

CHAPTER 22

THE COMPANIES LAW

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SCHEDULE

REPRINT OF THE COMPANIES LAW (CAP. 22)

AS AMENDED BY LAW 9 OF 1966

LAW 1 OF 1971 AND LAW 7 OF 1973.

BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNOR

DOLLARS HAVE BEEN SUBSTITUTED FOR THE EQUIVALENT
IN STERLING AND THE WORD "GOVERNOR" HAS BEEN SUB-
STITUTED FOR THE WORD "ADMINISTRATOR" WHERE APPROP-
RIATE.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Chapter 22

THE COMPANIES LAW

(1st December, 1961)

Laws
3 of 1961
12 of 1962
9 of 1966
1 of 1971
7 of 1973

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

1- This Law may be cited as the Companies Law.

Short Title

2 (1) In this Law -

Interpretation

"Court" means the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands.

"company" except where the context excludes exempted
companies, means a company formed and registered under
this Law or an existing company;

"exempted company" means a company registered as an
exempted company under section 180 of this Law;

"existing company" means a company which prior to the
coming into operation of this Law has been incorporated
and its Memorandum of Association recorded in the Cay-
man Islands pursuant to Chapter 69 and Chapter 425 of the
Laws of Jamaica, Revised Edition 1953;

S.2 Law 9/1966

"Judge" means the Judge of the Grand Court;

"officer" in relation to a company includes a manager or
secretary;

"Public Notice" means a Public Notice affixed by the
Registrar on the public notice board in George Town,
Grand Cayman in the Cayman Islands or such other place
as may be fixed from time to time by the Governor in
Council;

"Registrar" means the Registrar of Companies appointed
under subsection (1) of section 3 and subject to the pro-
visions of subsection (2) of the said section includes an
Assistant Registrar appointed thereunder;

"special resolution" means a special resolution as defined in section 57.

(2) Where by an enactment in this Law it is provided that a company and every officer of the company who is in default shall be liable to a default fine, the company and every such officer shall, for every day during which the default, refusal or contravention continues, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars.

(3) For the purpose of any enactment in this Law which provides that an officer of a company who is in default shall be liable to a default fine, the expression "officer who is in default" means any officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default, refusal or contravention mentioned in the enactment.

Registrar.

3- (1) The Governor in his discretion may by instrument under the public seal appoint, and may remove, a fit person duly qualified by his knowledge of law and of records to be the Registrar of Companies for the purposes of this Law, and may from time to time appoint, and remove, a substitute to act in case of the illness or absence, or during a vacancy in the office, of such person, and, if no person has been so appointed, then the person for the time being performing the duties of Clerk of the Court shall perform the duties assigned by this Law to the Registrar of Companies.

(2) The Registrar of Companies with the approval of the Governor may appoint and may remove one or more assistant Registrars of Companies, who may perform any of the duties assigned by this Law to the Registrar, but no certificate issued by an Assistant Registrar shall be valid unless within one month of the date of issue it is countersigned by the Registrar.

PART 11 -- CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS LAW

Memorandum of Association

Mode of forming company.

4- Any three or more persons associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this Law in respect of registration, form an incorporated company, with or without limited liability.

Mode of limiting liability of members.

5- The liability of the members of a company formed under this Law may, according to the memorandum of association, be limited either to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them, or to such amount as the members may

respectively undertake by the memorandum of association to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up.

6-(1) Where a company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to the amount unpaid on their shares (hereinafter referred to as a company limited by shares) the memorandum of association shall, subject to subsections (2) and (3) contain -

- (a) the name of the proposed company, with the addition of the word "Limited" or the abbreviation "Ltd." as the last word in such name;
- (b) the part of the Islands in which the registered office of the company is proposed to be situate;
- (c) the objects for which the proposed company is to be established;
- (d) a declaration that the liability of the members is limited;
- (e) the amount of capital with which the company proposes to be registered, divided into shares of a certain fixed amount to be also therein specified, which capital and shares of a fixed amount may, subject to Exchange Control approval, be expressed in and subscribed for in the local currency of the Cayman Islands or of any British Commonwealth country or foreign state.

(2) No subscriber shall take less than one share.

(3) Each subscriber of the memorandum of association shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

7- Where a company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to such amount as the members respectively undertake to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of the same being wound up (hereinafter referred to as a company limited by guarantee) the memorandum of association shall contain -

- (a) the name of the proposed company, with the addition of the word "Limited" or the abbreviation "Ltd." as the last word in such name;
- (b) the part of the Islands in which the registered office of the company is proposed to be situate;
- (c) the objects for which the proposed company is to be established;
- (d) a declaration that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company, in the event of the same

Memorandum of association of a company limited by shares.

S. Law 9/66

Memorandum of association of a company limited by guarantee.

being wound up during the time that he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of the winding-up of the company, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding a specific amount to be therein named.

Objects of memorandum of association may be altered by special resolution.

8-(1) A company may, by special resolution, alter its memorandum of association with respect to the objects of the company, so far as may be required to enable it -

- (a) to carry on its business more economically or more efficiently; or
- (b) to attain its main purpose by new or improved means; or
- (c) to enlarge or change the local area of its operations; or
- (d) to carry on business which under existing circumstances may conveniently or advantageously be combined with the business of the company; or
- (e) to restrict or abandon any of the objects specified in the memorandum of association; or
- (f) to sell or dispose of the whole or any part of the undertaking of the company; or
- (g) to amalgamate with any other company or body or persons:

Provided that if an application is made to the Court in accordance with this section for the alteration to be cancelled, it shall not have effect except in so far as it is confirmed by the Court.

(2) An application under this section may be made by the holders of not less than fifteen per centum in nominal value of the company's issued share capital or any class thereof or, if the company is not limited by shares, not less than fifteen per centum of the company's members:

Provided that an application shall not be made by any person who has consented to or voted in favour of the alteration.

(3) An application under this section may not be made except within twenty-one days after the date on which the resolution altering the company's objects was passed, and

may be made on behalf of the persons entitled to make the application by such one or more of their number as they may appoint in writing for the purpose.

(4) On an application under this section the Court may make an order confirming the alteration either wholly or in part and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, and may if it thinks fit adjourn the proceedings in order that an arrangement may be made to the satisfaction of the Court for the purchase of the interests of dissentient members, and give such directions and make such orders as it may think expedient for facilitating or carrying into effect any such arrangement:

Provided that no part of the capital of the company shall be expended in any such purchase.

(5) Where a company passes a special resolution altering its objects -

- (a) if no application is made with respect thereto under this section, the company shall within fifteen days from the end of the period for making such application deliver to the Registrar a certified copy of the special resolution authorising the same; and
- (b) if such an application is made the company shall -
 - (i) forthwith give notice of that fact to the Registrar; and
 - (ii) within fifteen days from the date of any order cancelling or confirming the alteration, deliver to the Registrar an office copy of the order and, in the case of an order confirming the alteration, a certified copy of the special resolution authorising the same.

The Court may by order at any time extend the time for the delivery of documents to the Registrar under paragraph (b) for such period as the Court may think proper.

(6) If a company makes default in giving notice or delivering any document to the Registrar as required by subsection (5), the company and every director or manager of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits such default shall incur a penalty of twenty dollars.

(7) The validity of an alteration of the provisions of a company's memorandum of association with respect to the objects of the company shall not be questioned on the ground that it was not authorised by subsection (1) except in proceedings taken for the purpose (whether under this section or otherwise) before the expiration of twenty-one days after the

date of the resolution in that behalf; and where any such proceedings are taken otherwise than under this section subsections (5) and (6) shall apply in relation thereto as if the proceedings had been taken under this section and as if an order declaring the alteration invalid were an order cancelling it and as if an order dismissing the proceedings were an order confirming the alteration.

Location of registered office may be changed.

9-(1) A company may by resolution of the directors change the location of the registered office of the company to another location in the Islands;

Provided that within fifteen days from the date on which the resolution changing the location of the registered office is passed the company shall deliver to the Registrar a certified copy of the resolution of the directors authorising the same.

(2) Until such notice is given, the company shall not be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this Law with respect to having an office.

Memorandum of association of an unlimited company

10- Where a company is formed on the principle of having no limit placed on the liability of its members (hereinafter referred to as an unlimited company) the memorandum of association shall contain the following things (that is to say)

- (a) the name of the proposed company;
- (b) the part of the Islands in which the registered office of the company is proposed to be situate;
- (c) the objects for which the proposed company is to be established.

Signature and effect of memorandum of association.

11- The memorandum of association shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by, at least one witness. It shall, when registered, bind the company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto and there were in the memorandum contained on the part of himself, his heirs, executors and administrators a covenant to observe all the conditions of such memorandum, subject to the provisions of this Law.

Power of company limited by shares to alter its share capital.

12-(1) A company limited by shares or a company limited by guarantee and having a share capital, if so authorised by its articles, may alter the conditions of its memorandum to -

- (a) increase its share capital by new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient;
- (b) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;

(c) convert all or any of its paid-up shares into stock, and reconvert that stock into paid-up shares of any denomination;

(d) subdivide its shares or any of them, into shares of an amount smaller than that fixed by the memorandum, so, however, that in the 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 case of the share from which the reduced share is derived;

(e) cancel shares which at the date of the passing of the resolution in that behalf have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.

(2) The powers conferred by this section may not be exercised by the company except in general meeting.

(3) A cancellation of shares in pursuance of this section shall not be deemed to be a reduction of share capital within the meaning of this Law.

13-(1) Subject to confirmation by the Court, a company limited by shares or a company limited by guarantee and having a share capital may, if so authorised by its articles, by special resolution reduce its share capital in any way, and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power) may -

Special resolution for reduction of share capital.

(a) extinguish or reduce the liability on any of its shares in respect of share capital not paid up; or

(b) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares, cancel any paid-up share capital which is lost or unrepresented by available assets; or

(c) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability of any of its shares, pay off any paid-up share capital which is in excess of the wants of the company;

and may, if and so far as is necessary, alter its memorandum by reducing the amount of its share capital and of its shares accordingly.

(2) A special resolution under this section is in this Law referred to as "a resolution for reducing share capital".

Application
to Court
for confirm-
ing order,
objections
by creditors,

14-(1) Where a company has passed a resolution for reducing share capital, it may apply by petition to the Court for an order confirming the reduction.

(2) Where the proposed reduction of share capital involves either diminution of liability in respect of unpaid share capital or the payment of any shareholder of any paid-up share capital, and in any other case if the Court so directs, the following provisions shall have effect, subject nevertheless to subsection (3) -

- (a) every creditor of the company who at the date fixed by the Court is entitled to any debt or claim which, if that date were the commencement of the winding up of the company, would be admissible in proof against the company, shall be entitled to object to the reduction;
- (b) the Court shall settle a list of creditors so entitled to object, and for that purpose shall ascertain as far as possible without requiring an application from any creditor, the names of those creditors and the nature and amount of their debts or claims, and may publish notices fixing a day or period on or within which creditors not entered on the list are to claim to be so entered or are to be excluded from the right of objecting to the reduction;
- (c) where a creditor entered on the list whose debt or claim is not discharged or has not determined does not consent to the reduction, the Court may, if it thinks fit, dispense with the consent of that creditor, on the company securing payment of his debt or claim by appropriating as the Court may direct, the following amount -
 - (i) if the company admits the full amount of the debt or claim, or, though not admitting it, is willing to provide for it, then the full amount of the debt or claim;
 - (ii) if the company does not admit and is not willing to provide for the full amount of the debt or claim, or if the amount is contingent or not ascertained, then an amount fixed by the Court after the like enquiry and adjudication as if the company were being wound up by the Court.

(3) Where a proposed reduction of share capital involves either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid share capital or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up share

capital the Court may, if having regard to any special circumstances of the case it thinks proper so to do, direct that subsection (2) shall not apply as regards any class or any classes of creditors.

15- (1) The Court is satisfied with respect to every creditor of the company who under section 14 is entitled to object to the reduction, that either his consent to the reduction has been obtained or his debt or claim has been discharged or has determined, or has secured, may make an order confirming the reduction on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

(2) Where the Court makes any such order, it may -

- (a) if for any special reason it thinks proper so to do, make an order directing that the company shall, during such period, commencing on or at any time after the date of the order, as is specified in the order, add to its name as the last word thereof the words "and reduced"; and
- (b) make an order requiring the company to publish as the Court directs the reasons for reduction or such other information in regard thereto as the Court may think expedient with a view to giving proper information to the public, and, if the court thinks fit, the causes which led to the reduction.

(3) Where a company is ordered to add to its name the words "and reduced", those words shall, until the expiration of the period specified in the order, be deemed to be part of the name of the company.

16-(1) The Registrar, on delivery to him of a copy of an order of the Court confirming the reduction of the share capital of a company, and of a minute approved by the Court, showing with respect to the share capital of the company, as altered by the order, the amount of the share capital, the number of shares into which it is to be divided, and the amount of each share, and the amount if any, at the date of the registration of the order and minute deemed to be paid up on each share, shall register the order and minute.

(2) On the registration of the order and minute, and not earlier the resolution for reducing share capital as confirmed by the order so registered shall take effect.

(3) Notice of the registration shall be published in such manner as the Court may direct.

(4) The Registrar shall certify under his hand the registration of the order and minute, and his certificate shall be

Order con-
firming re-
duction and
powers of
Court on
making
such order,

Registration
of order
and minute
of reduction,

conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Law with respect to reduction of share capital have been complied with, and that the share capital of the company is such as is stated in the minute.

(5) The minute when registered shall be deemed to be substituted for the corresponding part of the memorandum, and shall be valid and alterable as if it had been originally contained therein.

Liability of members in respect of reduced shares.

17-(1) In the case of a reduction of share capital, a member of the company, past or present, shall not be liable in respect of any share to any call or contribution exceeding in amount the difference (if any) between the amount of the share as fixed by the minute and the amount paid or the reduced amount (if any) which is to be deemed to have been paid on the share as the case may be;

Provided that if any creditor entitled in respect of any debt or claim to object to the reduction of share capital is by reason of his ignorance of the proceedings for reduction, or of their nature and effect with respect to his claim, not entered on the list of creditors, and after the reduction the company is unable, within the meaning of the provision of this Law with respect to winding up by the Court, to pay the amount of his debt or claim, then -

(a) every person who was a member of the company at the date of the registration of the order for reduction and minute shall be liable to contribute for the payment of that debt or claim an amount not exceeding the amount which he would have been liable to contribute if the company had commenced to be wound up on the day before the said date; and

(b) if the Company is wound up, the Court, on the application of any such creditor and proof of his ignorance as aforesaid, may if it thinks fit, settle accordingly a list of persons so liable to contribute, and make and enforce calls and orders on the contributories in a winding up.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of the contributories among themselves.

Penalty for concealment of names of creditors.

18 - Any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company who -

(a) wilfully conceals the name of any creditor entitled to object to the reduction, or

(b) wilfully misrepresents the nature of amount of the debt or claim of any creditor, or

(c) aids, abets or is privy to any such concealment or misrepresentation as aforesaid,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

S. 4 Law 9/66

19- There may in the case of a company limited by shares, and there shall in the case of a company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be registered with the memorandum articles of association signed by the subscribers to the memorandum and prescribing regulations for the company.

Articles prescribing regulations for companies.

20-(1) In the case of an unlimited company the articles must state the number of members with which the company proposes to be registered and, if the company has a share capital, the amount of share capital with which the company proposes to be registered.

Regulations required in case of unlimited company or company limited by guarantee.

(2) In the case of a company limited by guarantee, the articles must state the number of members with which the company proposes to be registered.

(3) Where an unlimited company or a company limited by guarantee has increased the number of its members beyond the registered number, it shall, within fifteen days after the increase was resolved on or took place, give to the Registrar notice of the increase, and the Registrar shall record the increase.

