to be present in person at the meeting and is counted in a quorum and entitled to vote. All business transacted in this way by the Board or a committee of the Board is for the purposes of the Articles deemed to be validly and effectively transacted at a meeting of the Board or a committee of the Board. The meeting is deemed to take place where the Chairman of the meeting then is.

114. **Resolution in writing**

A resolution in writing executed by all Directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of a Board meeting and not being less than a quorum or by all members of a committee of the Board for the time being entitled to receive notice of a committee meeting and not being less than a quorum is as valid and effective for all purposes as a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board (or committee, as the case may be). The resolution in writing may consist of several documents in the same form each executed by one or more of the Directors or members of the relevant committee and may be transmitted to the Company by facsimile transmission. The resolution in writing need not be executed by an alternate director if it is executed by his appointor and a resolution executed by an alternate director need not be executed by his appointor. No such resolution shall be valid if a majority of the Directors sign the resolution in the United Kingdom.

115. **Proceedings of committees**

- (A) Proceedings of any committee of the Board consisting of two or more directors shall be conducted in accordance with terms prescribed by the Board (if any). Subject to those terms and paragraph (B) of this Article, such committees shall meet only outside the United Kingdom and proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with applicable provisions of the Articles regulating the proceedings of the Board.
- (B) Where the Board resolves to delegate any of its powers, authorities and discretions to a committee and that resolution states that the committee shall consist of any one or more unnamed Directors, it is not necessary to give notice of a meeting of that committee to Directors other than the Director or Directors who form the committee.

116. **Minutes of proceedings**

- (A) The Board shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose of:
 - (i) all appointments of officers and committees made by the Board and of any remuneration fixed by the Board; and

- (ii) the names of Directors present at every meeting of the Board, committees of the Board, the Company or the holders of a class of shares or debentures, and all orders, resolutions and proceedings of such meetings.
- (B) 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, minutes are receivable as prima facie evidence of the matters stated in them.

117. Validity of proceedings of Board or committee

All acts done by a meeting of the Board, or of a committee of the Board, or by a person acting as a Director, alternate director or member of a committee are, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of a person or persons acting, 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, 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 of a committee and entitled to vote.

SECRETARY, SEALS AND AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

118. Secretary

- (A) The Secretary shall be appointed by the Board for such term, at such remuneration and on such conditions as the Board may think fit, and any Secretary so appointed may be removed by the Board. Anything required or authorised to be done by or to the Secretary, may, if the office is vacant or there is for any other reason no Secretary capable of acting be done by or to any Assistant or Deputy Secretary or if there is no Assistant or Deputy Secretary capable of acting, by or to any officer of the Company authorised generally or specially in that behalf by the Directors PROVIDED THAT any provisions of the 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 the place of, the Secretary.
- (B) No person shall be appointed or hold office as Secretary who is:
 - (i) the sole Director of the Company, or
 - (ii) a corporation the sole Director of which is the sole Director of the Company, or
 - (iii) the sole Director of a corporation which is the sole Director of the Company.

119. Authentication of documents

A Director or the Secretary or another person appointed by the Board for the purpose may authenticate documents affecting the constitution of the Company (including, without limitation, the Memorandum and the Articles) and resolutions passed by the Company or holders of a class of shares or the Board or a committee of the Board and books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company, and to certify copies or extracts 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 their custody shall be deemed to be a person appointed by the Board as aforesaid.

SEALS

120. **Safe custody of Seal**

If the Board determines to maintain a Seal it shall provide for the safe custody of the Seal. For the avoidance of doubt, the Board may resolve to maintain both a Seal bearing the name of the Company for sealing all documents other than securities certificates (the “**Common Seal**”) and a further Seal with the addition of the word “**Securities**” for sealing securities issued by the Company and for sealing documents creating or evidencing securities so issued (the “**Securities Seal**”).

