

**COMPANIES (JERSEY) LAW 1991**

**MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION**  
**of**

**WESTMOUNT ENERGY LIMITED**

1. The name of the Company is **WESTMOUNT ENERGY LIMITED**.
2. The Company shall have unrestricted corporate capacity.
3. The liability of each member is limited.
4. The capital of the Company, which is a par value company, is £2,151,000 divided into 10,000,000 consolidated ordinary shares of £0.20 each and 15,100,000 redeemable "B" shares of £0.01 each.
5. The Company is a public company.

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**COMPANIES (JERSEY) LAW 1991**

**COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION  
of  
WESTMOUNT ENERGY LIMITED**

**INTERPRETATION**

1. In these articles:-

- “Applicable Stock Exchange Rules”** means the rules and requirements of any stock exchange upon which securities of the Company have been admitted to trading;
- “articles”** means the articles of association of the Company;
- “authorised operator”** shall have the meaning given to it in the Order;
- “certificated share”** means a share which is recorded in the register of members of the Company as being held in certificated form;
- “Company”** means the Company incorporated under the Law in respect of which these articles have been registered;
- “executed”** includes any mode of execution;
- “holder”** in relation to shares, means the member whose name is entered in the register of members of the Company as the holder of the shares;
- “member”** means, subject to the Order, a person who is registered in the register of members of the Company as the holder of a share or shares for the time being kept by on behalf of the Company;
- “office”** means the registered office of the Company;
- “operator’s system”** shall have the meaning given to it in the Order;
- “Order”** means the Companies (Uncertificated Securities) (Jersey) Order 1999, as amended from time to time;
- “ordinary resolution”** means a resolution of the Company in general meeting adopted by a simple majority of the votes cast at that meeting;
- “seal”** means the common seal of the Company;
- “secretary”** means the secretary of the Company or other

person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the Company including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary;

**“uncertificated share”**

means a share in uncertificated form title to which is permitted to be transferred by means of an operator’s system in accordance with the Order; and

**“the Law”**

means the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

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

The Standard Table prescribed pursuant to the Law shall not apply to the Company and is hereby expressly excluded in its entirety.

**SHARE CAPITAL**

2. (a) Subject to the provisions of the Law and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares, any share may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine.
- (b) The Company may, subject to the provisions of Article 40 of the Law, issue fractions of shares and any such fractional shares shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the other shares issued by the Company.
3. (a) Whenever the capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares the special rights attached to any class may (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) be varied or abrogated, either whilst the Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding-up:-
  - (i) with the consent in writing of a majority of the holders of the issued shares of the class; or
  - (ii) with the sanction of an ordinary resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of the class.

To every such separate meeting, all the provisions of these articles relating to general meetings of the Company or to the proceedings thereat shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply except that the necessary quorum shall be persons holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal amount of the issued shares of the class (but so that if at any adjourned meeting of such holders a quorum as above defined is not present, those members who are present shall be a quorum).

- (b) The special rights conferred upon the holders of any shares or class of shares issued with preferred, deferred or other special rights shall (unless otherwise expressly provided by the conditions of issue of such shares) be deemed not to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith.
4. (a) Subject to the provisions of these articles and the Order, the unissued shares shall be at the disposal of the directors and they may allot, grant options over or

otherwise dispose of them to such persons, at such times and generally on such terms and conditions as they think fit.

- (b) The Company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Law. Subject to the provisions of the Law, any such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other.
- 5. Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust and (except as otherwise provided by these articles or by law) the Company shall not be bound by or recognise (even when having notice thereof) any interest in any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the holder.
- 6. The Company shall not be required to enter the names of more than four joint holders in the register of members of the Company.

### **CERTIFICATED SHARES**

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

### **UNCERTIFICATED SHARES**

- 9. The directors may in accordance with the Law and the Order resolve that any shares or any class of shares may be held as uncertificated shares.
- 10. Uncertificated shares of a class shall not be treated as forming a separate class from other shares of the same class as a consequence of such shares being held in certificated or uncertificated form or of any provision in these articles or the Order applying only to certificated shares or to uncertificated shares.
- 11. Any uncertificated share may be converted to a certificated share and any certificated share may be converted to an uncertificated share in accordance with the Order.
- 12. For any purpose under these articles, the Company may treat a member's holding of uncertificated shares and certificated shares of the same class as if they were separate holdings unless the directors otherwise decide.
- 13. Where the Company has in issue uncertificated shares, these articles shall be subject always to and shall be construed to give effect to the provisions of the Order with the

intention that these articles are consistent with the Order and the holding of uncertificated shares and the transfer of title to such shares in accordance with the Order.

