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Company No. 04250825

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

WRITTEN RESOLUTION
of
WALLIS RETAIL LIMITED
(the "Company")

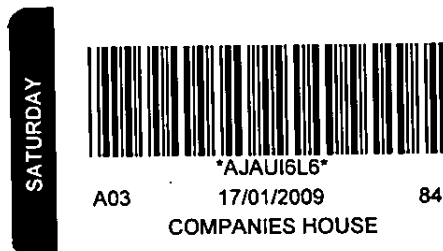
Passed on 5 January 2009

The following written resolution of the members of the Company was passed as a special resolution of the Company pursuant to Part 10 of the Companies Act 2006:

THAT the regulations contained in the printed document attached to this resolution be adopted as the memorandum and articles of association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of its existing memorandum and articles of association.

.....*Radu*.....

Director/Secretary



THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 AND 1989

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION¹

OF

WALLIS RETAIL LIMITED²

1. The name of the Company is "WALLIS RETAIL LIMITED".
2. The Registered Office of the Company will be situated in England.
3. The objects for which the Company is established are:
 - (A) To carry on all or any of the businesses of retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers, importers or exporters of goods of all types including in particular (but without limitation): clothing, footwear, fashion accessories, textiles and fabrics, eyewear, jewellery and other articles of personal ornamentation, cosmetic and other articles of personal use or consumption, leather goods, bags, stationery, recreational and fancy goods and playthings, household furnishings and other household utensils and ornaments, and articles of any other type ancillary to or capable of being conveniently or profitably dealt with in connection with any of such goods; to carry on the business of department store or shop proprietors or restaurateurs and to provide refreshment rooms, whether licensed or not, and other amenities for the use of customers and others; generally, to deal in any manner whatsoever in goods of all types and to provide such services to customers as might be convenient or profitable to the Company, and to do all or any of the said things in any part of the world.
 - (B) To carry on any other trade or business whatsoever which can in the opinion of the directors be advantageously carried on by the Company in connection with or ancillary to any of the businesses of the Company.

¹ Adopted by written resolution dated 5 January 2009..

² By special resolution dated 26 July 2001, the name of the company was changed from Fallonland Limited to Wallis Retail Limited.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 AND 1989

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

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 - (B) To carry on any other trade or business whatsoever which can in the opinion of the directors be advantageously carried on by the Company in connection with or ancillary to any of the businesses of the Company.

¹ Adopted by written resolution dated 5 January 2009..

² By special resolution dated 26 July 2001, the name of the company was changed from Fallonland Limited to Wallis Retail Limited.

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

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

- (S) To borrow, raise and secure the payment of money in any way the directors think fit, including, without limitation, by the issue of debentures and other securities, perpetual or otherwise, charged on all or any of the Company's property (present and future) or its uncalled capital, and to purchase, redeem and pay off those securities.
- (T) To remunerate any person for services rendered or to be rendered in placing, assisting and guaranteeing the placing and procuring the underwriting of any share or other security of the Company or of any person in which the Company may be interested or proposes to be interested, or in connection with the conduct of the business of the Company, including, without limitation, by cash payment or by the allotment of shares or other securities of the Company, credited as paid up in full or in part.
- (U) To subscribe for, either absolutely or conditionally or otherwise acquire or hold shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock or other securities or obligations and to co-ordinate, finance and manage the business and operation of any person or firm in which the Company has an interest.
- (V) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments.
- (W) To sell, lease, exchange, let on hire and dispose of any real or personal property and the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company, for such consideration as the directors shall approve including, without limitation, for shares, debentures or other securities, whether fully or partly paid up, of any person, whether or not having objects (altogether or in part) similar to those of the Company. To hold any shares, debentures and other securities so acquired, and to improve, manage, develop, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, grant options over, turn to account and otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the Company.
- (X) To adopt any means of publicising and making known the businesses, services and products of the Company as the directors think fit, including, without limitation, advertisement, publication and distribution of notices, circulars, books and periodicals, purchase and exhibition of works of art and interest and granting and making of prizes, rewards and donations.
- (Y) To support, subscribe to and contribute to any charitable or public object and any institution, society and club which may be for the benefit of the Company or persons who are or were directors, officers or employees of the Company, its predecessor in business, any subsidiary of the Company or any person allied to or associated with the Company, or which may be connected with any town or place where the Company carries on business. To subsidise and assist any association of employers or employees and any trade association. To grant pensions, gratuities, annuities and charitable aid and to provide advantages, facilities and services to any person (including any director or former director) who may have been employed by or provided services to the Company, its predecessor in business, any subsidiary of the Company or any person allied to or associated with the Company and to the spouses, children, dependants and relatives of

those persons and to make advance provision for the payment of those pensions, gratuities and annuities by establishing or acceding to any trust, scheme or arrangement (whether or not capable of approval by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue under any relevant legislation) the directors think fit, to appoint trustees and to act as trustee of any trust, scheme or arrangement, and to make payments towards insurance for the benefit of those persons and their spouses, children, dependants and relatives.