121. **Application of Seals**

- (A) A Seal may be used only by the authority of a resolution of the Board or of a committee of the Board. The Board may decide who will sign an instrument to which a Seal is affixed (or, in the case of a share certificate, on which the Seal may be printed) either generally or in relation to a particular instrument or type of instrument. The Board may also decide, either generally or in a particular case, that a signature may be dispensed with or affixed by mechanical means.
- (B) Unless otherwise decided by the Board:
 - (i) share certificates and certificates issued in respect of debentures or other securities (subject to the provisions of the relevant instrument) need not be signed or, if signed, a signature may be applied by mechanical or other means or may be printed; and
 - (ii) every other instrument to which a Seal is affixed shall be signed by one Director and by the Secretary or a second Director.

122. **Official seal for use abroad**

The Board may authorise the use of a duplicate or facsimile Seal for use outside Guernsey in such manner as the Board may at its discretion determine.

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER PAYMENTS

123. **Declaration of dividends**

- (A) Subject to the Laws and the Articles, the Company may by ordinary resolution declare a dividend to be paid to the Members according to their respective rights and interests, but no dividend may exceed the amount recommended by the Board.
- (B) No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits of the Company and otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Laws or in excess of the amount recommended by the Board.
- (C) Subject to the provisions of the Laws, the determination of the Board as to the amount of the profits of the Company at any time available for distribution by way of dividend shall be conclusive.
- (D) The Board may, before recommending any dividend, whether preferential or otherwise, carry to reserve out of the profits of the Company (including any premiums received upon the issue of debenture or other securities of the Company) such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the Board, be applicable for any purpose to which the profits of the Company may be properly applied, and pending such application may, at the like discretion, either

be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments as the Board may from time to time think fit. The Board may also without placing the same to reserve carry forward any profits which they may think prudent not to divide.

124. **Interim dividends**

Subject to the Laws, the Board may declare and pay such interim dividends (including, without limitation, a dividend payable at a fixed rate) as appear to it to be justified by the profits of the Company available for distribution. No interim dividend shall be declared or paid on shares which do not confer preferred rights with regard to dividend if, at the time of declaration, any dividend on shares which do confer a right to a preferred dividend is in arrears. If the Board acts in good faith, it does not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for a loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on shares ranking after those with preferred rights.

125. **Entitlement to dividends**

- (A) Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to, or the terms of issue of, shares:
- (i) a dividend shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares in respect of which the dividend is declared and paid, but no amount paid up on a share in advance of a call may be treated for the purpose of this Article as paid up on the share; and
 - (ii) dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid but if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date, such share shall rank for dividend accordingly.
- (B) Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to shares, dividends may be declared or paid in any currency. The Board may agree with any Member that dividends which may at any time or from time to time be declared or become due on his shares in one currency shall be paid or satisfied in another, and may agree the basis of conversion to be applied and how and when the amount to be paid in the other currency shall be calculated and paid and for the Company or any other person to bear any costs involved.

126. **Retention of dividends etc.**

- (A) The Board may retain any dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share on which the Company has a lien and may apply the same in or towards satisfaction of the liabilities or obligations in respect of which the lien exists.
- (B) The Board may retain dividends payable upon shares in respect of which any person is entitled to become a Member until such person has become a Member.

127. **Method of payment**

- (A) The Company may pay any dividend, interest or other amount payable in respect of a share:
- (i) in cash;
 - (ii) by cheque, warrant or money order made payable to or to the order of the person entitled to the payment (and may, at the Company's option, be crossed "account payee" where appropriate);

- (iii) by a bank or other funds transfer system to an account designated in writing by the person entitled to the payment;
 - (iv) if the Board so decides, by means of a relevant system in respect of an uncertificated share, subject to any procedures established by the Board to enable a holder of uncertificated shares to elect not to receive dividends by means of a relevant system and to vary or revoke any such election; or
 - (v) by such other method as the person entitled to the payment may in writing direct and the Board may agree.
- (B) The Company may send a cheque, warrant or money order by post:
- (i) in the case of a sole holder, to his registered address;
 - (ii) in the case of joint holders, to the registered address of the person whose name stands first in the Register;
 - (iii) in the case of a person or persons entitled by transmission to a share, as if it were a notice given in accordance with Article 147; or
 - (iv) in any case, to a person and address that the person or persons entitled to the payment may in writing direct.
- (C) Where a share is held jointly or two or more persons are jointly entitled by transmission to a share:
- (i) the Company may pay any dividend, interest or other amount payable in respect of that share to any one joint holder, or any one person entitled by transmission to the share, and in either case that holder or person may give an effective receipt for the payment; and
 - (ii) for any of the purposes of this Article 127, the Company may rely in relation to a share on the written direction or designation of any one joint holder of the share, or any one person entitled by transmission to the share.
- (D) Every cheque, warrant or money order sent by post is sent at the risk of the person entitled to the payment. If payment is made by bank or other funds transfer, by means of a relevant system or by another method at the direction of the person entitled to payment, the Company is not responsible for amounts lost or delayed in the course of making that payment.
- (E) Without prejudice to Article 74, the Board may withhold payment of a dividend (or part of a dividend) payable to a person entitled by transmission to a share until he has provided any evidence of his right that the Board may reasonably require.