If default is made in complying with this subsection, the company and every officer of the company who is in default shall be liable to a default fine.

21-(1) Articles of association may adopt all or any of the regulations contained in Table A.

Adoption and application of Table A

(2) In the case of a company limited by shares and registered after the commencement of this Law, if articles are not registered or, if articles are registered, in so far as the articles do not exclude or modify the regulations contained in Table A, those regulations shall, so far as applicable, be the regulations of the company in the same manner and to the same extent as if they were contained in duly registered articles.

22 - Articles shall -

(a) be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively;

(b) bear the same stamp as if they were contained in a deed;

Printing, stamping, and signature of article

S. 4 Law 9/66 (c) save as otherwise provided in section 24 (2) of this Law, be signed by each subscriber of the memorandum of association or each existing member as the case may be in the presence of at least one witness who shall attest the signature, and that attestation shall be sufficient.

Alteration
of articles
by special
resolution.

23—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Law and to the conditions contained in its memorandum, a company may by special resolution alter or add to its articles.

(2) Any alteration or addition so made in the articles shall, subject to the provisions of this Law, be as valid as if originally contained therein, and be subject in like manner to alteration by special resolution.

Adoption
and effect
of articles
of associa-
tion.

24—(1) If the memorandum of association is accompanied by articles of association the articles shall be signed by each subscriber to the memorandum in the presence of and be attested by at least one witness.

(2) If the memorandum of association is not accompanied by articles of association, subject to the conditions contained in the memorandum of association, the company may adopt articles of association which shall be signed by each existing member of the company in the presence of and be attested by at least one witness, or may by passing a special resolution in the manner mentioned in section 57 of this Law, adopt articles of association.

(3) When registered the said articles of association shall bind the company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto, and there were in such articles contained a covenant on the part of himself, his heirs, executors and administrators to conform to all the regulations contained in such articles subject to the provisions of this Law; and all monies payable by any member to the company in pursuance of the conditions or regulations shall be deemed to be a debt due from such member to the company.

Registration.

25—(1) The memorandum of association and the articles of association, if any in duplicate shall be delivered to the Registrar who shall file and retain the original thereof as records of the office, and shall return the duplicate thereof endorsed with a memorandum of registration and a memorandum of the particulars set out in subsection (2).

(2) Each memorandum of association and the article of association, if any, shall be numbered and filed consecutively and shall be endorsed with the date of the month and year of

such filing.

(3) A register of companies shall be kept in which shall be entered the following particulars which shall be annexed to the memorandum of association or articles of association (if any) in so far as they are not included therein —

- (a) the name of the company;
- (b) the part of the Islands in which the registered office of the company is proposed to be situate;
- (c) the amount of capital of the company and the number of shares into which it is divided and the fixed amounts thereof;
- (d) the names, addresses and occupations and subscribers to the memorandum of association and the number of shares taken by each subscriber;
- (e) the date of execution of the memorandum of association;
- (f) the date of filing of the memorandum of association;
- (g) the number assigned to the company; and
- (h) in the case of a company limited by guarantee or which has no limit placed on the liability of its members, that the same is limited by guarantee or is unlimited;

and any of the particulars as hereinbefore specified which may be appropriate to the case may be omitted.

(4) Upon the filing of a memorandum of association a fee one twentieth of one per cent (1/20th of 1%) of the value of the registered capital with a minimum of \$80 and a maximum of \$1,000 shall be paid to the Registrar.

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26—(1) Upon the filing of the memorandum of association a company shall be deemed to be registered, and the Registrar shall issue a certificate under his hand and seal of office that the company is incorporated and, in the case of a limited company, that the company is limited.

Certificate
of incor-
poration.

(2) From the date of incorporation mentioned in the certificate of incorporation, the subscribers of the memorandum of association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the company, shall be a body corporate by the name contained in the memorandum of association, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated company, and having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to hold lands, but with such liability on the part of the members to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up as in hereinafter provided in this Law.

(3) A certificate of incorporation of a company issued under this Law shall be conclusive evidence that compliance has been made with all the requirements of this Law in respect of registration.

(4) Every copy of a memorandum or articles of association filed and registered in accordance with this Law or any extract therefrom certified under the hand and seal of the Registrar as a true copy shall be received in evidence in any court of the Islands without further proof.

Governor may grant licences to lay down rails in public streets and build out wharves in certain cases.

Copies of memorandum and articles to be given to members.

Restrictions on registration of certain names.

27— If any company or association incorporated under this Law requires for the purpose of enabling it to carry on the business or objects for which the members have associated themselves together; to lay down rails, pipes or other material in any public road, street or other public place, or to build wharves or abutments in any port, harbour or public water, the Governor or Council may, on application by the parties, grant in his discretion a licence or licences for the purpose or purposes required, and upon such terms and conditions as he may think for the protection of the interests of the public.

28— A copy of the memorandum of association having annexed thereto the articles of association (if any) shall be forwarded to every member, at his request, on payment of such reasonable sum, not exceeding one dollar for each copy as may be fixed by any rule of the company, and in the absence of any such rule, such copy shall be given gratuitously; and if any company makes default in forwarding a copy of the memorandum of association and articles of association (if any) to a member in pursuance of this section, the company so making default shall for each offence incur a penalty of two dollars.

29—(1) No company shall be registered by a name which:—

- (a) is identical with that by which a company in existence is already registered or so nearly resembles that name as to be calculated to deceive, except where the company in existence is in the course of being dissolved and signified its consent in such manner as the Registrar requires; or
- (b) contains the words "Chamber of Commerce" unless the company is a company which is to be registered under a licence granted by the Governor in pursuance of section 77 without the addition of the word "Limited" or the abbreviation "Ltd." to its name;
- (c) contains the words "building society".

(2) Except with the consent of the Registrar no company

shall be registered by a name which —

- (a) contains the words "royal", "imperial" or "empire" or in the opinion of the Registrar suggests, or is calculated to suggest that patronage of Her Majesty or of any member of the Royal Family or connection with Her Majesty's Government or any department thereof in the United Kingdom or elsewhere; or
- (b) contains the words "municipal" or "chartered" or any words which in the opinion of the Registrar suggest, or are calculated to suggest, connection with any public board or other local authority or with any society or body incorporated by Royal Charter; or
- (c) contains the word "co-operative".

30—(1) Any company may by special resolution change its name. Change of name.

(2) Where a company changes its name, the Registrar on receiving the special resolution authorising the same, and on being satisfied that the change of name conforms with the provisions of section 29, shall enter the new name on the Register in place of the former name and lodge the special resolution for record and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case.

(3) If, through inadvertence or otherwise, a company on its first registration or on its registration by a new name is registered by a name which in any way contravenes the provisions of section 29 or which in the opinion of the Registrar is misleading or undesirable then the company may with the sanction of the Registrar change its name, and shall, if the Registrar so directs, change its name within six weeks of the date of such direction or within such longer period as the Registrar may think fit to allow.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with a direction under subsection (3) it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for every day during which the default continues.

PART 111—DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL AND LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS LAW

Distribution of Capital

31— The shares or other interest of a member in a company shall be personal estate, capable of being transferred in manner

Share or interest in company to be personalty.

S.7 Law 7/73

provided by the regulations of the company, and shall not be of the nature of real estate; and each share shall in the case of a company having a capital divided into shares be distinguished by its appropriate number:

Provided that, if at any time all the issued shares in a company, or all the issued shares therein of a particular class, are fully paid up and rank *pari passu* for all purposes, none of those shares need thereafter have a distinguishing number so long as it remains fully paid up and ranks *pari passu* for all purposes with all the shares of the same class for the time being issued and fully paid up.

Application
of premiums
received
on issue of
shares.

32--(1) Where a company issues shares at a premium (whether for cash or otherwise) a sum equal to the aggregate amount of value of the premiums on those shares shall be transferred to an account to be called "the share premium account", and the provisions of this Law relating to the reduction of the share capital of a company shall, except as provided in this section, apply as if the share premium account were paid up share capital of the company.

(2) The share premium account may, notwithstanding anything in subsection (1) be applied by the company in paying up unissued shares of the company to be issued to members as fully paid bonus shares, in writing off —

- (a) the preliminary expenses of the company; or
- (b) the expenses of, or the commission paid or discount allowed on, any issue of shares or debenture of the company;

or in providing for the premium payable on redemption of any redeemable preference shares or of any debenture of the company.

(3) Where a company has before the commencement of this Law issued any shares at a premium, this section shall apply as if the shares had been issued after the commencement of this Law.

Power to
issue shares
at a discount.

33--(1) Subject as provided in this section, it shall be lawful for a company to issue at a discount shares in the company of a class already issued:
Provided that —

- (a) the issues of the shares at a discount must be authorised by resolution passed in general meeting of the company, and must be sanctioned by the Court;
- (b) the resolution must specify the maximum rate of discount at which the shares are to be issued;
- (c) not less than one year must at the date of the issue

have elapsed since the date on which the company was entitled to commence business;

- (d) the shares to be issued at a discount must be issued within one month after the date on which the issue is sanctioned by the Court or within such extended time as the Court may allow.

(2) Where a company has passed a resolution authorising the issue of shares at a discount, it may apply to the Court for an order sanctioning the issue, and on any such application the Court, if, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it thinks proper so to do, may make an order sanctioning the issue on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

(3) Every prospectus relating to the issue of the shares must contain particulars of the discount allowed on the issue of the shares or of so much of that discount as had not been written off at the date of the issue of the prospectus.

If default is made in complying with this subsection, the company and every officer of the company who is in default shall be liable to a default fine.

34--(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a company limited by shares may, if so authorised by its articles, issue preference shares which are, or at the option of the company are to be liable, to be redeemed:

Power to
issue
redeemable
preference
shares.

Provided that —

- (a) no such shares shall be redeemed except out of profits of the company which would otherwise be available dividend or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the purposes of the redemption;
- (b) no such shares shall be redeemed unless they are fully paid;
- (c) the premium, if any, payable on redemption, must have been provided for out of the profits of the company or out of the company's share premium account before the shares are redeemed;
- (d) where any such shares are redeemed otherwise than out of the proceeds of a fresh issue, there shall out of profits which would otherwise have been available for dividend be transferred to a reserve fund, to be called "the capital redemption reserve fund", a sum equal to the nominal amount of the shares redeemed, and the provisions of this Law relating to the reduction of the share capital of a company shall, except as

provided in this section, apply as if the capital redemption reserve fund were paid-up capital of the company.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section, the redemption of preference shares thereunder may be effected on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by the articles of the company.

(3) The redemption of preference shares under this section by a company shall not be taken as reducing the amount of the company's authorised share capital.

(4) Where in pursuance of this section a company has redeemed or is about to redeem any preference shares it shall have power to issue shares up to the nominal amount of the shares redeemed or to be redeemed as if those shares had never been issued, and accordingly the share capital of the company shall not for the purposes of any enactments relating to stamp duty or to fees payable on the filing of memorandum of association or articles of association be deemed to be increased by the issue of shares in pursuance of this subsection:

Provided that where new shares are issued before the redemption of the old shares the new shares shall not, so far as relates to stamp duty or to fees payable on the filing of memorandum of association or articles of association, be deemed to have been issued in pursuance of this subsection unless the old shares are redeemed within one month after the issue of the new shares.

(5) The capital redemption reserve fund may, notwithstanding anything in this section, be applied by the company in paying up unissued shares of the company to be issued to members of the company as fully paid bonus shares.

Definition
of member.

35- The subscribers of the memorandum of association of any company shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the company whose memorandum they have subscribed, and upon the registration of the company shall be entered as members on the Register of members hereinafter mentioned, and every other person who has agreed to become a member of a company and whose name is entered on the register of members, shall be deemed to be a member of the company.

Transfer by
personal representative

36- Any transfer of the share or other interest of a deceased member of a company made by his personal representative, shall, notwithstanding that such personal representative may not himself be a member, be of the same validity as if he had been a member at the time of the execution of the instrument of transfer.

Register of
members.

37--(1) Every company shall cause to be kept in writing on one or more sheets whether bound or unbound a register of its members, and there shall be entered therein --

- (a) the names and addresses and occupations (if any) of the members of the company, with the addition, in the case of a company having a capital divided into shares of a statement of the shares held by each member, distinguishing each share by its members, and of the amount paid, or agreed to be considered as paid, on the shares of each member;
- (b) the date at which the name of any person was entered on the register as a member;
- (c) the date at which any person ceased to be a member, and any company making default in complying with this section shall incur a penalty of ten dollars for every day during which the default continues; and every director or manager of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits such contravention, shall incur the like penalty.

38- Every company having a capital divided into shares shall make a list of all persons who, on the fourteenth day following the day on which the ordinary general meeting, or if there is more than one ordinary general meeting in each year, the first of such ordinary general meetings, is held, are members of the company; and such lists shall state the names, addresses and occupations of all the members therein mentioned, and the number of shares held by each of them, and shall contain a summary specifying

Annual list
of members
and return
of capital,
shares,
calls, etc.

- (a) the amount of the capital of the company and the number of shares into which it is divided;
- (b) the number of shares taken from the commencement of the company up to the date of the summary;
- (c) the amount of calls made on each share;
- (d) the total amount of calls received;
- (e) the total amount of calls unpaid;
- (f) the total amount of shares forfeited;
- (g) the names, addresses and occupations of the persons who have ceased to be members since the last list was made, and the number of shares held by each of them.

The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the register of the company and shall be completed within seven days after such fourteenth day as is mentioned in this

section, and a copy shall be forwarded to the Registrar in January of each year after the year of its incorporation together with a fee of one fortieth of one per cent ($1/40$ th of 1%) of the value of the registered capital with a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$500, such copy to be kept by the Registrar in his office with the original memorandum of association.

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Penalty on company not making return.

39-- If any company having a capital divided into shares makes default in complying with the provisions of this Law with respect to forwarding such lists of members or summary as is hereinbefore mentioned to the Registrar, such company shall incur a penalty of ten dollars for every day during which such default continues; and every director and manager of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits such default shall incur the like penalty.

S.7 Law 9/66

Certificate of shares or stock.

40-- A certificate, under the common seal of the company, specifying any shares or stock held by any member of a company, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the title of the member to the shares or stock therein specified.

Inspection of register.

41-- The register of members, commencing from the date of the registration of the company, shall be kept at the registered office of the company hereinafter mentioned. Except when closed as hereinafter provided it shall during business hours (subject to such reasonable restrictions as the company in general meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be appointed for inspection) be open to the inspection of any member gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on the payment of ten cents, or such less sum as the company may specify for each inspection; and every such member or other person may receive a copy of such register, or any part thereof, or of such list or summary of members as is hereinbefore provided, on payment of five cents for every hundred words required to be copied. If such inspection or copy is refused, the company shall incur for each refusal a penalty of four dollars and a further penalty of four dollars for every day during which such refusal continues; and every director and manager of the company who knowingly authorises or permits such refusal shall incur the like penalty; and in addition to the above penalty, the Judge sitting in chambers may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

Notice of increase of capital and of members to be given to Registrar.

42--(1) Where a company has a capital divided into shares whether such shares have or have not been converted into stock, notice of any increase in such capital beyond the registered capital, and where a company has not a capital divided into shares, notice of any increase in the number of members

beyond the registered number, shall be given to the Registrar, in the case of an increase of capital within thirty days from the date of the passing of the resolution by which such increase has been authorised; and in the case of an increase of members, within thirty days from the time at which such increase of members has been resolved on or has taken place; and the Registrar shall forthwith record the amount of such increase of capital or members.