14. Subject to the Law and these articles, the directors may adopt such regulations as they think fit for the purposes of the uncertificated shares being held transferred, converted or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the Order and the rules and practices from time to time of any authorised operator.
15. Subject to the Order, where the Company is entitled to dispose of, forfeit, enforce a lien over or sell or otherwise procure the sale of any uncertificated shares, the directors may take such steps as may be required (including instruction by means of the operator's system) to effect such disposal, forfeiture or sale including (without limitation):
  - (a) requesting or requiring the deletion of any computer based entries in the operator's system relating to the holding of such shares in uncertificated form;
  - (b) altering such computer based entries so as to divest the holder of such shares of the power to transfer such shares other than to a person selected or approved by the Company for the purposes of such transfer;
  - (c) requiring any holder of such shares to take such steps as may be necessary to sell or transfer such shares as directed by the Company;
  - (d) otherwise rectify or change the register of members of the Company in respect of any such shares in such manner as the directors consider appropriate (including, without limitation, by entering the name of a transferee into the register of members as the next holder of such shares); and/ or
  - (e) appointing any person to take any steps in the name of any holder of such shares as may be required to change such shares from uncertificated form to certificated form and/or to effect the transfer of such shares (and such steps shall be effected as if they had been taken by such holder).

#### LIEN

16. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) payable at a fixed time or called in respect of that share. The directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this article. The Company's lien on a share shall extend to any amount payable in respect of it.
17. Subject to the Order, the Company may sell in such manner as the directors determine any shares on which the Company has a lien if a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and is not paid within 14 days after notice has been given to the holder of the share or to the person entitled to it in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold.
18. To give effect to a sale, the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the certificated shares sold to or in accordance with the directions of the purchaser or in the case of uncertificated shares shall procure that all appropriate instructions are given by means of the Order to effect the transfer of such uncertificated shares to such person or to change the uncertificated share to certificated form and then execute and instrument of transfer of such share to such person. Subject to the Order, the

title of the transferee to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

19. The net proceeds of the sale after payment of the costs shall be applied in payment of so much of the sum for which the lien exists as is presently payable and any residue shall (upon surrender to the Company, for cancellation, of the certificate for the certificated shares sold or on the deletion of any computer based entries from the operator's system relating to the holding of such shares in uncertificated form and subject to a like lien for any moneys not presently payable as existed upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale.

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

20. Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) and each member shall (subject to receiving at least 14 days notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the Company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be required to be paid by instalments. A call may before receipt by the Company of any sum due thereunder be revoked in whole or part and payment of a call may be postponed in whole or part. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect whereof the call was made.
21. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed.
22. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.
23. If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable, the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day it became due and payable until it is paid at the rate fixed by the terms of allotment of the share or in the notice of the call or at such rate not exceeding ten per cent per annum as the directors may determine but the directors may waive payment of the interest wholly or in part.
24. An amount payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date, whether in respect of nominal value or premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call and if it is not paid the provisions of these articles shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call. The Company may accept from a member the whole or a part of the amount remaining unpaid on shares held by him although no part of that amount has been called up.
25. Subject to the terms of allotment and the Order, the directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.
26. If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable, the directors may give to the person from whom it is due not less than 14 days notice requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued. The notice shall name the place where payment is to be made and shall state that if the notice is not complied with the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
27. If the notice is not complied with, any share in respect of which it was given may before the payment required by the notice has been made be forfeited by a resolution of the

directors and the forfeiture shall include all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture.