128. Dividends not to bear interest

No dividend or other amount payable by the Company on or in respect of a share bears interest as against the Company unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share.

129. Calls or debts may be deducted from dividends etc.

The Board may deduct from any dividend or other amounts payable to a person in respect of a share all sums of money (if any) due from him to the Company on account of a call or otherwise in relation to a share.

130. **Unclaimed dividends etc.**

Any unclaimed dividend, interest or other amount payable by the Company in respect of a share may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of the Company until claimed. A dividend unclaimed for a period of 6 years from the date it was declared or became due for payment is forfeited and ceases to remain owing by the Company. The payment of an unclaimed dividend, interest or other amount payable by the Company in respect of a share into a separate account does not constitute the Company a trustee in respect of it.

131. **Uncashed dividends**

If, in respect of a dividend or other amount payable in respect of a share, on any one occasion:

- (i) a cheque, warrant or money order is returned undelivered or left uncashed; or
- (ii) a transfer made by a bank or other funds transfer system is not accepted,

and reasonable enquiries have failed to establish another address or account of the person entitled to the payment, the Company is not obliged to send or transfer a dividend or other amount payable in respect of that share to that person until he notifies the Company of an address or account to be used for that purpose. If the cheque, warrant or money order is returned undelivered or left uncashed or transfer not accepted on two consecutive occasions, the Company may exercise this power without making any such enquiries.

132. **Payment of dividends in specie**

Without prejudice to Article 133, the Board may, with the prior authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company, direct that payment of a dividend may be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of paid-up shares or debentures of another company. Where a difficulty arises in connection with the distribution, the Board may settle it as it thinks fit and in particular, without limitation, may:

- (i) issue fractional certificates (or ignore fractions);
- (ii) fix the value for distribution of the specific assets (or any part of them);
- (iii) decide that a cash payment be made to a Member on the basis of the value so fixed, in order to secure equality of distribution; and
- (iv) vest assets in trustees on trust for the persons entitled to the dividend as seems expedient to the Board.

133. **Payment of scrip dividends**

- (A) Subject to the Laws, but without prejudice to Article 74, the Board may, with the prior authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company, allot to those holders of a particular class of shares who have elected to receive them further shares of that class or ordinary shares in either case credited as fully paid (“**new shares**”) instead of cash in respect of all or part of a dividend or dividends specified by the resolution, subject to any exclusions, restrictions or other arrangements the Board may in its absolute discretion deem necessary or expedient to deal with legal or practical problems under the laws of, or the requirements of a recognised regulatory body or a stock exchange in, any territory.