(2) The fees payable on an increase of capital shall -

(a) in the case of an exempted company which has a capital divided into shares be a fee of one-tenth of one per cent ($1/10$ th of 1%) of the increased value of the registered capital of the exempted company with a maximum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200);

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(b) in the case of an exempted company which has not a capital divided into shares shall be a fee of one-tenth of one per cent ($1/10$ th of 1%) of the increased aggregate amount over the previous aggregate amount by which members have agreed to contribute to the assets of the exempted company in the event of the same being wound up with a maximum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200);

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(c) in the case of a company other than an exempted company which has a capital divided into shares be a fee of one-twentieth of one per cent ($1/20$ th of 1%) of the increased value of the registered capital of the company with a maximum of four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450);

(d) in the case of a company which has not a capital divided into shares shall be a fee of one twentieth of one per cent ($1/20$ th of 1%) of the increased aggregate amount over the previous aggregate amount by which members have agreed to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of the same being wound up with a maximum of four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450);

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(3) If such notice is not given within the period aforesaid, the company in default shall incur a penalty of ten dollars for every day during which such neglect to give notice continues; and every director and officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits such default shall incur a like penalty.

43-- If the name of any person is without sufficient cause entered in or omitted from the register of members of any com-

Remedy for improper entry or omission of entry in register.

pany or if default is made or unnecessary delay takes place in entering on the register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member of the company, the person or member aggrieved or any member of the company or the company itself may by motion to the Court apply for an order that the register be rectified; and the Court may either refuse such application with or without costs, to be paid by the applicant, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register, and may direct the company to pay all the costs of such motion, application or petition, and any damages the party aggrieved may have sustained. The Court may in any proceeding under this section decide any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to such proceeding to have his name entered in or omitted from the register, whether such question arises between two or more members or alleged members, or between any members or alleged members and the company, and, generally, the Court may in any such proceeding decide any question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of the register:

Provided that the Court may direct an issue to be tried, on which any question of law may be raised.

Notice to
Registrar
of rectifica-
tion of
register

44-- Whenever any order has been made rectifying the register, in the case of a company required by this Law to send a list of its members to the Registrar, the Court shall by its order direct that due notice of such rectification be given to the Registrar.

Register
to be
evidence.

45-- The register of members shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters by this Law directed or authorised to be inserted therein.

Liability of Members

Liability
of present
and past
members of
company.

46-- In the event of a company being wound up every present and past member of such company shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the company to an amount sufficient for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company, and the costs charges and expenses of the winding-up and for the payment of such sums as may be required for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, with the qualifications following

- (a) a past member shall not be liable to contribute to the assets of the company if he has ceased to be a member for a period of one year or upwards prior to the commencement of the winding-up;
- (b) a past member shall not be liable to contribute in res-

pect of any debt or liability of the company contracted after the time at which he ceased to be a member;

- (c) a past member shall not be liable to contribute to the assets of the company unless it appears to the Court that the existing members are unable to satisfy the contributions required to be made by them in pursuance of this Law;
- (d) in case of a company limited by shares, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares in respect of which he is liable as a present or past member;
- (e) in the case of a company limited by guarantee, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount of the undertaking entered in to on his behalf by the memorandum of association;
- (f) nothing in this Law shall invalidate any provision contained in any policy of insurance or other contract whereby the liability of individual members upon any such policy or contract is restricted, or whereby the funds of the company are alone made liable in respect of such policy or contract;
- (g) no sum due to any member of a company in his character of a member by way of dividends, profits or otherwise, shall be deemed to be a debt of the company, payable to such member in a case of competition between himself and any other creditor not being a member of the company; but any such sum may be taken into account for the purposes of the final adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

PART IV — MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATION UNDER THIS LAW

Provisions for Protection of Creditors

47-- Every company shall have a registered office, to which all communications and notices may be addressed. If any company carries on business without having such an office, it shall incur a penalty of ten dollars for every day during which business is so carried on.

Registered
office of
company.

48--(1) Notice of the situation of such registered office shall be given to the Registrar and recorded by him and shall be published by Public Notice. Until such notice is given and published, the company shall not be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this Law with respect to having a registered office.

Notice of
situation
of registered
office.

S.9 Law 9 / 66

(2) Any member of the public shall be entitled to be informed by the Registrar on request of the location of the registered office of any company or exempted company registered under this Law.

Publication
of name by
a limited
company

49-- Every company, whether limited by shares or by guarantee, shall paint or affix, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the company is carried on, or in any corridor, passage or hallway adjacent or proximate thereto, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible, and shall have its name engraved in legible characters on its seal, and shall have its name set out in legible characters in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of such company, and in all bills of exchange, promissory notes, endorsements, cheques and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such company, and in all bills of parcels, invoices, receipts and letters of credit of the company.

Penalties
on non-
publication
of name.

50-- If any company does not paint or affix, and keep painted or affixed, its name in manner directed by this Law it shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars for not so painting or affixing its name, and for every day during which such name is not so kept painted or affixed, and every director and manager of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits such default shall be liable to the like penalty; and if any director, manager or officer of such company, or any person on its behalf, uses or authorises the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the company, whereon its name is not so engraved as aforesaid, or issues or authorises the issue of any notice advertisement or other official publication of such company, or signs or authorises to be signed on behalf of such company any bills of exchange, promissory note, endorsement, cheque or order for money or goods, or issues or authorises to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice, receipt or letter of credit of the company, wherein its name is not set out in the manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, or order for money or goods for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the company.

Register of
mortgages

S.10 Law
9 / 66

51--(1) Every limited company shall keep at its registered office in writing on one or more sheets whether bound or unbound a register of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting property of the company, and shall enter in such register in respect of each mortgage or charge a short description of the

property mortgaged or charged, the amount of charge created and the names of the mortgages or persons entitled to such charge.

(2) If any property of the company is mortgaged or charged without such entry as aforesaid being made, every director, manager or other officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the omission of such entry, shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars.

(3) The register of mortgages required by subsection (1) shall be open to inspection by any creditor or member of the company at all reasonable times; and if such inspection is refused, any officer of the company refusing the same, and every director and manager of the company authorising or knowingly and wilfully permitting such refusal, shall incur a penalty of four dollars for every day during which such refusal continues; and in addition to the above penalty, the Judge sitting in chambers may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

52-- Every company shall keep at its registered office a register containing the names, addresses and the occupations of its directors and officers, and shall send to the Registrar a copy of such register, and shall within fifteen days notify to the Registrar any change that takes place in such directors or officers.

List of
directors to
be sent to
Registrar.

S.11 Law
9 / 66

53-- If any company makes default in keeping a register of its directors and officers, or in sending a copy of such register to the Registrar, in compliance with the requirements of section 52, or in notifying to the Registrar any change that takes place in such directors or officers, such company shall incur a penalty of ten dollars for every day during which default continues; and every director and manager of the company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorise or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Penalty on
company not
keeping a
register of
directors.

S.12 Law
9 / 66

54-- If any company carries on business in contravention of section 4 when the number of its members is less than three for a period exceeding six months every person who is a member of such company during the time that it so carries on business and is cognizant of the fact that it is so carrying on business shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole of the debts of the company contracted during such time, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the action or suit of other member.

Penalty for
carrying on
business with
less than
three members.

Provisions for Protection of Members

General meetings.

55-- A general meeting of every company shall be held at least once in every year.

Accounts and audits.

56--(1) Every company shall cause to be kept proper books of account with respect to --

- (a) all sums of money received and expended by the company and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure takes place;
- (b) all sales and purchases of goods by the company;
- (c) the assets and liabilities of the company.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), proper books of account shall not be deemed to be kept with respect to the matters aforesaid if there are not kept such books as are necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs and to explain its transactions.

Definition of special resolution.

57--(1) A resolution passed by a company shall be deemed to be special whenever a resolution has been passed by not less than two thirds of such members of the company for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of company, to vote as may be present, in person or by proxy (in cases where by the articles of association proxies are allowed), at any general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution has been duly given and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such members for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the company, to vote as may be present, in person or by proxy, at a subsequent general meeting, of which notice has been duly given, and held at an interval of not less than ten days nor more than one month from the date of the meeting at which such resolution was first passed.

(2) At any meeting mentioned in this section, unless a poll is demanded by at least one member, a declaration of the chairman that the resolution has been carried shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of votes recorded in favour of or against the same.

(3) Notice of any meeting shall for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be duly given and the meeting to be duly held, whenever such notice is given and meeting held in manner prescribed by the regulations of company.

(4) In computing the majority under this section when a

poll is demanded, regard shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled by the regulations of the company.

58-- In default of any regulations as to voting, every member shall have one vote, and in default of any regulations as to summoning general meetings, a meeting shall be held to be duly summoned of which five days' notice has been served on every member and in default of any regulations as to the persons to summon meetings, three members shall be competent to summon the same; and in default of any regulations as to who is to be chairman of such meeting, it shall be competent for any person elected by the members present to preside.

59-- A copy of any special resolution passed by any company under this Law shall be forwarded within fifteen days to the Registrar and shall be recorded by him.

60--(1) Where articles of association have been registered a copy of every special resolution for the time being in force shall be annexed to, or embodied in, every copy of the articles of association that may be issued after the passing of such resolution.

(2) Where no articles of association have been registered, a copy of any special resolution shall be forwarded in print to any member requesting the same, on payment of ten cents or such less sum as the company may direct.

(3) If any company makes default in complying with the provisions of this section it shall incur a penalty of two dollars for each copy in respect of which such default is made; and every director and manager of the company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorise or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

61-- The Court may appoint one or more than one competent inspector to examine into the affairs of any company and to report thereon in such manner as the Court may direct --

- (a) in case of a banking company a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members holding not less than one-third of the shares of the company for the time being issued;
- (b) in the case of any other company having a capital divided into shares, upon application of members holding not less than one-fifth of the shares of the company for the time being issued;
- (c) in the case of a company not having a capital divided

Provisions where no regulations as to meetings.

Recording of special resolutions.

Copies of special resolutions.

Appointment of inspectors to report on affairs of companies.

into shares, upon the application of members being in number not less than one-fifth of the total number of persons for the time being entered on the register of the company as members.

Powers of
inspectors.

62-- It shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the company to produce for examination by an inspector all books and documents in their custody or power; any inspector may examine upon oath the officers and agents of the company in relation to its business, and may administer such oath accordingly; and any officer or agent who refuses or neglects to produce any book or document hereby directed to be produced, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the company, shall incur a penalty not exceeding forty dollars in respect of each such offence.

Report of
inspectors.

63--(1) Upon the conclusion of the examination, the inspectors shall report their opinions to the Court.

(2) Such report shall be filed by the Registrar of the Court, but shall not, unless the Court so directs, be opened to public inspection.

(3) All expenses of an incidental to any such examination and report shall be defrayed by the members upon whose application the inspectors were appointed, unless the Court shall direct the same to be paid out of the assets of the company, which it is hereby authorised to do.

Inspection
by resolution
of the
company.

64-- Any company as aforesaid may, by special resolution, appoint inspectors for the purpose of examining into the affairs of such company; and inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as inspectors appointed by the Court, except that instead of making their report to the Court, they shall make the same in such manner and to such persons as the company in general meeting directs; and the officers and agents of the company shall incur the same penalties in case of any refusal or neglect to produce any book or document hereby required to be produced to such inspectors or to answer any question, as they would have incurred if such inspectors had been appointed by the Court.

Inspectors
report
admissible
as evidence.

65-- The report of any inspectors appointed under this Law, or any copy thereof certified and signed by the inspectors, shall be admissible in any legal proceeding as evidence of the opinion of the inspectors in relation to any matter contained in such report.

Notices

66-- Any list, return, notice or information required by this Law to be made, given or supplied to the Registrar shall be authenticated by the signature of the secretary or manager or one of the directors of the company and shall bear the seal of the company.

Returns etc.
to Registrar.

67-- Any writ, notice, order or other document required to be served upon the company, may be served by leaving the same, or sending it through the post in a prepaid letter, addressed to the company at its registered office.

Service of
notices on
company.

68-- Any document to be served by post on the company shall be posted in such time as to admit of its being delivered in the due course of delivery within the period (if any) prescribed for the service thereof; and in proving service of such document, it shall be sufficient to prove that such document was properly directed, and that it was put as a prepaid letter into the Post Office.

Postal
service.

69-- Any summons, notice, order or proceeding requiring authentication by the company may be signed by any director, secretary or other authorised officer of the company, and need not be under the common seal of the company and may be in writing or in print or partly in writing and partly in print.

Authentica-
tion of
summons,
notice, etc.

70-- Every company shall cause minutes of all resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the company, and of meetings of the directors or managers of the company (where there are directors or managers) to be duly kept in writing; and any such minute as aforesaid, if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which such resolutions were passed or proceedings had, or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting; shall be received as evidence in all legal proceedings; and until the contrary is proved, every general meeting of the company, or meeting of the directors or managers in respect of the proceedings of which minutes have been so made, shall be deemed to have been duly held and convened, and all resolutions passed thereat, or proceedings had, to have been duly passed and had, and all appointments of directors, managers or liquidators shall be deemed to be valid, and all acts done by such directors, managers and liquidators shall be valid, notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in their appointments or qualifications.

Evidence of
proceedings
of meetings.

71-- Where a company is plaintiff in any action suit or other legal proceeding any Judge having jurisdiction in the matter, if he is satisfied that there is reason to believe that if the

Security for
costs in
actions
brought by
limited
companies.

defendant is successful in his defence the assets of the company will be insufficient to pay his costs, may require sufficient security to be given for such costs, and may stay all proceedings until such security is given.

Declaration
in action
against
members.

72-- In any action or suit brought by the company against any member to recover any call or other monies due from such member in his character of member, it shall not be necessary to set forth the special matter, but it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a member of the company and is indebted to the company in respect of a call made or other monies due whereby a right of action has accrued to the company.

Arbitrations

Power of
companies to
refer matters
to arbitration.

73-- Any company may from time to time by writing under its common seal agree to refer and may refer to arbitration any existing or future difference, question or other matter whatsoever in dispute between itself and any other company or person; and the companies parties to the arbitration may delegate to the person or persons to whom the reference is made power to settle any terms or to determine any matter capable of being lawfully settled or determined by the companies themselves or by the directors or other managing body of such companies.

GENERAL PENALTY

General
penalty;
application
of fines.

74--(1) Where a duty is imposed by this Law on any company, director or officer of any company and no special penalty or fine has been provided for the breach of such duty then any such company, director or officer guilty of such breach shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

(2) All fines under this Law shall be recovered in a summary way and shall be applied in aid of the general revenue of the Islands.

Unlimited Liability of Directors.

Memorandum
of
association
may provide
for unlimited
liability of
directors.

75-- The liability of the directors or managers or of the managing director of a company may, if so provided by the memorandum of association, be unlimited.

Modification
of section
46.

76-- In the event of a company being wound up, the provisions of Section 46 as respects the contribution to be required from any director or manager whose liability is unlimited by virtue of section 75 shall have effect subject to the following modifications -

- (a) subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, any such director, managing director or manager whether past or present shall, in addition to his liability (if any) to contribute as an ordinary member, be liable to contribute as if he were at the date of the commencement of such winding up a member of any unlimited company;
- (b) no contribution required from any past director or manager who has ceased to hold such office for a period of one year or upwards prior to the commencement of such winding up, shall exceed the amount (if any) which he is liable to contribute as an ordinary member of the company;
- (c) no contribution required from any past director or manager in respect of any debt or liability of the company contracted after the time at which he ceased to hold such office shall exceed the amount (if any) which he is liable to contribute as an ordinary member of the company;
- (d) subject to the provisions contained in the regulations of the company, no contribution required from any director or manager shall exceed the amount (if any) which he is liable to contribute as an ordinary member, unless the Court thinks it necessary to require such contribution in order to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the company and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up.