28. Subject to the Law and the Order, a forfeited share may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors determine either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder or to any other person and at any time before sale, re-allotment or other disposition, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit. Where, for the purposes of its disposal, a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the certificated share to that person or, in the case of an uncertificated share procure, that all appropriate instructions are given by means of the Order to effect the transfer of such share to such person.
29. A person any of whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of them and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation the certificate for the certificated shares forfeited or in the case of uncertificated shares take such steps as may be necessary to delete any computer based entries in the operator's system relating to their holding of such share in uncertificated form but shall remain liable to the Company for all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of those shares with interest at the rate at which interest was payable on those moneys before the forfeiture or at such rate not exceeding ten per cent per annum as the directors may determine from the date of forfeiture until payment but the directors may waive payment wholly or in part or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.
30. A declaration under oath by a director or the secretary that a share has been forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share and the declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer if necessary) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture or disposal of the share.

#### **TRANSFER OF CERTIFICATED SHARES**

31. The instrument of transfer of a certificated share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and unless the certificated shares are fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee.
32. Subject to the Applicable Stock Exchange Rules the directors may refuse to register the transfer of a certificated share (whether fully paid or not) to a person of whom they do not approve or if such transfer is in breach of the Applicable Stock Exchange Rules and they may refuse to register the transfer of a certificated share on which the Company has a lien. They may also refuse to register a transfer unless the instrument of transfer is:-
  - (a) lodged at the office or at such other place as the directors may appoint and is accompanied by the certificate for the certificated shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
  - (b) in respect of only one class of certificated shares; and



- (c) in favour of not more than four transferees.
33. If the directors refuse to register a transfer of a certificated share they shall, within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged with the Company, send to the transferor and the transferee notice of the refusal.
34. The registration of transfers of certificated shares or of transfers of any class of certificated shares may be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding 30 days in any year) as the directors may determine.
35. No fee shall be charged for the registration of any instrument of transfer or, subject as otherwise herein provided, any other document relating to or affecting the title to any certificated share.
36. The Company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered but any instrument of transfer which the directors refuse to register shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.

### **TRANSFER OF UNCERTIFICATED SHARES**

37. Subject to these articles and the Law, a member may transfer all or any of his uncertificated shares without a written instrument in accordance with the Order.
38. Subject to the Applicable Stock Exchange Rules the directors shall register a transfer of title to any uncertificated shares held in accordance with the Order except that the directors may refuse to register any such transfer in favour of more than four persons jointly or in any of the circumstances permitted by Article 23 of the Order.
39. If the directors decline to register a transfer of an uncertificated share pursuant to article 38 above, the Company shall within two months of being required to do so send to the transferee notice of the refusal and, if required to register a transfer of title to uncertificated shares by an authorised operator's instruction subject to the Order, where notify the authorised operator of its refusal to do so in accordance with the Order.

### **TRANSMISSION OF SHARES**

40. If a member dies, the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, and his personal representatives where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having title to his interests; but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him.
41. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or incapacity of a member may, upon such evidence being produced as the directors may properly require, elect either to become the holder of the share or to make such transfer thereof as the deceased, bankrupt or incapacitated member could have made. If he elects to become the holder, he shall give notice to the Company to that effect. If he elects to transfer the share he shall, in the case of a certificated share, execute an instrument of transfer of such share to such person and, in the case of any uncertificated share, either procure that all appropriate instructions are given in accordance with the Order and/or the practices and procedures of the relevant authorised operator to effect the transfer of such share to such person or to change the uncertificated share to certificated form and execute an instrument of transfer of such share to such person.
42. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or incapacity of a member shall have the rights to which he would be entitled if he were the

holder of the share except that he shall not before being registered as the holder of the share and subject to the Order be entitled in respect of it to attend or vote at any meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company.

### **ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL**

43. Whenever as a result of a consolidation, rights issue, bonus split and other forms of capital reorganisation any members would become entitled to fractions of a share, the directors may, in their absolute discretion, on behalf of those members, sell the shares representing the fractions for the best price reasonably obtainable to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Law, the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members, and the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the certificated shares to or in accordance with the directions of the purchaser or in the case of uncertificated shares either procure that all appropriate instructions are given by means of the Order to effect the transfer of such share to such person. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.
44. Subject to the provisions of the Law and the Order, the Company may issue shares, or convert existing non-redeemable shares (whether issued or not) into shares, which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed, at the option of the Company or at the option of a member holding such redeemable shares and on such terms and in such manner as may be determined by ordinary resolution.