- (B) Where a resolution under paragraph (A) of this Article is to be proposed at a general meeting and the resolution relates in whole or in part to a dividend to be declared at that meeting, then the resolution declaring the dividend is deemed to take effect at the end of that meeting.
- (C) A resolution under paragraph (A) of this Article may relate to a particular dividend or to all or any dividends declared or paid within a specified period, but that period may not end later than the beginning of the fifth annual general meeting following the date of the meeting at which the resolution is passed.
- (D) The Board shall determine the basis of allotment of new shares so that, as nearly as may be considered convenient without involving rounding up of fractions, the value of the new shares (including a fractional entitlement) to be allotted (calculated by reference to the average quotation or the nominal value of the shares if greater) equals (disregarding any associated tax credit) the amount of the dividend which would otherwise have been received by the holder (the “**relevant dividend**”). For this purpose the “**average quotation**” of each of the new shares is the average of the middle-market quotations for a fully-paid share of the Company of that class derived from the AIM Appendix to the Daily Official List of the London Stock Exchange (or such other average value derived from such other source as the Board may deem appropriate) for the business day on which the relevant class of shares is first quoted “ex” the relevant dividend (or such other date as the Board may deem appropriate) and the four subsequent business days or shall be as determined by or in accordance with the resolution under paragraph (A). A certificate or report by the Auditors as to the value of the new shares to be allotted in respect of any dividend shall be conclusive evidence of that amount.
- (E) The Board may make any provision it considers appropriate in relation to an allotment made or to be made pursuant to this Article (whether before or after the passing of the resolution under paragraph (A) of this Article), including, without limitation:
- (v) the giving of notice to holders of the right of election offered to them;
 - (vi) the provision of forms of election (whether in respect of a particular dividend or dividends generally);
 - (vii) determination of the procedure for making and revoking elections;
 - (viii) the place at which, and the latest time by which, forms of election and other relevant documents must be lodged in order to be effective; and
 - (ix) the disregarding or rounding up or down or carrying forward of fractional entitlements, in whole or in part, or the accrual of the benefit of fractional entitlements to the Company (rather than to the holders concerned).
- (F) The dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been offered) is not declared or payable on shares in respect of which an election has been duly made (the “**elected shares**”); instead new shares are allotted to the holders of the elected shares on the basis of allotment calculated as in paragraph (D) of this Article. For that purpose, the Board may resolve to capitalise out of amounts standing to the credit of reserves (including a share premium account, capital redemption reserve and revenue or profit & loss account), whether or not available for distribution, a sum equal to the aggregate consideration for the new shares to be allotted and apply it in paying up in full the appropriate number of new shares for allotment and distribution to the holders of the elected shares. A resolution of the Board capitalising part of the reserves has the same effect as if the Board had resolved to effect the capitalisation with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company pursuant to Article 135. In relation to the

capitalisation the Board may exercise all the powers conferred on it by Article 135 without an ordinary resolution of the Company.

- (G) The new shares rank *pari passu* in all respects with each other and with the fully-paid shares of the same class in issue on the record date for the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been offered, but they will not rank for a dividend or other distribution or entitlement which has been declared or paid by reference to that record date.
- (H) In relation to any particular proposed dividend, the Board may in its absolute discretion decide:
 - (i) that shareholders shall not be entitled to make any election in respect thereof and that any election previously made shall not extend to such dividend; or
 - (ii) at any time prior to the allotment of the new shares which would otherwise be allotted in lieu thereof that all elections to take ordinary shares in lieu of such dividend shall be treated as not applying to that dividend,

and if so the dividend shall be paid in cash as if no elections had been made in respect of it.

CAPITAL RESERVES AND CAPITALISATION OF RESERVES

134. **Capital reserve**

- (A) The Directors will establish a non-distributable reserve to be called the “**capital reserve**” and will either carry to the credit of such reserve from time to time, or apply in providing for depreciation or contingencies, all unrealised appreciation of investments or other assets representing or in the nature of accretion to capital assets. Any losses realised on the sale, transfer, conversion, payment off or realisation of any investments or other capital assets and provisions in respect of the diminution in value or depreciation in the value of capital assets will be carried to the debit of the capital reserve except in so far as the Directors may in their discretion decide to make good the same out of other funds of the Company.
- (B) Subject to the Laws, where any asset, business or property is bought by the Company as from a past date whether such date be before or after the incorporation of the Company profits and losses as from such date may at the discretion of the Directors in whole or in part be carried to revenue account and treated for all purposes as profits and losses of the Company. Subject as aforesaid if any shares or securities are purchased cum dividend or interest (or, in the case of debt securities with a fixed final repayment date, at a discount to the final capital repayment amount) such dividend or interest (or, in the case of debt securities with a fixed final repayment date purchased at a premium to the final capital repayment amount, such discount amortised over the period to the final repayment date) may at the discretion of the Directors be treated as revenue and it will not be obligatory to capitalise all or part of the same.
- (C) The Directors may determine whether any amount received by the Company is to be dealt with as income or capital or partly one and partly the other, and whether any cost, liability or expense (including any costs incurred or sums expended in connection with the management of the assets of the Company and any finance costs (including, without limitation, any interest payable by the Company in respect of its borrowings)) is to be treated as a cost, liability or expense chargeable to capital or to revenue or partly one and partly the other, and to the extent the Directors determine