Association not for Profit

77--(1) Where any association is about to be formed as a limited company, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Governor that it is to be formed for the purpose of promoting commerce, art, science, religion, charity or any other useful object, and that it is the intention of such association to apply the profits (if any) or other income of the association in promoting its objects, and to prohibit the payment of any dividend to the members of the association, the Governor may by licence under his hand and the Public Seal direct such association to be registered with limited liability without the addition of the word "limited" to its name, and such association may be registered accordingly, upon registration shall enjoy all the privileges and be subject to all the obligations by this Law imposed on companies, except that none of the provisions of

Circum-
stances in
which the
Governor
may
licence a
company to
be registered
without
"limited"
in its name.

this Law that require a company to use the word "limited" as any part of its name, or to publish its name, or to send a list of its members, directors or managers to the Registrar, shall apply to an association so registered.

(2) The licence aforesaid may be granted upon such conditions and subject to such regulations as the Governor may think fit to impose, and such conditions and regulations shall be binding on the association, and shall be inserted or endorsed on the memorandum or articles of association.

Contracts

How contracts may be made.

78--(1) Contracts on behalf of any company may be made as follows --

- (a) any contract which if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing, and, if made according to English Law, to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the company in writing under the common seal of the company;
- (b) any contract which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing and signed by the parties to be charged therewith may be made on behalf of the company in writing, signed by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the company;
- (c) any contract which, if made between private persons, would by law be valid although made by parol only and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the company by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the company.

(2) Any contract made according to the Section may be varied or discharged in the same manner as it is authorised by this Section to be made.

(3) All contracts made according to this section shall be effectual in law and shall be binding upon the company and its successors and all other parties thereto, their heirs, executors or administrators as the case may be.

Bills of exchange and promissory notes.

79--A bill of exchange or promissory note shall be deemed to have been made, accepted or endorsed on behalf of a company if made, accepted or endorsed in the name of, or by or on behalf or on account of, the company by any person acting under its authority.

80--(1) A company may by writing under its common seal empower any person either generally or in respect of any specified matters as its attorney to execute deeds on its behalf.

Execution of deeds abroad.

(2) A deed signed by such an attorney on behalf of the company and under his seal shall bind the company and have the same effect as if it were made under its common seal.

81--(1) A company whose objects require or comprise the transaction of business in foreign countries may, if authorised by its articles, have for use in any territory, district, or place not situate in the Islands, an official seal, which shall be a facsimile of the common seal of the company, with the addition on its face of the name of every territory, district or place where it is to be used.

Power for company to have official seal for abroad.

(2) A deed or other document to which an official seal is duly affixed shall bind the company as if it had been sealed with the common seal of the company.

(3) A company having an official seal for use in any such territory, district or place may by writing under its common seal authorise any person appointed for the purpose in that territory, district or place to affix the official seal to any deed or other document to which the company is party in that territory, district or place.

(4) The authority of any such agent shall, as between the company and any person dealing with the agent, continue during the period (if any) specified in the instrument conferring the authority, or if no period is so specified, then until notice of the revocation or determination of the agent's authority has been given to such person.

(5) The person affixing any such official seal shall by writing under his hand certify on the deed or other instrument to which the seal is affixed the date on which and the place at which it is affixed.

82--A document or proceeding requiring authentication by a company may be signed by a director, secretary or other authorised officer of the company, and need not be under its common seal.

Authentication of documents.

Arrangements and Reconstructions

83--(1) Where a compromise or arrangement is proposed between a company and its creditors or any class of them, or between the company and its members or any class of them, the

Power to compromise with creditors and members

Court may, on the application of the company or of any creditor or member of the company, or where a company is being wound up, of the liquidator order a meeting of the creditors or class of creditors, or of the members of the company or class of members, as the case may be, to be summoned in such manner as the Court directs.

(2) If a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors or class of creditors, or members or class of members, as the case may be, present and voting either in person or by proxy at the meeting, agree to any compromise or arrangement, the compromise or arrangement shall if sanctioned by the Court be binding on all the creditors or the class of creditors, or on the members or class of members, as the case may be, and also on the company or, where a company is in the course of being wound up, on the liquidator and contributories of the company.

(3) An order made under subsection (2) shall have no effect until a copy of the order has been delivered to the Registrar for registration, and a copy of every such order shall be annexed to every copy of the memorandum of association of the company issued after the order has been made, or, in the case of a company not having a memorandum, of every copy so issued of the instrument constituting or defining the constitution of the company.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with subsection (3), the company and every officer of the company who is in default shall be liable to a fine of two dollars for each copy in respect of which default is made.

(5) In this section the expression "company" means any company liable to be wound up under this Law and the expression "arrangement" includes a reorganization of the share capital of the company by the consolidation of shares of different classes or by the division of shares into shares of different classes or by both those methods.

Provisions
for
facilitating
reconstruction
and
amalgamation
of
companies.

84--(1) Where an application is made to the Court under section 83 for the sanctioning of a compromise or arrangement proposed between a company and any such persons as are specified in that section, and it is shown to the Court that the compromise or arrangement has been proposed for the purpose of or in connection with a scheme for the reconstruction of any company or companies or the amalgamation of any two or more companies, and that under the scheme the whole or any part of the undertaking or the property of any company

concerned in the scheme (in this section referred to as "a transferor company") is to be transferred to another company (in this section referred to as "the transferee company"), the Court, may either by the order sanctioning the compromise or arrangement or by any subsequent order, make provision for all or any of the following matters --

(a) the transfer to the transferee company of the whole or any part of the undertaking and of the property or liabilities of any transferor company;

S.12 Law 9 / 66

(b) the allotting or appropriation by the transferee company of any shares debentures, policies, or other like interests in that company which under the compromise or arrangement are to be allotted or appropriated by that company to or for any person;

(c) the continuation by or against the transferee company of any legal proceedings pending by or against any transferor company;

S.12 Law 9 / 66

(d) the dissolution, without winding up, of any transferor company;

(e) the provision to be made for any person who within such time and in such manner as the Court directs, dissent from the compromise or arrangement;

(f) such incidental, consequential and supplemental matters as are necessary to secure that the reconstruction or amalgamation is fully and effectively carried out.

(2) Where an order under this section provides for the transfer of property or liabilities, that property shall, by virtue of the order, be transferred to and vest in, and those liabilities shall, by virtue of the order, be transferred to and become the liabilities of, the transferee company, and any such property shall, if the order so directs, be freed from any charge which is by virtue of the compromise or arrangement to cease to have effect.

S.13 Law 9 / 66

(3) Where an order is made under this section, every company in relation to which the order is made shall cause a copy thereof to be delivered to the Registrar for registration within seven days after the making of the order, and if default is made in complying with this subsection, the company and every officer of the company who is in default shall be liable to a default fine.

(4) In this section the expression "property" includes property, rights and powers of every description, and the expression "liabilities" includes duties.

Power to
acquire
shares of
dissentient
shareholders.

85--(1) Where a scheme or contract involving the transfer of shares or any class of shares in a company (in this section referred to as "the transferor company") to another company, whether a company within the meaning of this Law or not (in this section referred to as "the transferee company") has within four months after the making of the offer in that behalf by the transferee company been approved by the holders of not less than nine-tenths in value of the shares affected, the transferee company may at any time within two months after the expiration of the said four months give notice in the prescribed manner to any dissenting shareholder that it desires to acquire his shares, and where such a notice is given the transferee company shall, unless on an application made by the dissenting shareholder within one month from the date on which the notice was given the Court thinks fit to order otherwise, be entitled and bound to acquire those shares on the terms on which under the scheme or contract the shares of the approving shareholders are to be transferred to the transferee company.

(2) Where a notice has been given by the transferee company under this section and the Court has not on an application made by the dissenting shareholder, ordered to the contrary, the transferee company shall on the expiration of one month from the date on which the notice has been given or, if an application to the Court by the dissenting shareholder is then pending, after that application has been disposed of, transmit a copy of the notice to the transferor company and pay or transfer to the transferor company the amount or other consideration representing the price payable by the transferee company for the shares which by virtue of this section that company is entitled to acquire, and the transferor company shall thereupon register the transferee company as the holder of those shares.

(3) Any sums received by the transferor company under this section shall be paid into a separate bank account, and any such sums and any other consideration so received shall be held by that company on trust for the several persons entitled to the shares in respect of which the said sum or other consideration were respectively received.

(4) In this section the expression "dissenting shareholder" includes a shareholder who has not assented to the scheme or contract and any shareholder who has failed or refused to trans-

fer his shares to the transferee company in accordance with the scheme or contract.

PART V - WINDING UP OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS LAW

Preliminary.

86-- The term "contributory" means every person liable to contribute to the assets of a company in the event of the same being wound up under this Law; and for the purpose of any proceedings for determining the persons who are to be deemed contributories, and of any proceedings prior to the final determination of such persons, includes any person alleged to be a contributory.

"Contributory" defined.

87-- The liability of any person to contribute to the assets of a company in the event of its being wound up shall be taken to create a debt of the nature of a speciality accruing due from such person at the time when his liability commenced, but payable at the time or respective times when calls are made as hereinafter provided for enforcing such liability; and it shall be lawful in the case of the bankruptcy of any contributory to prove against his estate the estimated value of his liability to future calls, as well as calls already made.

Nature of
liability of
contributory.

88-- If any contributory dies either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories hereinafter mentioned his personal representatives, heirs, and devisees shall be liable in a due course of administration to contribute to the assets of the company in discharge of his liability, and deemed to be contributories accordingly.

Death of
contributory

89-- If any contributory becomes bankrupt, either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories, his assignees shall be deemed to represent such bankrupt for all the purposes of winding up, and shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly, and may be called upon to admit to proof against the estate of such bankrupt, or otherwise to allow to be paid out of his assets in due course of Law, any moneys due from such bankrupt in respect to his liability to contribute to the assets of the company being wound up.

Bankruptcy
of contribu-
tory.

90-- If any female contributory marries, either before or after she has been placed on the list of contributories, her husband shall during the continuance of the marriage be liable to contribute to the assets of the company the same sum as she would have been liable to contribute if she had not married, and he shall be deemed to be a contributory accordingly.

Marriage of
contributory.

Circumstances in which company may be wound up by Court.

91-- A company may be wound up by the Court if--

- (a) the company has passed a special resolution requiring the company to be wound up by the Court;
- (b) the company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for a whole year;
- (c) the number of members is reduced below three;
- (d) the company is unable to pay its debts; or
- (e) the court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up.

Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.

92-- A company shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts if -

- (a) a creditor by assignment or otherwise to whom the company is indebted at law or in equity in a sum exceeding one hundred dollars then due, has served on the company by leaving at its registered office a demand under his hand requiring the company to pay the sum so due, and the company has for the space of three weeks, succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the reasonable satisfaction of the creditor;
- (b) execution of other process issued on a judgment, decree, or order obtained in the court in favour of any creditor at law or in equity in any proceedings instituted by such creditor against the company, is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; or
- (c) it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the company is unable to pay debts.

Application for winding up to be made by petition.

93-- Any application to the Court for the winding up of a company shall be by petition which may be presented by the company, or by any one or more than one creditor or contributory of the company, or by all or any of the above parties, together or separately; and every order which may be made on any such petition shall operate in favour of all creditors and all the contributories of the company in the same manner as if it had been made upon the joint petition of a creditor and a contributory.

Sitting in chambers.

94-- The Judge may do in chambers any act which the Court is hereby authorised to do.

95-- A winding up of a company by the court shall be deemed to commence at the time of the presentation of the petition for the winding up.

Commencement of winding up.

96-- The Court may at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding up a company under this Law, and before making an order for winding up the company, upon the application of the company, or of any creditor or contributory of the company, restrain further proceedings in any action, suit, or proceeding against the company upon such terms as the Court thinks fit; and the Court may also at any time after the presentation of such petition and before the first appointment of liquidators, appoint provisionally an official liquidator of the estate and effects of the company.

Court may grant injunction.

97-- Upon hearing the petition the Court may dismiss the same with or without costs, may adjourn the hearing conditionally or unconditionally and may make any interim order or any other order that it thinks just and any such order shall be published by Government Notice.

Powers of Court on hearing petition.

S.14 Law 9 / 66

98-- When an order has been made for winding up a company no suit, action or other proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against the company except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Stay of proceedings after order for winding up.

99-- When an order has been made for winding up a company a copy of such order shall forthwith be forwarded by the company to the Registrar, who shall make a minute thereof in his books relating to the company.

Copy of order to be forwarded to Registrar.

100-- The Court may at any time after an order has been made for winding up a company, upon the application by motion of any creditor or contributory of the company, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to such winding up ought to be stayed make an order staying the same either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit and any such order shall be published by Government Notice.

Power of Court to stay any proceedings.

S.15 Law 9 / 66

101-- When an order has been made for winding up a company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares, any share capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets to the company, and to be a debt of the nature of a speciality due to the company from each member to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him and payable at such time as may be appointed by the Court.

Effect of order on share capital of company limited by guarantee.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors or contributories.

102-- The Court may, as to all matters relating to the winding up, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories, as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may, if it thinks it expedient, direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held, and conducted in such manner as the Court directs for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes and may appoint a person to act as chairman of any such meeting, and to report to the Court the result of such meeting; and regard shall be had, as respects creditors, to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and as respects contributories, to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the company.

Appointment of official liquidator.

103-- For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding up a company and assisting the Court therein, there may be appointed one or more than one person to be called an official liquidator or official liquidators; and the Court may appoint to such office such person or persons, either provisionally or otherwise, as it thinks fit, and if more persons than one are appointed to such office, the Court shall declare whether any act hereby required or authorised to be done by the official liquidator is to be done by all or any or more of such persons. The Court may also determine whether any and what security is to be given by an official liquidator on his appointment; if no official liquidator is appointed, or during any vacancy in such office, all the property of the company shall be in the custody of the Court.

cause

Resignations, removals, filling of vacancies and compensation.

104--(1) Any official liquidator may resign or be removed by the Court on due cause shown; and any vacancy in the office of an official liquidator appointed by the Court shall be filled by the Court.

(2) There shall be paid to the official liquidator such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Court may direct; and if more liquidators than one are appointed such remuneration shall be distributed amongst them in such proportions as the Court directs.

Style and duties of official liquidator.

105-- An official liquidator shall be described by the style of official liquidator of the particular company in respect of which he is appointed, and not by his individual name; he shall take into his custody or under his control all the property, effects, and things in action to which the company is or appears to be entitled, and shall perform such duties in reference to the winding up of the company as may be imposed by the Court.

Powers of official liquidator.

106-- An official liquidator shall have power, with the sanction of the Court -

- (a) to bring or defend any action, suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in the name and on behalf of the company;
- (b) to carry on the business of the company, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up thereof;
- (c) to sell the real and personal property, effects, and things in action of the company by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or company, or to sell the same in parcels;
- (d) to do all acts and to execute, in the name and on behalf of the company, all deeds, receipts, and other documents, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the company's seal;
- (e) to prove, rank, claim and draw a dividend in the matter of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any contributory, for any balance against the estate of such contributory, and to take and receive dividends in respect of such balance, in the matter of bankruptcy or insolvency as a separate debt due from such bankruptcy or insolvency, and rateably with the other separate creditors;
- (f) to draw, accept, make and endorse any bill of exchange or promissory note in the name and on behalf of the company, and from time to time to raise upon the security of the assets of the company and requisite sum or sums of money; and the drawings, accepting, making or endorsing of every such bill of exchange or promissory note as aforesaid on behalf of the company shall have the same effect with respect to the liability of such company as if such bill or note had been drawn, accepted, made or endorsed by or on behalf of such company in the course of the carrying on of the business thereof;
- (g) to take out if necessary in his official name letters of administration to any deceased contributory, and to do in his official name any other act that may be necessary for obtaining payment of any moneys due from a contributory or from his estate, but cannot be conveniently done in the name of the company, and in

any such case any moneys due shall for the purpose of enabling him to take out such letters or recover such moneys be deemed to be due to the official liquidator himself;

- (h) to do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs of the company and distributing its assets.