- (Z) To establish and contribute to any scheme for the purchase or subscription by trustees of shares or other securities of the Company to be held for the benefit of the employees of the Company, any subsidiary of the Company or any person allied to or associated with the Company, to lend money to those employees or to trustees on their behalf to enable them to purchase or subscribe for shares or other securities of the Company and to formulate and carry into effect any scheme for sharing the profits of the Company with employees.
- (AA) To apply for, promote and obtain any Act of Parliament and any order or licence of any government department or authority (including, without limitation, the Department of Trade and Industry) to enable the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, to effect any modification of the Company's constitution and for any other purpose which the directors think fit, and to oppose any proceeding or application which may in the opinion of the directors directly or indirectly prejudice the Company's interests.
- (BB) To establish, grant and take up agencies, and to do all other things the directors may deem conducive to the carrying on of the Company's business as principal or agent, and to remunerate any person in connection with the establishment or granting of an agency on the terms and conditions the directors think fit.
- (CC) To distribute among the shareholders in specie any of the Company's property and any proceeds of sale or disposal of any of the Company's property and for that purpose to distinguish and separate capital from profits, but no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital may be made without any sanction required by law.
- (DD) To purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of any person who is or was an officer or employee of the Company, a subsidiary of the Company or a company in which the Company has or had an interest (whether direct or indirect) or who is or was trustee of any retirement benefits scheme or any other trust in which any officer or employee or former officer or employee is or has been interested, indemnifying that person against liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust or any other liability which may lawfully be insured against.
- (EE) To amalgamate with any other person or firm and to procure the Company to be registered or recognised in any part of the world.
- (FF) Subject to the Act, to give (whether directly or indirectly) any kind of financial assistance (as defined in section 152(1)(a) of the Act) for any purpose specified in section 151(1) or section 151(2) of the Act.
- (GG) To do all or any of the things provided in any paragraph of clause 3:

- (i) in any part of the world;
 - (ii) as principal, agent, contractor, trustee or otherwise;
 - (iii) by or through trustees, agents, subcontractors or otherwise; and
 - (iv) alone or with another person or persons.
- (HH) To do all things that are in the opinion of the directors incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the Company's objects, or the exercise of all or any of its powers.
- (II) The objects specified in each paragraph of clause 3 shall, except where otherwise provided in that paragraph, be regarded as independent objects, and are not limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the Company. None of the paragraphs of clause 3 or the objects or powers specified or conferred in or by them is deemed subsidiary or ancillary to the objects or powers mentioned in any other paragraph. The Company has as full a power to exercise all or any of the objects and powers provided in each paragraph as if each paragraph contained the objects of a separate company.
- (JJ) In clause 3, a reference to:
- (i) a "person" includes a reference to a body corporate, association or partnership whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere and whether incorporated or unincorporated; and words denoting the singular number only shall include the plural number and vice versa.
 - (ii) the "Act" is, unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to the Companies Act 1985, as modified or re-enacted or both from time to time; and
 - (iii) a "subsidiary" or "holding company" is to be construed in accordance with section 736 of the Act.
4. The liability of the members is limited.
5. The share capital of the Company is £100 divided into 100 ordinary shares of £1 each.³

³ By Special Resolution duly passed on 9 August 2001, 26 ordinary shares of £1 each in the Company's share capital were converted into 26 cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each. By Special Resolution duly passed on 17 August 2001, the authorised share capital of the Company was increased to £6,700 by the creation of an additional 4,884 ordinary shares of £1 each and 1,716 cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each.