that any such cost, liability or expense should be apportioned to capital the Directors may debit or charge the same to the capital reserve.

- (D) Any reserves or other sums arising on the reduction or cancellation of any share premium account or capital redemption reserve of the Company will not be treated as capital for the purposes of the Articles and will not be carried to the credit of the capital reserve.
- (E) All sums carried and standing to the capital reserve may be applied for any of the purposes to which sums standing to any revenue reserve are applicable except and PROVIDED THAT no part of the capital reserve or any other moneys in the nature of accretion to capital may in any event be transferred to revenue account or be regarded or treated as profits of the Company available for distribution as dividend or otherwise applied in paying dividends on any shares in the Company.
- (F) Notwithstanding any other provision of the Articles and subject to the Laws, the Company is not prohibited from redeeming or purchasing its own shares out of its capital profits or other amounts standing to the capital reserve.

135. **Capitalisation of reserves**

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

- (i) resolve to capitalise any undistributed profits of the Company or any part of the amount for the time being standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including a capital reserve, profit & loss account or revenue reserve) or subject as hereinafter provided any such amount standing to the credit of a share premium account or capital redemption reserve fund, whether or not available for distribution;
- (ii) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the Members who, in the case of any amount capable of being distributed by way of dividend, would have been entitled thereto if so distributed or, in the case of any amount not so capable, to the Members who would have been entitled thereto on a winding-up of the Company and in either case in the same proportions and apply that sum on their behalf in or towards:
 - (a) paying up the amounts (if any) for the time being unpaid on shares held by them respectively, or
 - (b) paying up in full unissued debentures of a nominal amount equal to that sum,

and allot the debentures, credited as fully paid, to the Members (or as they may direct) in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other, but the share premium account and the capital redemption reserve fund may, for the purposes of this Article, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to Members credited as fully paid;
- (iii) make any arrangements it thinks fit to resolve a difficulty arising in the distribution of a capitalised reserve and in particular, without limitation, where shares or debentures become distributable in fractions the Board may deal with the fractions as it thinks fit, including issuing fractional certificates, disregarding fractions or selling shares or debentures representing the fractions to a person for the best price reasonably obtainable and distributing the net proceeds of the sale in due proportion amongst the Members (except that if the

amount due to a Member is less than £3, or such other sum as the Board may decide, the sum may be retained for the benefit of the Company);

- (iv) authorise a person to enter (on behalf of all the Members concerned) an agreement with the Company providing for either:
 - (a) the allotment to the Members respectively, credited as fully paid, of shares or debentures to which they may be entitled on the capitalisation; or
 - (b) the payment by the Company on behalf of the Members (by the application of their respective proportions of the reserves resolved to be capitalised) of the amounts or part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares,an agreement made under the authority being effective and binding on all those Members; and
- (v) generally do all acts and things required to give effect to the resolution.

RECORD DATES

136. **Power to choose any record date**

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Articles, but subject to the rights attached to shares, the Company or the Board may fix any date as the record date for a dividend, distribution, allotment or issue. The record date may be on or at any time before or after a date on which the dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, made or paid.

ACCOUNTS

137. **Keeping and inspection of accounts and other documents**

- (A) The Board shall cause proper books of account to be kept with respect to all the transactions, assets and liabilities of the Company in accordance with the Laws.
- (B) The books of account shall be kept at the Office or at such other place as the Board shall think fit and shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Directors.
- (C) The Board shall determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions the accounts books and documents of the Company shall be open to inspection and no person other than a Director or Auditor or other person whose duty requires and entitles him to do so shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document except as provided by the Laws or authorised by the Board or by the Company in general meeting.