Discretion
of official
liquidator.

107-- The Court may by any order provide that the official liquidator may exercise any of the powers mentioned in section 106 without the sanction or intervention of the Court, and where an official liquidator is provisionally appointed may limit and restrict his powers by the order appointing him.

Appoint -
ment of
official
liquidator.

108-- The official liquidator may with the sanction of the Court appoint a solicitor to assist him in the performance of his duties.

Ordinary Powers of Court

Collection
and applica-
tion of
assets.

109-- As soon as may be after making an order for winding up the company, the Court shall settle a list of contributories and may rectify the register of members in all cases where such rectification is required in pursuance of this Law, and shall cause the assets of the company to be collected and applied in discharge of its liabilities.

Provisions
as to
representa-
tive con-
tributories.

110-- In settling the list of contributories the Court shall distinguish between persons who are contributories as being representatives of or being liable for the debts of others; it shall not be necessary, where the personal representative of any deceased contributory is placed on the list, to add the heirs or devisees of such contributory, nevertheless such heirs or devisees may be added as and when the Court thinks fit.

Powers to
require
delivery of
property.

111-- The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding up a company, require any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, trustee, receiver, banker or agent or officer of the company to pay, deliver, convey, surrender, or transfer forthwith, or within such time as the Court directs, to or into the hands of the official liquidator, any sum or balance and any books, papers, estate or effects which happen to be in his hands for the time being, and to which the company is *prima facie* entitled.

Power to
order pay-
ment of
debts by
contributory.

112--(1) The Court may at any time after making an order for winding up the company make an order on any contributory for the time being on the list of contributories, directing payment to be made, in manner directed by the order, of any moneys

due from him or from the estate of the person, whom he represents to the company, exclusive of any moneys payable by him or the estate by virtue of any call made or to be made by the Court in pursuance of this Part.

(2) The Court may, in making such order when the company is not limited, allow to such contributory by way of set-off any moneys due to him or the estate which he represents from the company on any independent dealing or contract with the company, but not any moneys due to him as a member of the company in respect of any dividend or profit:

(3) When all the creditors of any company whether limited or unlimited are paid in full, any moneys due on any account whatever to any contributory from the company may be allowed to him by way of set-off against any subsequent call or calls.

113-- The Court may at any time after making an order for winding up a company and either before or after it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the company, make calls on and order payment thereof by all or any of the contributories for the time being on the list of contributories, to the extent of their liability, for payment of all or any sum it thinks necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and it may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the call is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

114-- The Court may order any contributory, purchaser or other person from whom money is due to the company to pay the same into a bank to the account of the official liquidator, and such order may be enforced in the same manner as if it had directed payment to the official liquidator.

115-- All moneys, bills, notes, and other securities paid and delivered into a bank in the event of a company being wound up by the Court, shall be subject to such order and regulation for the keeping of the account of such moneys and other effects, and for the payment and delivery in or investment and payment and delivery out of the same as the court may direct.

116-- If any person made a contributory as personal representative of a deceased contributory makes default in paying any sum ordered to be paid by him, proceedings may be taken for administering either or both the personal and real

Power to
make calls

Power to
order pay-
ment into
bank.

Regulation
of account.

Default by
representa-
tive contributory.

estate of such deceased contributory, and of compelling payment thereof of the moneys due.

Order to be
conclusive
evidence.

117-- Any order made by the Court in pursuance of this Law upon any contributory shall, subject to the provisions herein contained for appealing against such order, by conclusive evidence that the moneys, if any, thereby appearing to be due or ordered to be paid are due, and all other pertinent matters stated in such order are to be taken to be truly stated as against all persons, and in all proceedings whatsoever, with the exception of proceedings taken against the real estate of any deceased contributory, in which case such order shall be only *prima facie* evidence for the purpose of charging his real estate, unless his heirs or devisees were on the list of contributories at the time of the making of the order.

Power to
exclude
creditors not
proving
within
time fix.

118-- The Court may fix a certain day or certain days on or within which creditors of the company are to prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Court to
adjust
rights of
contribu-
tories.

119-- The Court shall adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and distribute any surplus that may remain amongst the parties entitled thereto.

Orders as
to costs.

120-- The Court may, in the event of the assets being insufficient to satisfy the liabilities, make an order as to the payment out of the estate of the company of the costs, charges, and expenses incurred in winding up any company in such order of priority as the Court thinks just.

Dissolution
of company.

121-- When the affairs of the company have been completely wound up, the Court shall make an order that the company be dissolved from the date of such order, and the company shall be dissolved accordingly.

Registrar
of record
dissolution.

122-- Any order so made shall be reported by the official liquidator to the Registrar, who shall make a minute accordingly in his books of the dissolution of such company.

Penalty for
not report-
ing dissolu-
tion of
company

123-- If the official liquidator makes default in reporting to the Registrar, in the case of a company being wound up by the Court, the order that the company be dissolved, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars for every day during which he is so in default.

Extraordinary Powers of Court

power of court
to summon per-
sons suspected
of having prop-
erty of company.

124--(1) The Court may, after it has made an order for winding up the company, summon before it any officer of the com-

pany or person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects of the company, or supposed to be indebted to the company, or any person whom the Court may think capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, estate or effects of the company; and the Court may require any such officer or person to produce any books, papers, deeds, writings or other documents in his custody or power relating to the company.

(2) If any person so summoned, after being tendered a reasonable sum of his expenses refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, not having a lawful impediment (made known to the Court at the time of its sitting, and allowed by it), the Court may cause such persons to be apprehended and brought before the Court for examination; nevertheless, where any person claims any lien on papers, deeds, writings or documents produced by him, such production shall without prejudice to such lien, and the Court shall have jurisdiction in the winding up to determine all questions relating to such lien.

125-- The Court may examine upon oath, either orally or upon written interrogatories, any person appearing or brought before it in manner aforesaid concerning the affairs, dealings, estate or effects of the company, and may reduce into writing the answers of every such person, and require him to subscribe the same.

Examina-
tion of
parties by
Court.

126-- The Court may, at any time before or after it has made an order for winding up a company, upon proof being given that there is probable cause for believing that any contributory to such company is about to quit the Islands or otherwise abscond, or to remove or conceal any of his goods or chattels, for the purpose of evading payment of calls, or avoiding examination in respect of the affairs of the company, cause such contributory to be arrested, and his books, papers, moneys, securities for moneys, goods and chattels to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept until such time as the Court may order.

Power to
arrest con-
tributory
in certain
cases,

127-- Any powers by this Law conferred on the Court shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in restriction of any other powers subsisting either at law or in equity of instituting proceedings against any contributory or the estate of any contributory or against any debtor of the company for the recovery of any call or other sums due from such contributory or debtor or his estate, and such proceedings may be instituted accordingly.

Powers of
Court
cumulative.

Power to
enforce
orders.

128--(1) All orders made by the Court under this Law may be enforced in the same manner in which orders of such Court made in any suit pending therein may be enforced.

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(2) Appeals from any order or decision made or given in the matter of a winding up of a company before the Judge may be made to the Court of Appeal, Jamaica, in the same manner, and subject to the same rules and conditions as an appeal from any order or decision of the Court.

Voluntary winding up of Company.

Circumstan-
ces in
which
company
may be
wound up
voluntarily.

129-- A company may be wound up voluntarily--

(a) when the period, if any, fixed for the duration of the company by the articles of association expires, or whenever the event (if any) occurs, upon the occurrence of which it is provided by the articles of association that the company is to be dissolved, and the company in general meeting has passed a resolution requiring the company to be wound up voluntarily;

(b) if the company has passed a special resolution requiring the company to be wound up voluntarily; or

(c) if the company has passed an extraordinary resolution to the effect that it has been proved to their satisfaction that the company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same;

and for the purpose of this Law any resolution shall be deemed to be extraordinary which is passed in such manner as would, if it had been confirmed by a subsequent meeting, have constituted a special resolution, as hereinbefore defined.

Commence-
ment of
voluntary
winding up.

130-- A voluntary winding up shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the resolution authorising such winding up.

Effect of
voluntary
winding up
on status
of company.

131-- When a company is wound up voluntarily the company shall, from the date of the commencement of such winding up cease to carry on its business, except in so far as may be required for the beneficial winding up thereof, and all transfers of shares except transfers made to or with the sanction of the liquidator or any alteration in the status of the members of the company taking place after the commencement of such winding up shall be void, but its corporate state and

all its corporate powers shall, (whether otherwise provided by its regulations or not) continue until the affairs of the company are wound up.

132-- Notice of any special resolution or extraordinary resolution passed for winding up a company voluntarily shall be gazetted.

133-- The following consequences shall ensue upon the voluntary winding up of a Company--

(a) the property of the company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities *pari passu*, and subject thereto, shall, unless it be otherwise provided by the regulations of the company, be distributed amongst the members according to their rights and interests in the company;

(b) liquidators shall be appointed for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company and distributing the property;

(c) the company in general meeting shall appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be liquidator or liquidators and may fix the remuneration to be paid to him or them;

(d) if one liquidator only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained in reference to several liquidators shall apply to him;

(e) upon the appointment of liquidators all the power of the directors shall cease, except in so far as the company in general meeting or the liquidators may sanction the continuance of such powers;

(f) when several liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by such one or more of them as may be determined at the time of their appointment or in default of such determination by any number not less than two;

(g) the liquidators may without the sanction of the Court exercise any powers by this Law conferred on the official liquidators;

(h) the liquidators may exercise the powers hereinbefore given to the Court of settling the list of contributories of the company, and any list so settled shall be *prima facie* evidence of the liability of the persons named therein to be contributories;

Notice of
resolution
to wind up
voluntarily.

Consequen-
ces of
voluntary
winding up.

- (i) the liquidators may at any time after the passing of the resolution for winding up the company, and before they have ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the company, call on all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories to the extent of their liability to pay all or any sums that the liquidators think necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the company and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and the liquidators may in making a call take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions thereof;

- (i) the liquidators shall pay the debts of the company and shall adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

Effect of winding up on share capital of company limited by guarantee.

134-- Where a company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares is being wound up voluntarily, any share capital that may not have been called upon shall be deemed to be assets of the company, and to be a specialty debt due from each member to the company to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the liquidators.

Power of company to delegate authority to appoint liquidators.

135-- A company about to be or in the course of being wound up voluntarily may by an extraordinary resolution delegate to its creditors, or to any committee of its creditors, the power of appointing liquidators or any of them, and of filling any vacancies among the liquidators, or may by a like resolution enter into any arrangement with respect to the powers to be exercised by the liquidators and the manner in which they are to be exercised; and any act done by the creditors in pursuance of such delegated power shall have the same effect as if it had been done by the company.

Arrangement when binding on creditors.

136-- Any arrangement entered into between a company about to be wound up voluntarily and its creditors shall be subject to the right of appeal under Section 137, binding on the company if sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution, and on the creditors if acceded to by three-fourth in number and value of the creditors.

Right of creditor or contributory to appeal.

137-- Any creditor or contributory or a company that has in manner aforesaid entered into any arrangement with its

creditors may, within three weeks from the date of the completion of such arrangement, appeal to the Court against such arrangement, and the Court may thereupon amend, vary or confirm the arrangement as it thinks just.

138-- Where a company is being wound up voluntarily the liquidators or any contributory of the company may apply to the Court to determine any question arising in the matter of such winding up, or to exercise, in respect of the enforcing of calls or of any other matter, all or any of the powers which the Court might exercise if the company were being wound up by the court; and the Court if satisfied that the determination of such question or the required exercise of power will be just and beneficial, may accede, wholly or partially, to such application, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit, or may make such other decree on such application as the Court thinks just.

Liquidators or contributories in voluntary winding up may apply to Court.

139-- Where a company is being wound up voluntarily the liquidators may from time to time during the continuance of such winding up, summon general meetings of the company for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the company by special resolution, or extraordinary resolution, or for any other purposes they think fit; and in the event of the winding up continuing for more than one year, the liquidators shall summon a general meeting of the company at the end of the first year and of each succeeding year from the commencement of the winding up, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, and shall lay before such meeting an account showing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.

Liquidators may call general meetings.

140-- If any vacancy occurs in the office of liquidators appointed by the company, by death, resignation or otherwise, the company in general meeting may, subject to any arrangement with its creditors, fill up such vacancy, and a general meeting for the purpose of filling up such vacancy may be convened by the continuing liquidators, if any, or by any contributory of the company, and shall be deemed to have been duly held if held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the company, or in such other manner as may, on application by the continuing liquidator, if any, or by any contributory of the company, be determined by the Court.

Vacancy among liquidators.

141-- If from any cause whatever there is no liquidator acting in the case of a voluntary winding up, the Court may, on the application of a contributory, appoint a liquidator or liquidators; and the Court may on due cause shown remove

Power to appoint liquidators.

any liquidator and appoint another liquidator to act in the matter of a voluntary winding up.

Liquidators' account on conclusion of winding up.

142-- As soon as the affairs of the Company are fully wound up, the liquidators shall make up an account showing the manner in which such winding up has been conducted, and the property of the company disposed of; and thereupon they shall call a general meeting of the company for the purpose of having the account laid before them and hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator; and the meeting shall be called by Public Notice or otherwise as the Registrar may direct, specifying the time, place, and object of such meeting; and such advertisement shall be published one month at least before the meeting.

Liquidators to report meetings to Registrar.

143-- The liquidators shall make a return to the Registrar of such meeting having been held and of the date at which the same was held, and on the expiration of three months from the date of the registration of such return the company shall be deemed to be dissolved; and if the liquidators make default in making such return to the Registrar they shall incur a penalty not exceeding ten dollars for every day during which such default continues.

Costs of voluntary liquidation.

144-- All costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding up of a company, including the remuneration of the liquidators, shall be payable out of the assets of the company in priority to all other claims.

Savings of rights of creditors.

145-- The voluntary winding up of a company shall not be a bar to the right of any creditor of such company to have the same wound up by the Court, if the Court is of opinion that the rights of such creditor will be prejudiced by a voluntary winding up.

Power to adopt proceedings of voluntary winding up.

146-- Where a company is in course of being wound up voluntarily, and proceedings are taken for the purpose of having the same wound up by the Court, the Court may, if it thinks fit, notwithstanding that it makes an order directing the company to be wound up by the Court, provide in such order or in any other order for the adoption of all or any of the proceedings taken in the course of the voluntary winding up.

Power to direct voluntary winding up to be subject to supervision.

Winding up subject to the Supervision of the Court.

147-- When a resolution has been passed by a company to wind up voluntarily, the Court may make an order directing

that the voluntary winding up should continue, by subject to such supervision of the Court, and with such liberty for creditors, contributories or others to apply to the Court, and generally upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks just.

148-- A petition praying wholly or in part that a voluntary winding up should continue but subject to the supervision of the Court (which winding up is hereinafter referred to as a winding up subject to the supervision of the Court) shall for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the Court over suits and actions be deemed to be a petition for winding up the company by the Court.

Petition for winding up subject to supervision

149 The Court, in determining whether a company is to be wound up altogether by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, in the appointment of any liquidator, or and in all other matters relating to the winding up subject to supervision, may have regard to the wishes of such of the creditors or contributories as proven to it by any sufficient evidence, and may direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held and regulated in such manner as the Court directs, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as chairman of any such meeting and to report the result of such meeting to the Court; and regard shall be had, as respects creditors, to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and as respects contributories, to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the company.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors.

150--(1) Where any order is made by the court for a winding up subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may, in such order or in any subsequent order, appoint any additional liquidator or liquidators; and any liquidator so appointed shall have the same powers, be subject to the same obligations, and in all respect stand in the same position as if they had been appointed by the company.

Power to appoint additional liquidators in winding up subject to supervision.

(2) The Court may from time to time remove any liquidator so appointed and fill up any vacancy occasioned by such removal or by death or resignation.