### **GENERAL MEETINGS**

45. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.
46. The directors may call general meetings and on the requisition of members, pursuant to the provisions of the Law, shall forthwith proceed to call a general meeting for a date not later than two months after the receipt of the requisition. If there are not sufficient directors to call a general meeting, any director or any member of the Company may call such a meeting.

### **NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS**

47. An annual general meeting or a general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by at least 21 days' notice. All other meetings shall be called by at least 14 days' notice but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed:-
- (a) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
  - (b) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together holding not less than 95 per cent in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

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

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

48. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at the meeting.

### **PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS**

49. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. Two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member, or a proxy for a member, shall be a quorum and any member unable to participate in the proceedings of a meeting by means of a communication device (including a telephone) which allows all of the other members present at such meeting to hear at all times such member and such member to hear at all times all other members present at such meeting (in each case whether in person or by means of such type of communication device) shall be deemed to present at such meeting and shall be counted in reckoning a quorum.
50. If such a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, or if during a meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or such day, time and place as the chairman may determine and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within five minutes from the time appointed for the holding of the meeting, those members present in person or by proxy shall be a quorum.
51. The chairman, if any, of the board of directors or in his absence some other director nominated by the directors shall preside as chairman of the meeting, but if neither the chairman nor such other director (if any) is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting and willing to act, the directors present shall elect one of their number to be chairman and, if there is only one director present and willing to act, he shall be chairman.
52. If no director is willing to act as chairman, or if no director is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chairman.
53. A director or a representative of the auditors (if any) shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company.
54. The chairman may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place. When a meeting is adjourned for 14 days or more, at least seven days' notice shall be given specifying the day, time and place of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Otherwise it shall not be necessary to give any such notice.
55. A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Law, a poll may be demanded:-

- (a) by the chairman; or
  - (b) by at least two members having the right to vote on the resolution; or
  - (c) by a member or members representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution; or
  - (d) by a member or members holding shares conferring a right to vote on the resolution being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right;
- and a demand by a person as proxy for a member shall be the same as a demand by the member.
56. Unless a poll is duly demanded, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.
57. The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.
58. A poll shall be taken as the chairman directs and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a day, 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.
59. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.
60. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either forthwith or at such day time and place as the chairman directs not being more than 30 days after the poll is demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.
61. No notice need be given of a poll not taken forthwith if the day, 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 days' notice shall be given specifying the day, time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

### **VOTES OF MEMBERS**

62. Subject to the Order or to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a show of hands, every member who is present in person shall have one vote and on a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.
63. In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and

seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register of members.

64. A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction (whether in Jersey or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his receiver, curator or other person authorised in that behalf appointed by that court, and any such receiver, curator or other person may, on a poll vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the directors of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be deposited at the office, or at such other place within Jersey as is specified in accordance with the articles for the deposit of instruments of proxy before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to vote is to be exercised and in default the right to vote shall not be exercisable.
65. No member shall vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all moneys presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.
66. No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any person to vote except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting shall be valid. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman whose decision shall be final and conclusive.
67. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.
68. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing in any usual common form, or as approved by the directors, and shall be executed by or on behalf of the appointor.
69. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of such power or authority, shall be deposited at the office or at such other place as is specified for that purpose in the notice of meeting or in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote or, in the case of a poll, before the time appointed for taking the poll and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.
70. A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a body corporate shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll unless notice of the determination was received by the Company at the office or at such other place at which the instrument of proxy was duly deposited before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote is given or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll.

#### **CORPORATIONS ACTING BY REPRESENTATIVES**

71. Any corporation which is a member of the Company may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or at any meeting of any class of members of the Company, and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were

an individual member of the Company. A corporation present at any meeting by such representative shall be deemed for the purposes of these articles to be present in person.

### **RESOLUTIONS IN WRITING**

72. (a) Anything that may, in accordance with the provisions of the Law, be done by a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of each member is authorised by these articles without any restriction.
- (b) The Directors may determine the manner in which resolutions shall be put to members pursuant to the terms of this article and without prejudice to their discretion, provision may be made in the form of any resolution in writing for each member to indicate how many of the votes which he would have been entitled to cast at a meeting to consider the resolution he wishes to cast in favour of such resolution, and how many against such resolution or to be treated as abstentions and the result of any such resolution in writing shall be determined upon the same basis as on a poll.