138. **Balance sheet etc to be laid before the Company at annual general meeting**

A balance sheet shall be laid before the Company at its annual general meeting in each year and such balance sheet shall contain a general summary of the assets and liabilities of the Company. The balance sheet shall be accompanied by a report of the Directors as to the state of the Company as to the amount (if any) which they recommend to be paid by way of dividend and the amount (if any) which they have carried or propose to carry to reserve. The Auditors' report shall be attached to the balance sheet or there shall be inserted at the foot of the balance sheet a reference to the report.

139. **Accounts to be sent to Members etc.**

A copy of every profit and loss account and balance sheet and of all documents annexed thereto including the reports of the Directors and the Auditors shall at least fourteen days before the date of the meeting be delivered or sent by post to each Member and to the Auditors. Any Member may by written notice served on the Company waive this requirement.

AUDITORS

140. **Appointment of Auditors**

- (A) A Director shall not be capable of being appointed as an Auditor.
- (B) A person other than a retiring Auditor shall not be capable of being appointed Auditor at an ordinary general meeting unless notice of intention to nominate that person as Auditor has been given by a Member to the Company not less than fourteen days before the meeting and the Board shall send a copy of any such notice to the retiring Auditor and shall give notice to the Members not less than seven days before the meeting PROVIDED THAT if after notice of the intention to nominate an Auditor has been so given a meeting is called for a date fourteen days or less after such notice has been given the requirements of this provision as to time in respect of such notice shall be deemed to have been satisfied and the notice to be sent or given by the Company may instead of being sent or given within the time required by this Article be sent or given at the same time as the notice of the meeting.
- (C) The first Auditors shall be appointed by the Board before the first general meeting and they shall hold office until the first ordinary general meeting unless previously removed in which case the Members at such meeting may appoint the Auditors.
- (D) The Board may fill any casual vacancy in the office of Auditor but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing Auditors (if any) may act.
- (E) Any Auditor shall be eligible for re-election.
- (F) Subject to the provisions of the Laws, all acts done by any person or persons acting as Auditors shall, as regards all persons dealing in good faith with the Company, be valid, notwithstanding that there was some defect in their appointment or that they have at the time of their appointment not qualified for appointment.
- (G) The Auditors shall be entitled to attend any general meeting and to receive all notices of and other communications relating to any general meeting which any Member is entitled to receive, and to be heard at any general meeting on any part of the business of the meeting which concerns them as Auditors.

141. **Auditor's remuneration**

The remuneration of the Auditors shall be fixed by the Company in general meeting or in such manner as the Company may determine except that the remuneration of any Auditors appointed by the Directors shall be fixed by the Directors.

142. **Rights of the Auditor**

Every Auditor shall have a right of access at all times to the books accounts and documents of the Company and as regards books accounts and documents of which the originals are not readily available shall be entitled to rely upon copies or extracts certified by an officer of the Company and shall be entitled to require from the Board

such information and explanations as may be necessary for the performance of their duties and the Auditors shall make a report to the Members on the accounts examined by them and the report shall state whether in their opinion the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs and whether they have been prepared in accordance with the Law.

NOTICES

143. **Notices to be in writing**

A notice to be given to or by a person pursuant to the Articles shall be in writing except that a notice convening a meeting of the Board or of a committee of the Board need not be in writing.

144. **Service of notices and other documents on Members**

- (A) A notice may be given by the Company to any Member either personally or by sending it by prepaid post addressed to such Member at his registered address or if he desires that notices shall be sent to some other address or person to the address or person nominated for such purpose. Notices to be posted to addresses outside the Channel Islands and the United Kingdom shall so far as practicable be forwarded by prepaid airmail.
- (B) In the case of joint holders of a share, a notice or other document shall be given to whichever of them is named first in the Register in respect of the joint holding and notice given in this way is sufficient notice to all joint holders.
- (C) The Company shall, where no other period is specified in the Articles, give all Members sufficient notice to enable them to exercise their rights or comply with the terms of the notice.