151-- Where an order is made for a winding up subject to the supervision of the Court, the liquidators appointed to conduct such winding up may, subject to any restriction imposed by the Court, exercise all their powers without the sanction or intervention of the Court in the same manner as if the company were being wound up altogether voluntarily; but, save as aforesaid any order made by the Court for a winding up subject to the

Effect of order for winding up subject to supervision of Court.

supervision of the Court shall for all purposes (including the staying of actions, suits and other proceedings) be deemed to be an order of the Court for winding up the Company by the Court, and shall confer on the Court full authority to make calls or to enforce calls made by the liquidators and to exercise all other powers which it might have exercised if an order had been made for winding up the company altogether by the Court, and in any provision of this Law empowering the Court, to direct any act or thing to be done to or in favour of the official liquidators, the expression "official liquidators" shall be construed as meaning the liquidators conducting the winding up subject to the supervision of the Court.

Appointment in certain cases of voluntary liquidators as official liquidators.

152-- Where any order has been made for the winding up of a company subject to the supervision of the Court is afterwards superseded by an order directing the company to be wound up compulsorily, the Court may in such last mentioned order or in any subsequent order appoint the voluntary liquidators or any of them, either provisionally or permanently and either with or without the addition of any other persons, to be official liquidators.

Supplemental Provisions

Dispositions after the commencement of the winding up avoided.

153-- Where any company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court all dispositions of the property, effects and things in action of the company, and every transfer of shares, or alteration in the status of the members of the company made between the commencement of the winding up and the order for winding up shall, unless the Court otherwise orders be void.

The books of the company to be evidence.

154-- Where any company is being wound up all books, accounts and documents of the company and of the liquidators shall, as between the contributories of the company, be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of all matters purporting to be therein recorded.

As to disposal of books, accounts and documents of the company.

155--(1) Where any company has been wound up under this Law and is about to be dissolved, the books, accounts and documents of the company and of the liquidators may be disposed of -

- (a) where the company has been wound up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, in such manner as the Court directs;
- (b) and where the company has been wound up voluntarily, in such manner as the company may by its ordinary resolution directs.

(2) After the lapse of five years from the date of such dissolution, no responsibility shall rest on the company, the liquidators of any person to whom the custody of such books, accounts and documents has been committed, by reason that the same, or any of them, cannot be made available to any party or parties claiming to be interested therein.

Inspection of books.

156-- Where an order has been made for winding up a company by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may make such order for the inspection by the creditors and contributories of the company of its books, and papers in the possession of the company as the Court thinks just, and any books and papers in the possession of the company may be inspected by creditors or contributories in conformity with the order of the court, but not further or otherwise.

Power of assignee to sue.

157-- Any person to whom any thing in action belonging to the company is assigned in pursuance of this Law may bring or defend in his own name any action or suit relating to such thing in action.

Debts of all descriptions to be proved.

158-- In the event of any company being wound up under this Law, all debts payable on a contingency and all claims against the company, whether present or future, certain or contingent, ascertained or sounding only in damages, shall be admissible to proof against the company, a just estimate being made so far as is possible of the value of all such debts or claims as may be subject to any contingency or sound only in damages, or for some other reason not bear a certain value.

Preferential payments.

159--(1) Subject to subsection (3), in a winding up there shall be paid in priority to all other debts -

- (a) all rates, taxes, assessments or impositions imposed or made under the provisions of any Law applicable to the Islands, and having become due and payable within twelve months next before the relevant date;
- (b) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant not exceeding one hundred dollars in respect of services rendered to the company during four months before the relevant date;
- (c) all wages of any workman or labourer not exceeding fifty dollars in respect of services rendered to the company during two months before the relevant date.

(2) The foregoing debts shall --

- (a) rank equally among themselves and be paid in full, unless the assets are insufficient to meet them in which case they shall abate in equal proportions; and
- (b) so far as the assets of the company available for payment of general creditors are insufficient to meet them, have priority over the claims of holders of debentures under any floating charge created by the company, and be paid accordingly out of any property comprised in or subject to that charge.

(3) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs and expenses of the winding up, the foregoing debts shall be discharged forthwith so far as the assets are sufficient to meet them.

(4) Where any payment on account of wages or salary has been made to any clerk, servant, workman or labourer in the employment of a company out of money advanced by some person for that purpose, that person shall in a winding up have a right of priority in respect of the money so advanced and paid up to the amount by which the sum in respect of which that clerk, servant, workman or labourer would have been entitled to priority in the winding up has been diminished by reason of the payment having been made.

(5) In the event of a landlord or other person distraining or having distrained on any goods or effects of the company within three months next before the date of a winding up order, the debts to which priority is given by this section shall be a first charge on the goods or effects so distrained on, or the proceeds of the sale thereof:

Provided that in respect of any money paid under any such charge the landlord or other person shall have the same rights of priority as the person to whom the payment is made.

(6) Where it appears that there are numerous claims for wages by workmen and others employed by the company, it shall be sufficient if one proof for all such claims is made either by a foreman or by some other person on behalf of all such creditors. There shall be annexed to such proof and form part thereof a schedule setting forth the names of the workmen and others and

the amounts severally due to them. Any proof made in compliance with this subsection shall have the same effects as if separate proofs had been made by each of the said claimants.

(7) In this section the expression "relevant date" means --

- (a) as respects a company ordered to be wound up compulsorily which has not previously commenced to be wound up voluntarily, the date of the winding up order, and
- (b) in any other case, the date of the commencement of the winding up.

160-- The liquidators may with the sanction of the Court where the company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the company where the company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, pay any classes of creditors in full or make such compromise or other arrangements as the liquidators may think expedient with creditors or persons claiming to be creditors or persons having or alleging themselves to have any claim, whether present or future certain or contingent, ascertained or sounding only in damages against the company, or whereby the company may be rendered liable.

General
scheme of
liquidation
may be
sanctioned.

161-- The liquidators may with the sanction of the Court where the company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the company where the company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future, certain or contingent, ascertained or sounding only in damages, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the company and any contributory or alleged contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the company, and all questions in any way relating or affecting the assets of the company or the winding up of the company, upon the receipt of such sums payable at such times and generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the liquidators to take securities for the discharge of such debts or liabilities and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts or liabilities.

Power to
compromise

162--(1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, where any company is proposed to be or is in the course of being wound up

Liquidators
may accept
shares etc.
as a con-
sideration for
sale of pro-
perty of
company.

altogether voluntarily, and the whole or portion of its business or property, is proposed to be transferred or sold to another company, the liquidators of the first mentioned company may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the company by whom they were appointed, conferring on the liquidators either a general authority or an authority in respect of any particular arrangement, receive in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale, shares, policies or other life interests in such other company for the purpose of distribution amongst the members of the company being wound up, or may enter into any other arrangement whereby the members of the company being wound up 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 benefit from the purchasing company; and any sale made or arrangement entered into by the liquidators in pursuance of this section shall be binding on the members of the company being wound up.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), if any member of a company being wound up who has not voted in favour of the special resolution referred to in that subsection, passed by the company of which he is a member at either of the meetings held for passing the same expresses his dissent from any such special resolution in writing addressed to the liquidators or one of them, and left at the registered office of the company not later than seven days after the date of the meeting at which such special resolution was passed, such dissentient member may require the liquidators to do such one of the following things as the liquidators may elect, that is to say, either to abstain from carrying such resolution into effect or to purchase the interest held by such dissentient member at a price to be determined in manner herein-after provided, such purchase money to be paid before the company is dissolved and to be raised by the liquidators in such manner as may be determined by special resolution.

(3) No special resolution shall be deemed invalid for the purposes of this section by reason that it is passed before to or concurrently with any resolution for winding up the company or for appointing liquidators, but if an order be made within a year for winding up the company by or subject to the supervision of the Court, such resolution shall not be of any validity unless it is sanctioned by the Court.

Mode of
determining
price.

163-- The price to be paid for the purchase of the interest of any dissentient member may be determined by agreement, but

if the parties dispute the same, such dispute shall be settled by arbitration.

164-- Where any company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, any attachment distress or execution putting forth against the estate or effects of the company after the commencement of the winding up shall be void to all intents.

Certain at-
tachments
and execution
to be void.

165--(1) Any such conveyance, mortgage, delivery of goods, payment, execution, or other act relating to property as would, if made or done by or against any individual trader, be deemed in the event of his bankruptcy to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such trader, shall, if made or done by or against any company, be deemed in the event of such company being wound up under this Law to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such company, and shall be invalid accordingly.

Fraudulent
preference.

(2) For the purposes of this section the presentation of a petition for winding up a company in the case of a company being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and a resolution for winding up the company shall in the case of a voluntary winding up, be deemed to correspond to the act of bankruptcy in the case of an individual trader.

(3) Any conveyance or assignment made by any company of all its estate and effects to trustees for the benefit of all or any of its creditors shall be void to all intents.

166-- Where, in the course of the winding up of any company under this Law it appears that any past or present director, manager, official or other liquidator or any officer of such company has misapplied or retained in his own hands or become liable or accountable for any moneys of the company, or been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the company, the Court may, on the application of any liquidator or of any creditor or contributory of the company, notwithstanding that the offence is one for which the offender is criminally responsible, examine into the conduct of such director, manager or other officer and compel him to repay any moneys so misapplied or retained, or for which he has become liable or accountable, together with interest at such rate as the Court thinks just, or to contribute such sums of money to the assets of the company by way of compensation in respect of such misapplication, retainer, misfeasance, or breach of trust as the Court thinks just.

Power to
assess
damages
against
delinquent
directors
and officers.

Penalty on
falsification
of books.

167-- If any director, officer or contributory of any company wound up under this Law destroys, mutilates, alters, or falsifies any books, papers, writings or securities, or makes or is privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any register, book of account or other document belonging to the company with intent to defraud or deceive any person, every person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and upon being convicted shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

Prosecution
of delinquent
directors in
the case of
winding up
by Court.

168-- If it appears to the Court in the course of winding up a company by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, if it appear in the course of such winding up that any past or present director, manager, officer or member of such company has been guilty of any offence in relation to the company for which he is criminally responsible, the Court may, on the application of any person interested in such winding up or of its own motion, direct the official liquidator or the liquidators (as the case may be) to institute and conduct a prosecution or prosecutions for such offence and may order the costs and expenses to be paid out of the assets of the company.

Prosecution
of delinquent
directors,
etc. in case
of voluntary
winding up.

169-- If it appear to the liquidator in the course of a voluntary winding up that any past or present director, manager, officer or member of such company has been guilty of any offence in relation to the company for which he is criminally responsible, the liquidator may with the previous sanction of the Court, prosecute such offender, and all expenses properly incurred by them in such prosecution shall be payable out of the assets of the company in priority to all other liabilities.

Penalty for
perjury.

170-- If any person upon any examination upon oath or affirmation authorised under this Law, or in any affidavit, disposition or solemn affirmation in or about the winding up of any company, or otherwise in or about any matter arising under this Law, wilfully and corruptly gives false evidence, he shall upon conviction be liable to the penalties of wilful perjury.

Power of Court to make Rules

Rules of
Court.

171-- The Court may, as often as circumstances require, make such rules concerning the mode of proceeding to be had for winding up a company in the Court, as may from time to time seem necessary, but until such rules are made the general practice of the court, including the practice in use at the commencement

of this Law in winding up companies, shall, so far as the same is applicable and not inconsistent with this Law, apply to all proceedings for winding up a company.

PART VI - REMOVAL OF DEFUNCT COMPANIES UNDER THIS LAW

172-- Where the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that a company is not carrying on business or is not in operation, he may strike the company off the register and the company shall thereupon be dissolved.

Company
not operating
may be
struck off
register.

173-- Where a company is being wound up, and the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe either that no liquidator is acting, or that the affairs of the company are fully wound up, he may strike the company off the register and the company shall thereupon be dissolved.

Company being
wound up may
be struck off
register if no
liquidator
appointed or
affairs fully
wound up.

174-- (1) The Registrar shall immediately publish by Government Notice to the effect that the company in question has been struck off the register, the date on which it has been struck off and the reason therefor.

Registrar
to publish
fact of
company
being struck
off register.

(2) Such notice shall be published on six successive occasions by Public Notice.

175-- If a company or any member or creditor thereof feels aggrieved by the company having been struck off the register in accordance with the provisions of this Law, the Court on the application of such company, member or creditor made within six months of the date on which the company was so struck off, may, if satisfied that the company was at the time of the striking off thereof carrying on business or in operation, or otherwise that it is just that the company be restored to the register, order the name of the company to be restored to the register on such terms and conditions as to the Court may seem just, and thereupon the company shall be deemed to have continued in existence as if its name had not been struck off; and the Court may by the same or any subsequent order give such directions and make such provisions as seem just for placing the company and all other persons in the same position as nearly as may be as if the name of the company had not been struck off.

Company,
creditor or
member
may apply
to Court
for company
to be re-
stated.

176-- The striking off the register of any company under the provisions of this Law shall not affect the liability (if any) of any director, manager, officer or member of the company, and

Liability
of members
of company
to remain.

such liability shall continue and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.

Registrar
not liable
for any act
performed
under this
Part.

Property to
be vested in
Treasurer.

177-- No liability shall attach for any act performed or thing done by the Registrar in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

178-- Any property vested in or belonging to any company struck off the register under this Law shall thereupon vest in the Treasurer of the Islands for the benefit of the Islands, and shall be subject to the disposition of the Legislature.

PART VII - EXEMPTED COMPANIES

What com-
panies may
apply to be
registered
as exempted
companies.

Registration
of exempted
companies.

179-- Any proposed company applying for registration under this Law the objects of which are to be carried out mainly outside the Islands may apply to be registered an exempted company.

180--(1) On being satisfied that the provisions of section 181 to 183 have been complied with, the Registrar shall register the company as an exempted company, and shall issue a certificate to that effect.

(2) From the date of incorporation mentioned in the certificate of incorporation, the subscribers of the memorandum of association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the exempted company, shall be a body corporate by the name contained in the memorandum of association, and except as specifically prohibited by this law, an exempted company shall be capable of forthwith exercising all of the powers set out in its memorandum of association in doing whatever is necessary to do with a view to the attainment of the objects stated in its memorandum and whatever else may fairly be regarded as incidental to and consequential on such objects including but without in anywise restricting the generality of the foregoing those things allowed by this or any other law.

(3) From the date of incorporation mentioned in the certificate of incorporation, an exempted company shall have perpetual succession and a common seal but with such liability on the part of the members to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up as is provided in this Law.

(4) A certificate of incorporation of an exempted company

issued under this law shall be conclusive evidence that compliance has been made with all the requirements of this law in respect of incorporation and registration.

(5) Every copy of a memorandum of association filed and registered in accordance with this law or any extract therefrom certified under the hand and seal of the Registrar as a true copy shall be received in evidence in any court of the Islands without further proof

181-- A proposed company applying for registration as an exempted company shall submit to the Registrar a memorandum of association which shall contain the following particulars -

Memorandum
of association
of exempted
companies.

- (a) the name of the proposed company;
- (b) the part of the Islands in which the registered office of the proposed company is to be situate;
- (c) the objects for which the proposed company is to be established and the powers it is to exercise; and
- (d) the amount of the capital of the company and the number of shares into which it is divided and the fixed amounts thereof if such shares have a nominal or par value or the aggregate consideration for which the said shares may be issued if they are without nominal or par value; always provided that the above said capital or aggregate consideration referred to, as the case may be, may subject to Exchange Control approval, be expressed in and subscribed for in the local currency of the Cayman Islands, or any British Commonwealth country or foreign state; and
- (e) in the case of a proposed company limited by shares or by guarantee a declaration that the liability of members is limited.

182-- A proposed exempted company applying for registration as an exempted company shall submit to the Registrar a declaration signed by a director to the effect that the operation of the proposed exempted company will be conducted mainly outside the Islands.