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

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF SUBSCRIBERS

Number of shares
taken by each
subscriber

(Signed)

APRIL MACINTYRE

ONE

For and on behalf of

Clifford Chance Nominees Limited

200 Aldersgate Street

London EC1A 4JJ

DATED the 14 th day of June 2001

WITNESS to the above Signature:

(Signed)

DENISE WEST

200 Aldersgate Street

London

EC1A 4JJ

Company No. 4250825

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 AND 1989

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION⁴

of

WALLIS RETAIL LIMITED

Incorporated 12 JULY 2001

⁴ Adopted by special resolution on 9 August 2001 and further amended and adopted by written resolution dated 5 January 2009.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 AND 1989

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

WALLIS RETAIL LIMITED

Incorporated 12 July 2001

PRELIMINARY

1. (A) In these articles:

"Act" means the Companies Act 1985 including any statutory modification or re-enactment of that Act for the time being in force;

"address" means, in relation to electronic communications, any number or address used for the purposes of such communications;

"articles" means the articles of the Company;

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

"communication" has the same meaning as in the Electronic Communications Act 2000;

"electronic communication" has the same meaning as in the Electronic Communications Act 2000;

"executed" means any mode of execution;

"holder" means, in relation to any share, the member whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the share;

"LIBOR" means the London InterBank offered rate;

"office" means the registered office of the Company;

"**seal**" means the common seal of the Company;

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

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

(B) Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in the articles bear the same meaning as in the Act, but excluding any statutory modification of the Act not in force when these articles become binding on the Company.

(C) Where an ordinary resolution of the Company is expressed to be required for any purpose, a special or extraordinary resolution is also effective for that purpose, and where an extraordinary resolution is expressed to be required for any purpose, a special resolution is also effective for that purpose.

2. No regulations contained in any statute or subordinate legislation, including but not limited to the regulations contained in Table A in the schedule to the Companies (Table A to F) Regulations 1985 (as amended), apply as the regulations or articles of association of the Company.

COMPANY STATUS

3. The Company is a private company limited by shares and accordingly any invitation to the public to subscribe for any shares or debentures of the Company is prohibited.

SHARE CAPITAL

4. The Company's authorised share capital at the date of adoption of these articles is £100 divided into 74 ordinary shares of £1.00 each ("**ordinary shares**") and 26 cumulative participating preference shares of £1.00 each ("**participating preference shares**").⁵

5. (A) Subject to the provisions of the Act and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares, any share may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine.

(B) Subject to the provisions of the Act, shares may be issued which are to be redeemed or are to be liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by the Articles.

(C) The Company may exercise the powers of paying commission conferred by the Act. Subject to the provisions of the Act, any such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly-paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other.

(D) Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust and (except as otherwise provided by these Articles or by law) the

⁵ By Special Resolution duly passed on 17 August 2001, the authorised share capital of the Company was increased to £6,700 by the creation of an additional 4,884 ordinary shares of £1 each and 1,716 cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each.

Company shall not be bound by or recognise any interest in any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the holder.

6. (A) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors have general and unconditional authority to allot (with or without conferring rights of renunciation), grant options over, offer or otherwise deal with or dispose of any unissued shares of the Company (whether forming part of the original or any increased share capital) to such persons, at such times and on such terms and conditions as the directors may decide but no share may be issued at a discount.

(B) The directors have general and unconditional authority, pursuant to section 80 of the Act, to exercise all powers of the Company to allot relevant securities for a period expiring on the fifth anniversary of the date of adoption of this Article unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting.

(C) The maximum amount of relevant securities which may be allotted pursuant to the authority conferred by paragraph 6(8) is the amount of the authorised but as yet unissued share capital of the Company at the date of adoption of this Article.

(D) By the authority conferred by paragraph 6(B) the directors may before the authority expires make an offer or agreement which would or might require relevant securities of the Company to be allotted after it expires and may allot relevant securities in pursuance of that offer or agreement.

7. The pre-emption provisions of section 89(1) of the Act and the provisions of sub-sections (1) to (6) inclusive of section 90 of the Act do not apply to any allotment of the Company's equity securities.

PREFERENCE SHARES

8. The rights attributable to the Preference Shares and the limitations and restrictions to which they are subject are as follows:

Income

The Preference Shares shall confer upon the holders thereof as a separate class the right in priority to any payment by way of dividend of the Company to receive (exclusive of any imputed tax credit available to shareholders) a fixed cumulative preferential dividend (the "fixed dividend").