145. **Notice by advertisement**

If by reason of the suspension or curtailment of postal services in Guernsey or elsewhere the Company is unable effectively to convene a general meeting by notices sent by post, the Board may, in its absolute discretion and as an alternative to any other method of service permitted by the Articles, but subject to any applicable legal requirements, resolve to convene a general meeting by a notice advertised in at least one United Kingdom national newspaper and one daily newspaper circulated widely in each of Guernsey and Jersey. In this case the Company shall send confirmatory copies of the notice to those members by post if at least seven clear days before the meeting the posting of notices again becomes practicable.

146. **Evidence of service**

- (A) A notice or other document addressed to a Member at his registered address or at his address for service in Guernsey is, if sent by post, deemed to be given within 48 hours after it has been posted. A notice or other document addressed to a Member at an address not in Guernsey is, if sent by airmail, deemed to be given within seven days after it has been posted. In proving service it is sufficient to prove that the envelope containing the notice or document was properly addressed and duly posted.
- (B) A notice or document not sent by post but left at a registered address or at an address for service is deemed to be given on the day it is left.
- (C) Where notice is given by newspaper advertisement, the notice is deemed to be given to all Members and other persons entitled to receive it at noon on the day when the

advertisement appears or, where notice is given by more than one advertisement and the advertisements appear on different days, at noon on the last of the days when the advertisements appear.

- (D) A notice or other document served or delivered by the Company by any other means authorised in writing by the Member concerned is deemed to be served when the Company has taken the action it has been authorised to take for that purpose.
- (E) A Member present in person or by proxy at a meeting of Members or of the holders of a class of shares is deemed to have received due notice of the meeting and, where required, of the purposes for which it was called.

147. Notice valid notwithstanding death, disability, insolvency etc and binding on transferees

- (A) Any notice or document delivered or sent by post to or left at the registered address of any Member shall notwithstanding the death disability or insolvency of such Member and whether the Company has notice thereof be deemed to have been duly served in respect of any share registered in the name of such Member as sole or joint holder and such service shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient service of such notice or document on all persons interested (whether jointly with or as claiming through or under him) in any such share.
- (B) A person who becomes entitled to a share by transmission, transfer or otherwise is bound by a notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the Register, has been properly served on a person from whom he derives his title.

148. Notice in case of entitlement by transmission

Where a person is entitled by transmission to a share, the Company may give a notice or other document to that person as if he were the holder of a share by addressing it to him by name or by the title of representative of the deceased or trustee of the bankrupt Member (or by similar designation) at an address supplied for that purpose by the person claiming to be entitled by transmission. Until an address has been supplied, a notice or other document may be given in any manner in which it might have been given if the death or bankruptcy or other event had not occurred. The giving of notice in accordance with this Article is sufficient notice to any other person interested in the share.

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

149. Power to destroy documents and presumptions where documents destroyed

- (A) The Company may destroy:
 - (i) a share certificate which has been cancelled at any time after one year from the date of cancellation;
 - (ii) a mandate for the payment of dividends or other amounts or a variation or cancellation of a mandate or a notification of change of name or address at any time after two years from the date the mandate, variation, cancellation or notification was recorded by the Company;
 - (iii) an instrument of transfer of shares (including a document constituting the renunciation of an allotment of shares) which has been registered at any time after six years from the date of registration; and

- (iv) any other document on the basis of which any entry in the Register is made at any time after six years from the date an entry in the Register was first made in respect of it.
- (B) It is presumed conclusively in favour of the Company that every share certificate destroyed was a valid certificate validly cancelled, that every instrument of transfer destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered and that every other document destroyed was a valid and effective document in accordance with the recorded particulars in the books or records of the Company, but:
 - (i) the provisions of this Article apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without express notice to the Company that the preservation of the document is relevant to a claim;
 - (ii) nothing contained in this Article imposes on the Company liability in respect of the destruction of a document earlier than provided for in this Article or in any case where the conditions of this Article are not fulfilled; and
 - (iii) references in this Article to the destruction of a document include reference to its disposal in any manner.