Declaration
by proposed
company.

183-- A proposed company applying for registration as an exempted company shall tender a registration fee of one-tenth of one per cent (1/10th of 1%) of the value of the registered capital with a minimum of four hundred dollars (\$400) and a maximum of one thousand six hundred dollars (\$1,600).

Fee for
registration.

Applications
of Parts
I-VI.

184--(1) Except as hereinafter provided, the provisions of Parts I to VI of this Law shall apply to exempted companies in relation to transactions taking place in the Islands only.

S.19(a) Law
9 / 66

(2) Exempted companies shall be exempted from the application of the following section or parts of sections of this law, that is to say --

6-10, 25 (3) (c), 25 (4), 26 (1), 26 (3), 35, 37,
38, 39, 41, 43-45, 54, 55 and 194 to 207 inclusive.

S.19 (b) Law
9 / 66

(3) (a) The shares of an exempted company may be either non negotiable in which case they shall be transferred only on the books of the company, or they may be negotiable or to bearer; provided that no share shall be issued as negotiable or to bearer unless the same shall be fully paid and non assessable.

(b) Negotiable or bearer shares may be exchanged for non negotiable shares and vice versa.

(c) Negotiable or bearer shares shall be marked as not available to be held by Scheduled Territory residents.

Alteration of memorandum of association.

S.20 Law
9 / 66

185-- An exempted company may by special resolution alter its memorandum of association, and shall within one month from the date of such special resolution deliver to the Registrar a certified copy thereof.

Annual return.

186-- In January of each year after the year of its registration each exempted company shall furnish to the Registrar a return which shall be in the form of a declaration that--

(a) since the previous return or since registration, as the case may be, there has been no alteration in the memorandum of association, other than an alteration in the name of the company effected in accordance with section 30 or an alteration already reported in accordance with section 185;

(b) the operations of the exempted company since the last return or since registration of the exempted company, as the case may be, have been mainly outside the Islands;

(c) the provisions of section 190 to 191 have been and

are being complied with.

187-- Every exempted company shall pay to the revenues of the Islands an annual fee of one-twentieth of one per cent (1/20th of 1%) of the value of the registered capital with a minimum of two hundred dollars (\$200) and a maximum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), which shall be tendered with the return required by section 186.

Annual fee.

S.21 Law 9 / 66

188--(1) Any exempted company which fails to comply with the provisions of section 186 or section 187 shall be deemed to be a defunct company, and shall thereupon be dealt with as such in accordance with the provisions of Part VI, but without prejudice to its being registered again as though it were being registered for the first time.

Failure to comply with section 186 or 187.

(2) Before taking action under this section the Registrar shall give one month's notice to the defaulting company, and if the default is made good before the expiry of such notice the provisions of sections 186 and 187 shall be deemed to have been complied with.

189--(1) If any declaration under section 182 or section 186 contains any wilful false statement or misrepresentation, the company shall on proof thereof be liable to be immediately dissolved and removed from the register, and in such case any fee tendered under section 183 or section 187 shall be forfeited to the Treasurer of the Islands for the credit to the general revenue of the Islands.

False statement in declaration.

(2) Every director and officer of a company who knowingly makes or permits the making of any such declaration knowing it to be false shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, or to a fine in lieu of or in addition to such imprisonment as aforesaid not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

190--An exempted company shall not trade in the Islands with any person, firm or corporation except in furtherance of the business of the exempted company carried on outside the Islands:

Prohibited enterprises.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed so as to prevent the exempted company effecting and concluding contracts in the Islands, and exercising in the Islands all of its powers necessary for the carrying on of its business outside the Islands.

191--(1) Every exempted company shall at all times maintain an office in the Islands.

Offices and directors meetings.

(2) Every exempted company shall notify the Registrar, within one month of the filing of its memorandum of association, of the location in the Islands of its office and shall notify the Registrar of any change in the location of such office within one week of such change.

(3) The board of directors of every exempted company shall hold at least one meeting in the Islands in each calendar year.

Prohibited
sale of
securities.

192--An exempted company is prohibited from making any invitation to the public in the Islands to subscribe for any of its shares or debentures.

Penalty for
carrying on
business
contrary to
provisions of
Part VII.

193--If an exempted company carried on any business in the Islands in contravention of the provisions of this Part, then (without prejudice to any other proceedings that may be taken in respect of the contravention) the exempted company, and every director, provisional director and officer of the exempted company who is responsible for the contravention shall be guilty of an offence against this Law and shall be liable on conviction by a court of summary jurisdiction to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) for every day during which the contravention occurs or continues and the exempted company shall be liable to be immediately dissolved and removed from the Register.

PART VIII -- COMPANIES INCORPORATED OUTSIDE THE ISLANDS CARRYING ON BUSINESS WITHIN THE ISLANDS

Definition
of Foreign
Companies.

194--This part shall apply to all foreign companies, that is to say all bodies corporate incorporated outside the Islands which after the coming into operation of this Law establish a place of business or commence carrying on business (which expressions in this Part include, without limiting their generality, the sale by or on behalf of a foreign company of its shares or debentures) within the Islands, and all bodies corporate incorporated outside the Islands which before the commencement of this Law established a place of business or carried on business as aforesaid within the Islands and continue to carry on or have an established place of business within the Islands at the date of commencement of this Law.

195--Every foreign company shall, within one month after becoming a foreign company as herein defined, deliver to the Registrar for registration --

Documents,
etc. to be
delivered to
Registrar by
foreign com-
panies.

- (a) a copy certified and authenticated under public seal of the country, city or place under the laws of which the foreign company has been incorporated, of its charter, statutes or memorandum and articles of association of the foreign company, or other instrument constituting or defining its constitution of the foreign company, and, if the instrument is not written in the English language, a certified translation thereof;
 - (b) a list of its directors, containing such particulars with respect to the directors as are by this law required to be contained with respect to directors in the register of the directors of a company;
 - (c) the names and addresses of some one or more than one person resident in the Islands authorised to accept on its behalf service of process and any notices required to be served on it
- and shall pay to the Registrar a fee of \$200 and thereafter in January of each year an annual fee of \$100.

S.22 Law 9/66

S.4 Law 1/71

196--A foreign company which has delivered to the Registrar the documents, particulars and fees specified in section 195 shall have the same power to hold lands in the Islands as if it were a company.

Power of
foreign
companies.

197--(1) Upon compliance with the provisions of section 195, the Registrar shall issue a certificate under his hand and seal of office that the company is registered under this Law.

Registration
of foreign
companies.

S.5 Law 1/71

(2) A certificate of registration of a company issued under this section shall be conclusive evidence that compliance has been made with all requirements of this Law in respect of registration.

198--If in the case of any foreign company an alteration is made in --

Return to
be delivered
to Registrar
where docu-
ments, etc.
altered.

- (a) its charter, statutes, or memorandum and articles of association or any such instrument as aforesaid; or
- (b) its directors or the particulars contained in the list of the directors; or

(c) the names or addresses of the persons authorised to accept service on its behalf, the foreign company shall within twenty-one days after the date on which particulars of the alterations could, in due course of post and if despatched with due diligence, have been received in the Islands from the place where the foreign company is incorporated, deliver to the Registrar for registration a return containing the particulars of the alterations.

Obligation to state name of company, whether limited, and country where incorporated.

199--Every foreign company shall --

- (a) in every prospectus inviting subscriptions for its shares or debentures in the Islands state the country in which the foreign company is incorporated; and
- (b) conspicuously exhibit on every place where it carries on business in the Islands the name of the foreign company and the country in which the foreign company is incorporated; and
- (c) cause the name of the foreign company and of the country in which it is incorporated to be stated in legible characters on all bill heads and letter paper, notices, advertisements and other official publications; and
- (d) if the liability of the members of the foreign company is limited, cause notice of that fact to be stated in every such prospectus as aforesaid and on all bill heads, letter paper and in all notices, advertisements and other official publications in the Islands, and to be affixed on every place where it carried on its business in the Islands.

service on foreign company to which Part II applies.

200- Any process or notice required to be served on a foreign company shall be sufficiently served if addressed to any person whose name has been delivered to the Registrar under the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 195 or paragraph (c) of section 198 and left at or sent by post to the address which has been so delivered:

Provided that --

- (a) where any such foreign company makes default in delivering to the Registrar the name and address of a person resident on the Islands who is authorised to accept on behalf of the foreign company service of

process or notices; or

- (b) if at any time all the persons whose names and addresses have been so delivered are dead or have ceased so to reside, or refuse to accept service on behalf of the company, or for any reason cannot be served;

a document may be served on the foreign company by leaving it at or sending it by post to any place of business established by the foreign company in the Islands.

201--(1) Any deed of any foreign company which may be executed out of the Islands may be registered in the Islands if executed under the common seal of such foreign company in the presence of one witness at least; and the execution of such deed, and that the seal thereto affixed is the common seal of the foreign company, and that the same was affixed thereto by the authority of the board of directors or managers of such foreign company and in conformity with the articles of association of such foreign company, and the signatures of the directors or managers to any such deed (where such signatures are required by the charter, statutes, memorandum or articles of association of such foreign company) and the signatures to such deed of the secretary or other officer by whom such seal may have been affixed may be proved by the affidavit or solemn declaration of one of such witnesses or of the secretary or other officer affixing such seal, to be sworn or made before a notary public or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any city, town or borough in the United Kingdom or any British possession and elsewhere before a notary public.

Deeds executed out of, and within the Islands.

(2) Every deed made in the Islands on behalf of any such foreign company and executed under the hand of any person empowered by instrument in writing under the common seal of such foreign company either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as its attorney to execute deeds on its behalf in the Islands, shall be binding on such foreign company and have the same effect as if it were under the common seal of the foreign company.

202--If any foreign company ceases to carry on or have a place of business in the Islands it shall forthwith give notice of the fact to the Registrar, and as from the date on which notice is so given the obligation of the foreign company to deliver any document to the Registrar shall cease:

Removing company's name from register.

Provided that where the Registrar is satisfied by any other means that the foreign company has ceased to carry on or have a place of business in the Islands it shall be lawful for him to close the file of the foreign company and thereupon the obligation of the foreign company to deliver any document to the Registrar shall cease:

Provided that where the Registrar is satisfied by any other means that the foreign has ceased to carry on or have a place of business in the Islands he may close the file of the foreign company and therefore the obligation of the foreign company to deliver any document to the Registrar shall cease.

Penalties
for failing
to comply
with provi-
sions of
Part III.

203--If any foreign company fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the foreign company and every officer or agent of the foreign company, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars or in the case of a continuing offence ten dollars for every day during which the default continues.

Interpreta-
tion of
Part VIII.

204--For the purposes of this Part - -

"director" in relation to a foreign company includes any person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors of the foreign company are accustomed to act;

"place of business" includes a share transfer or share registration office.

Power of
Registrar
to prohibit sale
of securities.

205--The Registrar may at any time and from time to time prohibit the sale of any shares or debentures of any foreign company in the Islands or any invitation in the Islands to subscribe for any shares or debentures of a foreign company, and in the event of any violation by a foreign company of such prohibition the foreign company and each of its directors and officers shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and in default of payment by any director or officer to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months.

PART IX - APPLICATION OF LAW TO COMPANIES FORMED OR REGISTERED IN THE ISLANDS PRIOR TO THIS LAW

Application
to existing
companies.

206--In the application of this Law to existing companies, it shall apply in the same manner --

- (1) in the case of a limited company, other than a company limited by guarantee, as if the company had been formed and registered under this Law as a company limited by shares;
- (2) in the case of a company limited by guarantee, as if the company had been formed and registered under this Law as a company limited by guarantee, and
- (3) in the case of a company other than a limited company, as if the company had been formed and registered under this Law as an unlimited company.

Provided that any existing company which would be entitled, if it were a proposed company, to apply to be and be registered as an exempted company under the provisions of Part VII may elect within six (6) months of the commencement of this Law to be registered as an exempted company and shall if it so elects, give notice to the Registrar and shall within thirty days of giving notice comply with the provisions of Part VII save and except section 183 thereof, and shall thereafter be an exempted company.

207-- A reference, express or implied, to the date of incorporation, of an existing company shall be construed as a reference to the date at which the company was incorporated and recorded under the provisions of chapter 69 and chapter 425 of the Laws of Jamaica, Revised Edition, 1953.

Date of In-
corporation.

208--The articles of association of an existing company shall so far as the same are not contrary to any express provision of this Law remain in force until altered or rescinded.

Articles of
association
remain.

PART X - GENERAL

209--(1) Whenever this Law provides for or requires the filing or registering of any document, notice or return with the Registrar in connection with which no fee is provided to be paid, there shall be paid at the time of such filing or registration a fee of two dollars (\$2).

Fees in Lieu
of other
provision.

S.24 Law 9/66

(2) The Registrar may in his discretion extend the time within which any thing is required to be done by this law, whether the time prescribed therefore has expired or not, and waive any penalties or prosecutions prescribed under the provisions of this law.

S.24 Law
9/66

SCHEDULE

(Section 21A)

*Table 'A'**Regulations for Management of a Company Limited by Shares**Preliminary*

1. (1) In these regulations:-

"the Law" means the Companies Law.

(2) Where any provision of the Law is referred to, the reference is to that provision as modified by any Law for the time being in force.

(3) Unless the context otherwise requires, expressions defined in the Law or any statutory modification thereof in force at the date at which these regulations become binding on the company, shall have the meanings so defined.

Shares

2. Subject to the provisions, if any, in that behalf of the memorandum of association, and without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of existing shares, any share may be issued with such preferred, deferred, or other special rights, or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of share capital or otherwise, as the company may from time to time by special resolution determine, and any preference share may, with the sanction of a special resolution, be issued on the terms that it is, or at the option of the company is liable, to be redeemed.

3. 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 of the shares of that class) may be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of the class. To every such separate general meeting the provisions of these regulations relating to general meetings shall *mutatis mutandis* apply, but so that the necessary quorum shall be two persons at least holding or representing by proxy one-third of the issued shares of the class and that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll.

4. Every person whose name is entered as a member in the

register of members shall, without payment, be entitled to a certificate under the seal of the company specifying the share or shares held by him and the amount paid up thereon, provided that in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons the company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate, and delivery of a certificate for a share to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all.

5. If a share certificate is defaced, lost or destroyed it may be renewed on payment of such fee, if any, not exceeding twenty cents and on such terms, if any, as to evidence and indemnity, as the directors think fit.

Lien

6. The company shall have a lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that share, and the company shall also have a lien on all shares (other than fully paid shares) standing registered in the name of a single person for all moneys presently payable by him or his estate to the company; but the directors at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this regulation. The company's lien, if any, on a share shall extend to all dividends payable thereon.

7. The company may sell, in such manner as the directors think fit, any shares in which the company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable nor until the expiration of fourteen days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, has been given to the registered holder for the time being of the share, or the persons entitled thereto by reason of his death or bankruptcy.

8. For giving effect to any such sale the directors may authorise some person to transfer the shares sold to the purchaser thereof. The purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the shares comprised in any such transfer and he 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 or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the sale.

9. The proceeds of the sale shall be received by the company and applied in payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, and the residue shall (subject to a like lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale.

Calls on Shares

10. The directors may from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares provided that no call shall exceed one-fourth of the nominal amount of the share, or be payable earlier than one month from the last call; and each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen days' notice specifying the time or times of payment) pay to the company at the time or times so specified the amount called on his shares.

11. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay calls in respect thereof.

12. If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest upon the sum at the rate of six per centum per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment, but the directors shall be at liberty to waive payment of that interest wholly or in part.

13. The provisions of these regulations as to the liability of joint holders and as to payment of interest shall apply in the case of nonpayment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the amount of the share, or by way of premium, as if the same had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

14. The directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amount of calls to be paid and in the times of payment.