The fixed dividend shall in respect of each Preference Share from time to time in issue be at the annual rate of 8.125% of the amount paid up, or any amount which falls to be treated as being paid up on each such Preference Share (exclusive of any imputed tax credit available to shareholders) in respect of each year commencing on the date of issue of the relevant Preference Share and ending on each anniversary thereof, and proportionately for any part of a year from the date of issue.

Subject to Part VIII of the Act the fixed dividend shall be:

(i) paid in cash (exclusive of any imputed tax credit available to shareholders) on each anniversary of the issue of the relevant Preference Share; and

(ii) without any resolution of the directors or of the Company in general meeting to the contrary, accrue from day to day and on each such anniversary become a debt due from and immediately payable by the Company to the holders of the Preference Shares pro rata according to the number of Preference Shares held by each such shareholder, as the case may be.

Capital

On a return of capital on winding-up or capital reduction or otherwise, the holders of the Preference Shares shall be entitled, in priority to any payment to the holders of any other class of shares, to the repayment of a sum equal to the nominal amount paid up or credited as paid up on the Preference Shares held by them respectively, together with a sum equal to all arrears or accruals (if any) of the fixed dividend irrespective of whether or not such dividend has been declared or earned or become due and payable, to be calculated down to and including the date of commencement of the winding-up (in the case of a winding-up) or the return of capital (in any other case). The holders of the Preference Shares shall not be entitled to any further right of participation in the assets of the Company.

General Meeting

The holders of the Preference Shares shall, by virtue of and in respect of their holdings of Preference Shares, have the right to receive notice of, attend, speak and vote at a general meeting of the Company only if a resolution is to be proposed abrogating, varying or modifying any of the rights or privileges of the holders of the Preference Shares (in which case they shall only be entitled to vote on such resolution).

Except in the circumstances set out above, the holders of the Preference Shares shall not have the right to receive notice of, attend, speak or vote at any general meeting of the Company.

Voting

Whenever the holders of the Preference Shares are entitled to vote on a resolution at a general meeting of the Company, on a show of hands, every such holder who is present in person or (being a corporation) by a representative shall have one vote and, on a poll, every such holder who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote in respect of each fully-paid Preference Share registered in the name of such holder.

VARIATION OF RIGHTS

9. Whenever the capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares the special rights attached to any class may be varied or abrogated either whilst the Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding up, only with the consent in writing of the holder of 75 per cent. of the issued shares of that class. Without prejudice to the generality of this clause, the special rights attached to the Preference Shares shall be deemed to be varied:

(A) by the Company or the Company's board of directors, as appropriate:

- (a) altering its memorandum or articles of association; or
- (b) varying in any way (whether directly or indirectly) the rights attached to any of the shares in the capital of the Company; or
- (c) applying by way of capitalisation any sum in or towards paying up any share or loan capital of the Company; or
- (d) entering into a contract to purchase any of its own shares; or
- (e) redeeming any of its shares; or
- (f) passing a resolution that it be wound up;

(B) by the Company or any of its subsidiaries for the time being:

- (a) altering, increasing, reducing, sub-dividing or consolidating its authorised or issued share capital; or
- (b) granting any option or other right to subscribe for shares; or
- (c) disposing of its undertaking or any substantial part thereof; or
- (d) disposing of or acquiring any interest in any share in the capital of any company; or
- (e) calling a meeting to effect or approve any matter which would by virtue of this clause be a variation of the class rights of the Preference Shares.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

10. Every member, upon becoming the holder of any shares, shall be entitled without payment to one certificate for all the shares of each class held by him (and, upon transferring a part of his holding of shares of any class, to a certificate for the balance of such holding) or several certificates each for one or more of his shares upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable sum as the directors may determine. Every certificate shall specify the number, class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up thereon. Certificates may be issued under a seal which may be affixed to or printed on the certificate or in such other manner as the directors may approve. The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for shares held jointly by several persons and delivery of a certificate to one joint holder shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them.

11. If a share certificate is defaced, worn-out, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and payment of the expenses reasonably incurred by the Company in investigating evidence as the directors may determine but otherwise free of charge, and (in the case of defacement or wearing-out) on delivery up of the old certificate.

LIEN

12. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully-paid share) for all monies (whether presently payable or not) payable at a fixed time or called in respect of that share. The directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Article. The Company's lien on a share shall extend to any amount payable in respect of it.

13. The Company may sell in such manner as the directors determine any shares on which the Company has a lien if a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and is not paid within fourteen clear days after notice has been given to the holder of the share or to the person entitled to it in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold.