WINDING UP

150. **Duration of the Company**

- (A) At the annual general meeting of the Company falling in the calendar year 2014 and, if each previous such resolution shall have been passed, at each second annual general meeting convened by the Board thereafter, the Board shall propose an ordinary resolution to the effect that the Company should continue as an investment company.
- (B) If any such ordinary resolution is not passed, the Board shall draw up proposals for the future of the Company (which may include the voluntary liquidation, unitisation or other reorganisation of the Company) for submission to the Members at an extraordinary general meeting to be convened by the Board for a date not more than three months after the date of the meeting at which such ordinary resolution was not passed.
- (C) If the proposals referred to in paragraph (B) are not approved at such extraordinary general meeting as is referred to in paragraph (B), the Company shall continue as an investment company until the next annual general meeting at which a resolution is to be proposed in accordance with paragraph (A).
- (D) The Board shall ensure that such proposals for the liquidation, unitisation or reconstruction of the Company as are approved by special resolution are implemented as soon as is reasonably practicable after the passing of such resolution.

151. **Distribution of assets otherwise than in cash**

- (A) On a voluntary winding-up of the Company the liquidator may, on obtaining the sanction of a special resolution, divide among the Members in kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company, whether or not the assets consist of property of one kind or of different kinds, and may vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the Members as he, with the like sanction, shall determine. For this purpose the liquidator may set the value he deems fair on a class or classes of property, and may determine on the basis of that valuation and in accordance with the then existing rights of Members how the division is to be carried out between Members or classes of Members or the whole or any part of the assets so

vested in trustees. The liquidator may not, however, distribute to a Member without his consent an asset to which there is attached a liability or potential liability for the owner.

- (B) If thought expedient subject to the obtaining of any necessary consents or sanctions any such division may be otherwise than in accordance with the then existing rights of the Members and in particular any class may be given preferential or special rights or may be excluded altogether or in part but in default of any such provision the assets shall subject to the rights of the holders of shares issued with special rights or privileges or on special conditions be distributed rateably according to the amount paid up on the shares.
- (C) Where the Company is proposed to be or is in course of being wound up and the whole or part of its business or property is proposed to be transferred or sold to another company (the “**Transferee**”) the liquidator of the Company may, with the sanction of an ordinary resolution, conferring either a general authority on the liquidator or an authority in respect of any particular arrangement, receive in compensation or part compensation for the transfer or sale, shares, policies or other like interests in the Transferee for distribution among the Members of the Company or may enter into any other arrangement whereby the Members of the Company may, in lieu of receiving cash, shares, policies or other like interests, or in addition thereto, participate in the profits of or receive any other benefits from the Transferee.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

152. **Indemnity of officers and power to purchase insurance**

- (A) Without prejudice to any indemnity to which he may otherwise be entitled, every person who is or was a Director, alternate director or Secretary of the Company and their respective heirs and executors shall be fully indemnified out of the assets and profits of the Company from and against all actions, expenses and liabilities which they or their respective heirs or executors may incur by reason of any contract entered into or any act in or about the execution of their respective offices or trusts except such (if any) as they may incur by or through their own wilful act, neglect or default respectively and none of them shall be answerable for the acts, receipts, neglects or defaults of the others of them or for joining in any receipt for the sake of conformity or for any bankers or other person with whom any moneys or assets of the Company may be lodged or deposited for safe custody or for any bankers or other persons into whose hands any money or assets of the Company may come or for any defects of title of the Company to any property purchased or for insufficiency or deficiency of or defect in title of the Company to any security upon which any moneys of the Company shall be placed out or invested or for any loss, misfortune or damage resulting from any such cause as aforesaid or which may happen in or about the execution of their respective offices or trusts except should the same happen by or through their own wilful act, neglect or default.
- (B) Without prejudice to any other provisions of the Articles, the Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of a person who is or was a Director, alternate director, Secretary or auditor of the Company or of a company which is or was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company or in which the Company has or had an interest (whether direct or indirect), indemnifying him against liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust or other liability which may lawfully be insured against by the Company, (including, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, insurance against any costs, charges, expenses, losses or liabilities suffered or incurred by such persons in respect of any act or omission in the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of

their duties and/or the exercise or purported exercise of their powers and discretions and/or otherwise in relation to or in connection with their duties, powers or offices in relation to the Company or any such other body).

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