15. The directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid upon any shares held by him; and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced may (until the same would, but for such advance, become presently payable) pay interest at such rate (not exceeding without the sanction of the company in general meeting, six per cent) as may be agreed upon between the member paying the sum in advance and the directors.

Transfer and Transmission of Shares

16. The instrument of transfer of any share shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain a holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of members in respect thereof.

17. Shares shall be transferred in the following form, or in any usual or common form approved by the directors:

I, A.B., of
sum of \$ _____ in consideration of the
paid to me by C.D., of
(hereinafter called "the said
transferee") do hereby transfer to the said transferee the share
(or shares) numbered _____ in the undertaking
called the _____ Company Limited, to
hold unto the said transferee, subject to the several conditions
on which I hold the same: and I, the said transferee, do hereby
agree to take the said share (or shares) subject to the conditions
aforesaid. As witnessed our hands the
day of _____, 19 _____

Witness to the signatures of, etc.

18. The directors may decline to register any transfer of shares not being fully paid shares, to a person of whom they do not approve, and may also decline to register any transfer of shares on which the company has a lien. The directors may also suspend the registration of transfers during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year. The directors may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless -

- (a) a fee of not exceeding fifty cents is paid to the company in respect thereof, and
- (b) the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of the 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.

If the directors refuse to register a transfer of any shares, they shall within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the company send to the transferee notice of the refusal.

19. The legal personal representative of a deceased sole holder of a share shall be the only person recognised by the company as having any title to the share. In the case of a share registered in the names of two or more holders, the survivors or survivor, or the legal personal representatives of the deceased survivor, shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to the share.

20. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member shall upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be properly required by the directors, have the right either to be registered as a member in respect of the share or, instead of being registered himself, to

make such transfer of the share as the deceased or bankrupt person could have made; but the directors shall, in either case, have the same right to decline or suspend registration as they would have had in the case of a transfer of the share by the deceased or bankrupt person before the death or bankruptcy.

21. A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the holder shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as a member in respect of the share, be entitled in respect of it to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the company.

Forfeiture of Shares

22. If a member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the directors may, at any time thereafter during such time as any part of such call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued.

23. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time appointed the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

24. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors to that effect.

25. A forfeited share may be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors think fit, and at any time before a sale or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit.

26. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares, but shall, notwithstanding, remain liable to pay to the company all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were payable by him to the company in respect of the shares, but his liability shall cease if and when the company receive payment in full of the nominal amount of the shares.

27. A statutory declaration in writing that the declarant is a director of the company, and that a share in the company has been duly forfeited on a date stated in the declaration, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. The company may receive the consideration, if any, given for the share on any sale or disposition thereof and may execute a transfer of the share in favour of the person to whom the share is sold or disposed of and he shall thereupon be registered as the holder of the share, and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the share.

28. The provisions of these regulations as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which by the terms of issue of a share becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the amount of the share, or by way of premium, as if the same had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

29. The company may by ordinary resolution convert any paid-up shares into stock, and reconvert any stock into paid-up shares of any denomination.

30. The holders of stock may transfer the same, or any part thereof in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which the shares from which the stock arose might prior to conversion have been transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; but the directors may from time to time fix the minimum amount of stock transferable, and restrict or forbid the transfer of fractions of that minimum, but the minimum shall not exceed the nominal amount of the shares from which the stock arose.

31. The holders of stock shall, according to the amount of the stock held by them, have the same rights, privileges and advantages as regards dividends, voting at meetings of the company and other matters as if they held the shares from which the stock arose, but no such privilege or advantage (except participation in the dividends and profits of the company) shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of stock as would not, if existing shares, have conferred that privilege or advantage.

32. Such of the regulations of the company as are applicable to paid-up shares shall apply to stock, and the word "share"

and "shareholder" therein shall include "stock" and "stockholder".

Alteration of Capital

33. The company may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase the share capital by such sum, to be divided into shares of such amount, as the resolution shall prescribe.

34. Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the company in general meeting, all new shares shall, before issue, be offered to such persons as at the date of the offer are entitled to receive notices from the company of general meetings in proportion, as nearly as the circumstances admit, to the amount of the existing shares to which they are entitled. The offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares offered, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration of that time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the person to whom the offer is made that he declines to accept the shares offered, the directors may dispose of those shares in such manner as they think most beneficial to the company. The directors may likewise so dispose of any new shares which (by reason of the ratio which the new shares bear to shares held by persons entitled to an offer of new shares) cannot, in the opinion of the directors, be conveniently offered under this article.

35. The new shares shall be subject to the same provisions with reference to the payment of calls, lien, transfer, transmission, forfeiture and otherwise as the shares in the original share capital.

36. The company may by ordinary resolution --

- (a) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;
- (b) sub-divide its existing shares, or any of them into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum of association, subject nevertheless to the provisions of section 12 of the Law.
- (c) cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person.

37. The company may by special resolution reduce its share capital and any capital redemption reserve fund in any

manner and with, and subject to, any incident authorised and consent required by Law.

General Meetings

38. A general meeting shall be held once in every calendar year at such time (not being more than fifteen months after the holding of the last preceding general meeting) and place as may be resolved by the company in general meeting, or in default, at such time in the third month following that in which the anniversary of the company's incorporation occurs, and at such place as the directors shall appoint. In default of a general meeting being so held, a general meeting shall be held in the month next following, and may be convened by any two members in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings are to be convened by the directors.

39. The abovementioned general meetings shall be called ordinary general meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.

40. The directors may, whenever they think fit, convene an extra-ordinary general meeting. If at any time there are not in the Island sufficient directors capable of acting to form a quorum, any director or any two members of the company may convene an extraordinary general meeting in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings may be convened by the directors.

Notice of General Meetings

41. Subject to the provisions of section 57 of the Law relating to special resolutions, seven days' notice at the least (exclusive of the day on which the notice is served or deemed to be served, but inclusive of the day for which notice is given) specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting and, in case of special business, the general nature of that business shall be given in manner hereinafter provided, or in such other manner (if any) as may be prescribed by the company in general meetings, to such persons as are, under the regulations of the company, entitled to receive such notices from the company; but with the consent of all the members entitled to receive notice of some particular meeting, that meeting may be convened by such shorter notice and in such manner as those members may think fit.

42. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non receipt of a notice of a meeting by any member shall

not invalidate the proceedings at any meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings

43. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting, with the exception of sanctioning a dividend, the consideration of the accounts, balance sheets, and the ordinary report of the directors and auditors, the election of directors and other officers in the place of those retiring by rotation, and the fixing of the remuneration of the auditors.

44. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business; save as herein otherwise provided, three members personally present shall be a quorum.

45. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved; in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting the members present shall be a quorum.

46. The chairman, if any, of the board of directors shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the company.

47. If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or is unwilling to act as chairman, the members present shall choose one of their number to be chairman.

48. The chairman may with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for ten days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

49. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded by at least three members present in person or by proxy entitled to vote or by one member or two members so present and entitled, if that member or those two members together hold not less than fifteen per cent of the paid up capital of the company, and, unless a poll is so demanded, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has, or a show of hands, been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book of the proceedings of the company, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, that resolution.

50. If a poll is duly demanded it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

51. 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 poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

52. 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 at such time as the chairman of the meeting directs.

Votes of Members

53. On a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote. On a poll every member shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder.

54. 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 for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register of members.

55. A member of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction in lunacy, may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee, or other person in the nature of a committee appointed by that court, and any such committee or other person, may on a poll, vote by proxy.

56. No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the company have been paid.

57. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

58. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing or, if the appointor is a corporation, either under seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised. A proxy need not be a member of the company.

59. 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 that power or authority shall be deposited at the registered office of the company not less than forty-eight hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposed to vote, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

60. An instrument appointing a proxy may be in the following form or any other form approved by the directors -

"..... Company Limited

I, _____, of _____
being a member of the _____ Company Limited
hereby appoint _____ of _____
as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the (ordinary
or extraordinary, as the case may be) general meeting of the
company to be held on the _____ day of _____
19 _____, and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this _____ day of _____, 19 ____

61. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll.

Corporations Acting by Representatives at Meetings

62. 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 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.

Directors

63. The number of the directors and the names of the first directors shall be determined in writing by a majority of the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

64. The remuneration of the directors shall from time to time be determined by the company in general meeting.

65. The qualification of a director shall be the holding of at least one share in the company.

Powers and Duties of Directors

66. The business of the company shall be managed by the directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in getting up and registering the company and may exercise all such powers of the company as are not, by the law of these articles, required to be exercised by the company in general meeting, subject, nevertheless, to any regulation of these articles, to the provisions of the Law, and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made.

67. The directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to the office of managing director or manager for such term and at such remuneration (whether by way of salary or commission or participation in profits, or partly in one way and partly in another) as they may think fit, and a director so appointed shall not, while holding that office, be subject to retirement by rotation, or taken into account in determining the rotation or retirement of directors; but his appointment shall be subject to determination *ipso facto* if he ceases from any cause to be a director, or if the company in general meeting resolves that his tenure of the office of managing director or manager be determined.

68. The amount for the time being remaining undischarged of moneys borrowed or raised by the directors for the purposes of the company (otherwise than by the issue of share capital) shall not at any time exceed the issued share capital of the

company without the sanction of the company in general meeting.

69. The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose -

- (a) of all appointments of officers made by the directors;
- (b) of the names of the directors present at each meeting of the directors and of any committee of the directors;
- (c) of all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the company, and of the directors and of committees of directors;

and every director present at any meeting of directors or committee of directors shall sign his name in a book to be kept for that purpose.

The Seal

70. The seal of the company shall not be affixed to any instrument except by the authority of a resolution of a board of directors, and in the presence of a director and of the secretary or such other person as the directors may appoint for the purpose; and that director and the secretary or other person as aforesaid shall sign every instrument to which the seal of the company is so affixed in their presence.

Disqualification of Directors

71. The office of director shall be vacated, if the director -

- (a) without the consent of the company in general meeting holds any other office of profit under the company except that of managing director or manager; or
- (b) becomes bankrupt; or
- (c) is found to be or becomes of unsound mind; or
- (d) resigns his office by notice in writing to the company; or
- (e) is directly or indirectly interested in any contract with the company or participates in the profits of any contract with the company:

Provided, however, that a director shall not vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any corporation which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the company if he has declared the nature of his interest at the first meeting of the directors of the company held after he became interested

in the contract, but the director shall not vote in respect of any such contract or work or any matter arising thereout, and if he does so vote his vote shall not be counted.

Rotation of Directors.

72. At the first ordinary general meeting of the company the whole of the directors shall retire from office, and at the ordinary general meeting in every subsequent year one-third of the directors for the time being, or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest one-third, shall retire from office.

73. The directors to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election but as between persons who became directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.

74. A retiring director shall be eligible for a re-election.

75. The company at the general meeting at which a director retires in manner aforesaid may fill the vacated office by electing a person thereto and in default the retiring director shall be deemed to have been re-elected unless at such meeting it is resolved not to fill such vacated office.

76. The company may from time to time in general meeting increase or reduce the number of directors, and may also determine in what rotation the increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

77. Any casual vacancy occurring in the board of directors may be filled by the directors, but the persons so chosen shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a director.

78. The directors shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to appoint a person as an additional director who shall retire from office at the next following ordinary general meeting, but shall be eligible for election by the company at that meeting as an additional director.

79. The company may by extraordinary resolution remove a director before the expiration of his period to office, and may by an ordinary resolution appoint another person in his stead. The person so appointed shall be subject to retirement at the

same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a director.

Proceedings of Directors

80. The directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings, as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A director may, and the secretary on the requisition of a director shall, at any time summon a meeting of the directors.

81. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors, and unless so fixed shall when the number of directors exceeds three, be three, and when the number of directors does not exceed three, be two.

82. The continuing directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to the regulations of the company as the necessary quorum of directors, the continuing directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of directors to that number, or of summoning a general meeting of the company, but for no other purpose.

83. The directors may elect a chairman of their meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

84. The directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit; any committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the directors.

85. A committee may elect a chairman of its meetings; if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes, after the time appointed for holding the same, the members present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

86. A committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper.

Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and in case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

87. All acts done by any meeting of the directors or of a committee of directors, or by any person acting as a director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such director or person acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a director.

Dividends and Reserve

88. The company in general meeting may declare dividends, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by directors.

89. The directors may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to the directors to be justified by the profits of the company.

90. No dividend shall be paid otherwise than out of profits.

91. Subject to the rights of persons, if any, entitled to shares with special rights as to dividends, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid on the shares, but if and so long as nothing is paid up on any of the shares in the company dividends may be declared and paid according to the amounts of the shares. No amount paid on a share in advance of calls shall, while carrying interest, be treated for the purposes of this article as paid on the share.

92. The directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the company such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which shall at the discretion of the directors, be applicable for meeting contingencies, or for equalising dividends, or for any other 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 (other than shares of the company) as the directors may from time to time think fit.

93. If several persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any of them may give effectual receipts for any dividend

or other moneys payable on or in respect of the share.

94. Any dividend may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post to the registered address of the member or person entitled thereto or in the case of joint holders to any one of such joint holders at his registered address or to such person and such address as the member or person entitled or such joint holders as the case may be may direct. Every such cheque or warrant shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent or to the order of such other person as the member or person entitled or such joint holders as the case may be may direct.

95. No dividend shall bear interest against the company.

Accounts

96. The directors shall cause proper books of account to be kept with respect to --

- (a) all sums of money received and expended by the company, and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure takes place;
- (b) all sales and purchases of goods by the company; and the assets and liabilities of the company.

97. The books of account shall be kept at the registered office of the company, or at such other place or places as the directors think fit, and shall always be open to the inspection of the directors.

98. The directors shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of members not being directors, and no member (not being a director) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the company except as conferred by Law or authorised by the directors or by the company in general meeting.

99. At the ordinary general meeting in every year the directors shall cause to be prepared and shall lay before the company a profit and loss account and a balance sheet for the period since the preceding account or (in the case of the first ordinary general meeting) since the commencement of business by the company made up to a date not more than six months before such meeting.

100. A copy of every balance sheet (including every document required by Law to be annexed thereto) which is to be laid before the company in general meeting together with a copy of the auditor's report shall not less than seven days before the date of the meeting be sent to all persons entitled to receive notices of general meetings of the company.

Audit

101. The accounts relating to the company's affairs shall be audited in such manner as may be determined from time to time by the company in general meeting or failing any such determination by the directors.

Notices

102. A notice may be given by the company to any member either personally or by sending it by post to him to his registered address, or (if he has no registered address in the Islands) to the address, if any, in the Islands supplied by him to the company for the giving of notices to him.

Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying, and posting a letter containing the notice, and to have been effected in the case of a notice of a meeting at the expiration of 24 hours after the letter containing the same is posted, and in any other case at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

103. If a member has no registered address in the Islands and has not supplied to the company an address in the Islands for the giving of notices to him, a notice addressed to him and advertised in a daily newspaper circulating in the Islands shall be deemed to be duly given on him at noon on the day following day on which the newspaper is circulated and the advertisement appeared therein.

104. A notice may be given by the company to the joint holders of a share by giving the notice to the joint holder named first in the register of members in respect of the share.

105. A notice may be given by the company to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt, or by any like des-

cription, at the address, if any, within the Islands supplied for the purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled, or (until such an address has been so supplied) by giving the notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

106. Notice of every general meeting shall be given in some manner hereinbefore authorised to --

- (a) every member except those members who (having no registered address in the Islands) have not supplied to the company an address in the Islands for the giving of notices to them; and
- (b) every person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member, who, but for his death or bankruptcy would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting.

No other persons shall be entitled to receive notices of general meetings.