14. To give effect to a sale the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The title of the transferee to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

15. The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in payment of so much of the sum for which the lien exists as is presently payable, and any residue shall (upon surrender to the Company for cancellation of the certificate for the shares sold and subject to a

like lien for any monies not presently payable as existed upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale.

CALLS ON SHARES AND FORFEITURE

16. Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make calls upon the members in respect of any monies unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) and each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the Company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be required to be paid by instalments. A call may, before receipt by the Company of any sum due thereunder, be revoked in whole or part and payment of a call may be postponed in whole or part. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect whereof the call was made.

17. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed.

18. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of that share.

19. If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day it became due and payable until it is paid at the rate fixed by the terms of allotment of the share or in the notice of the call or, if no rate is fixed, at the appropriate rate (as defined by the Act) but the directors may waive payment of the interest wholly or in part.

20. An amount payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date, whether in respect of nominal value or premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call and if it is not paid the provisions of these Articles shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call.

21. Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.

22. If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the directors may give to the person from whom it is due not less than fourteen clear days' notice requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued. The notice shall name the place where payment is to be made and shall state that if the notice is not complied with the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

23. If the notice is not complied with any share in respect of which it was given may, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors and the forfeiture shall include all dividends or other monies payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture.

24. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a forfeited share may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors determine either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder or to any other person and at any time before a sale, re-allotment or other disposition, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any

person the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person.

25. A person any of whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of them and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation the certificate for the shares forfeited but shall remain liable to the Company for all monies which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of those shares with interest at the rate at which interest was payable on those monies before the forfeiture or, if no interest was so payable, at the appropriate rate (as defined in the Act) from the date of forfeiture until payment but the directors may waive payment wholly or in part or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.

26. A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that a share has been forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share and the declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer if necessary) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture or disposal of the share.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

27. The instrument of transfer of a share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and, unless the share is fully-paid, by or on behalf of the transferee.

28. The directors may, in their absolute discretion and without giving any reason, refuse to register the transfer of a share to any person, whether or not it is a fully-paid share or a share upon which the Company has a lien.

29. If the directors refuse to register a transfer of a share, 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.

30. The registration of transfers of shares or of transfers of any class of shares may be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding thirty days in any year) as the directors may determine.

31. No fee shall be charged for the registration of any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.

32. The Company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the directors refuse to register shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

33. If a member dies the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, and his personal representatives where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest; but nothing in these Articles shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him.

34. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member may, upon such evidence being produced as the directors may properly require, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee. If he elects to become the holder he shall give notice to the Company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered he shall execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. All the Articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer as if it were an instrument of transfer executed by the member and the death or bankruptcy of the member had not occurred.

35. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member shall have the rights to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in respect of it to attend or vote at any meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company.

ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

36. The Company may by ordinary resolution:

- (a) increase its share capital by new shares of such amount as the resolution prescribes;
- (b) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;
- (c) subject to the provisions of the Act, sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount and the resolution may determine that, as between the shares resulting from the sub-division, any of them may have any preference or advantage as compared with the others; and
- (d) cancel shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of shares so cancelled.

37. Whenever as a result of a consolidation of shares any members would become entitled to fractions of a share, the directors may, on behalf of those members, sell the shares representing the fractions for the best price reasonably obtainable to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Act, the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members, and the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

38. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve and any share premium account in any way.

PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES

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

NOTICES

40. Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the Articles shall be in writing except that a notice calling a meeting of the directors need not be in writing.

41. The Company may give any notice to a member either personally or by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address. In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices shall be given to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register of members in respect of the joint holding and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders. A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the Company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be given to him shall be entitled to have notices given to him at that address, but otherwise no such member shall be entitled to receive any notice from the Company.

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

43. Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the register of members, has been duly given to a person from whom he derives his title.

44. A notice sent to a member (or other person entitled to receive notices under the Articles) by post to an address within the United Kingdom is deemed to be given:

- (a) 24 hours after posting, if pre-paid as first class, or
- (b) 48 hours after posting, if pre-paid as second class.