### **NUMBER OF DIRECTORS**

73. Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution the number of directors shall not be subject to any maximum but shall be not less than two.

### **ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**

74. Any director (other than an alternate director) may appoint any other director, or any other person, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him.
75. An alternate director shall be entitled to attend, be counted towards a quorum and vote at any meeting of directors and of any meeting of committees of directors of which his appointor is a member at which the director appointing him is not personally present, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor as a director in his absence but shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company for his services as an alternate director. It shall not be necessary to give notice of such a meeting to an alternate director.
76. (a) An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director if his appointor ceases to be a director.
- (b) Any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be by notice to the Company signed by the director making or revoking the appointment or in any other manner approved by the directors.
77. Save as otherwise provided in these articles, an alternate director shall be deemed for all purposes to be a director and shall alone be responsible for his own acts and defaults and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him.

### **POWERS OF DIRECTORS**

78. Subject to the provisions of the Law, the memorandum and the articles and to any directions given by special resolution, the business of the Company shall be managed by the directors who may exercise all the powers of the Company in any part of the world. No alteration of the memorandum or articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. The powers given by this article shall not be

limited by any special power given to the directors by these articles and a meeting of directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the directors.

79. The directors may, by power of attorney or otherwise appoint any person to be the agent of the Company for such purposes and on such conditions as they determine, including authority for the agent to delegate all or any of his powers.
80. A power of attorney shall be duly executed by the Company if executed under the Common Seal of the Company in accordance with these articles or under the hand of any director or any other person duly authorised by the directors.

#### **DELEGATION OF DIRECTORS POWERS**

81. The directors may delegate any of their powers to any committee consisting of one or more directors and (if thought fit) one or more other persons but a majority of the members of the committee shall be directors. No resolution of the committee shall be effective unless a majority of those present when it is passed are directors. They may also delegate to any managing director or any other director (whether holding any other executive office or not) such of their powers as they consider desirable to be exercised by him. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the directors may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and may be revoked or altered. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee shall be governed by the articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying.

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

82. The first directors shall be determined in writing by the subscribers to the memorandum, or a majority of them.
83. The directors may appoint a person who is willing to act as a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director, provided that the appointment does not cause the number of directors to exceed any number fixed by or in accordance with the articles as the maximum number of directors. Any director so appointed shall only hold office until the next following Annual General Meeting, though he shall be deemed to have been re-elected at the meeting unless at that meeting it is expressly resolved that he shall not be re-elected.
84. The Company may by ordinary resolution:-
  - (a) appoint any person as a director; and
  - (b) remove any person from office as a director.
85. A director may retire from office as a director by giving notice in writing to that effect to the Company at the office, which notice shall be effective upon such date as may be specified in the notice, failing which upon delivery, to the office.

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

86. The office of a director shall be vacated if:-
  - (a) he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Law or becomes prohibited by law from, or is disqualified from, being a director; or

- (b) he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
- (c) he resigns his office by notice to the Company; or
- (d) the Company so resolves by ordinary resolution.

### **REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS**

87. The directors shall be entitled to such remuneration as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine and, unless the resolution provides otherwise, the remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day.

### **DIRECTORS' EXPENSES**

88. The directors may be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of directors or committees of directors or general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties.

### **DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENTS AND INTERESTS**

89. Subject to the provisions of the Law, the directors may appoint one or more of their number to the office of managing director or to any other executive office in the Company and may enter into an agreement or arrangement with any director for his employment by the Company or for the provision by him of any services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director. Any such appointment agreement or arrangement may be made upon such terms as the directors determine and they may remunerate any such director for his services as they think fit. Any appointment of a director to an executive office shall terminate if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of the contract of service between the director and the Company.
90. Subject to the provisions of the Law, and provided that he has disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of any material interests of his, a director notwithstanding his office:-
- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested;
  - (b) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate promoted by the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested;
  - (c) shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit; and
  - (d) may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as though he were not a director of the Company.
91. For the purposes of the preceding article:-