45. A notice may be given by the Company to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending or delivering it, in any manner authorised by the Articles for the giving of notice to a member, addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt or by any like description at the address, if any, within the United Kingdom supplied for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been supplied, a notice may be given in any manner in which it might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

46. An annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution or an elective resolution shall be called by at least 21 clear days' notice. All other extraordinary general meetings shall be called by at least 14 clear days' notice but a general meeting, other than a meeting called for the passing of an elective resolution, may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed:

- (a) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
- (b) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote, being (i) a majority together holding not less than such percentage in nominal value of the shares giving that right as has been determined by elective resolution of the members in accordance with the Act, or (ii) if no such elective resolution is in force, a majority together holding not less than 95 per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

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

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

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

GENERAL MEETINGS

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

51. The directors may call general meetings and, on the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Act, shall forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting for a date not later than 28 days after receipt of the requisition. If there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient directors to call a general meeting, any director or any member of the Company may call a general meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

52. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. If and for so long as the Company has only one member, the sole member or a proxy for that member or (if the member is a corporation) a duly authorised representative of that member is a quorum. If and for so long as the Company has more than one member, two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for an individual member, or a duly authorised representative of a corporate member, shall be a quorum.

53. If such a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting or if during a meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or to such day and at such time and place as the directors may determine.

54. The chairman, if any, of the board of directors or in his absence some other director nominated by the directors shall preside as chairman of the meeting, but if neither the chairman nor such other director (if any) be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting and willing to act, the directors present shall elect one of their number to be chairman and, if there is only one director present and willing to act, he shall be chairman.

55. If no director is willing to act as chairman, or if no director is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chairman.

56. A director shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company.

57. The chairman may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than business which might

properly have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place. When a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Otherwise it shall not be necessary to give any such notice.

58. A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a poll may be demanded:

(a) by the chairman; or

(b) by any member present in person or by proxy having the right to vote at the meeting; or

(c) by a duly authorised representative of any corporate member, present at the meeting and having the right to vote at the meeting.

59. Unless a poll is duly demanded a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

60. The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.

61. A poll shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a time and place for declaring the result of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

62. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.

63. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either forthwith or at such time and place as the chairman directs not being more than thirty days after the poll is demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.

64. No notice need be given of a poll not taken forthwith if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded. In any other case at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

65. A resolution in writing executed by or on behalf of each member who would have been entitled to vote upon it if it had been proposed at a general meeting at which he was present shall be as effectual as if it had been passed at a general meeting duly convened and held and may consist of several instruments in the like form each executed by or on behalf of one or more members. If a resolution in writing is described as a special resolution or as an extraordinary resolution, it has effect accordingly.

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

VOTES OF MEMBERS

67. Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative not being himself a member entitled to vote, shall have one vote, and on a poll every member shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.

68. In case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders; and seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register of members.

69. A member in respect of whom an order has been duly made by any court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his receiver, curator bonis or other person authorised in that behalf appointed by that court, and any such receiver, curator bonis or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the directors of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be deposited at the office or at such other place as is specified in accordance with the Articles for the deposit of instruments of proxy, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to vote is to be exercised and in default the right to vote shall not be exercisable.

70. No member shall, unless the directors otherwise determine, be entitled to vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all monies presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.

71. No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting shall be valid. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

72. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion. Deposit of an instrument of proxy does not preclude a member from attending and voting at the meeting or at any adjournment of it.

73. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the appointor.

74. The instrument appointing a proxy and any authority under which it is executed or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the directors may: -

(a) be deposited at or sent by post or by facsimile transmission to the office or at such other place within the United Kingdom as is specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting not less than 24 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or

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

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

and an instrument of proxy which is not deposited or delivered in a manner so permitted shall be invalid. If more than one valid instrument of proxy has been delivered for the same shares for use at the same meeting, the one which was last validly delivered (regardless of its date or the date of its execution) shall be treated as replacing and revoking the other or others as regards those shares.

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

CORPORATE REPRESENTATIVE

76. A company which is a member may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise a person to act as its representative at a meeting or at a separate meeting of the holders of a class of shares (the 'representative'). The representative is entitled to exercise on behalf of the company (in respect of that part of the company's holding of shares to which the authorisation relates) those powers that the company could exercise if it were an individual member. The company is for the purposes of the Articles deemed to be present in person at a meeting if the representative is present. All references to attendance and voting in person shall be construed accordingly. A director, the secretary or other person authorised for the purpose by the secretary may require the representative to produce a certified copy of the resolution of authorisation before permitting him to exercise his powers.

AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS

77. No amendment to a resolution duly proposed as a special or extraordinary resolution may be considered or voted upon, other than an amendment to correct a patent error. No amendment to a resolution duly proposed as an ordinary resolution may be considered or voted upon, other than an amendment to correct a patent error, unless either (i) at least forty-eight hours prior to the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which such ordinary resolution is to be proposed, notice in writing of the terms of the amendment and intention to move the same has been lodged at the office; or (ii) the chairman in his absolute discretion decides that it may be considered or voted upon.

78. If an amendment proposed to a resolution under consideration is ruled out of order by the chairman, the proceedings on the substantive resolution are not invalidated by an error in his ruling.

NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

79. Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the number of directors (other than alternate directors) is not subject to any maximum and the minimum number is one. Subject to the provisions of Article 106, if and for so long as the Company has only one director, any reference in these Articles to "directors" shall include the sole director acting by himself.

POWERS OF DIRECTORS

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

81. The directors may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person to be the agent of the Company for such purposes and on such conditions as they determine, including authority for the agent to delegate all or any of his powers.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

82. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors may appoint one or more of their body to the office of managing director or to any other executive office under the Company, and may enter into an agreement or arrangement with any director for his employment by the Company or for the provision by him of any services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director. Any such appointment, agreement or arrangement may be made upon such terms as the directors determine and they may remunerate any such director for his services as they think fit. Any appointment of a director to an executive office shall determine if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of the contract of service between the director and the Company.

83. Subject to the Act, a Director may be interested directly or indirectly in any contract or arrangement or in any proposed contract or arrangement with the Company or with any other company in which the Company may be interested. A Director may keep all profits he may receive as a result of that interest.

84. Subject to the provisions of the Act, and provided that he has disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of any material interest of his, a director notwithstanding his office:

(a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested;

(b) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate promoted by the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested; and

(c) shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or

from any interest in any such body corporate and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit.

85. For the purposes of article 83:

(a) a general notice given to the directors that a director is to be regarded as having an interest of the nature and extent specified in the notice in any transaction or arrangement in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a disclosure that the director has an interest in any such transaction of the nature and extent so specified; and

(b) an interest of which a director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his; and

(c) an interest of a person who is for any purpose of the Act connected with a Director is to be treated as an interest of the Director and in relation to an alternate Director an interest of his appointor is to be treated as an interest of the alternate director without prejudice to any interest which the alternate director has otherwise.

86. A Director may hold and be paid for any office or position in the Company or any of its subsidiaries. He cannot however be the auditor of the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

87. A Director can act in a professional capacity for the Company or any of its subsidiaries either alone or through his firm. He and his firm can be paid for professional services as though he were not a Director.

88. Even if a Director is interested in the terms of Article 83 he may vote on that matter and be included in the quorum at the meeting at which that is considered.

89. The Directors may authorise any matter which would otherwise result in a director infringing his duty to avoid a situation in which he has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company under section 175 of the Companies Act 2006. For the purpose of this Article 89, a conflict of interest includes a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties.

90. Any authorisation under Article 89 is effective only if:

(a) any requirement as to the quorum at the meeting at which the matter is considered is met without counting the Director in question or any other interested Director; and

(b) the matter was agreed to without the Director voting or would have been agreed to if the votes of such Director had not been counted.

91. The Directors may (whether at the time of the authorisation or subsequently) make any such authorisation upon such terms and conditions, if any, as they may think fit to impose from time to time, and subject always to their right to vary or terminate such authorisation at any time.

92. Any authorisation given by the Directors under this Article may provide that, where the interested director obtains (other than through his position as a Director of the Company) information that is confidential to a third party, he will not be obliged to disclose it to the Company or to use it in relation to the Company's affairs in circumstances where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence.

If at any time there shall be one Director of the Company such director may act alone in exercising all the powers, discretions and authorities vested in the Directors, provided that such a Director may only vote on any matter in which he is interested if: (i) such matter has been the subject to a prior resolution of the members; and (ii) the manner in which such Director votes reflects and is consistent with such resolution as passed by the members.

93. In the event that a Director commits any act or omission which could be deemed to be a breach of directors' duties (including, for the avoidance of doubt, a breach of the duty to avoid conflicts of interest), such act or omission shall (in the absence of fraud) be deemed to be ratified by the shareholders provided that, in taking such act or making such omission, the Director has acted in accordance with the instructions given to him by the Company's holding company (being an instruction from a director of the holding company, or by such person as has been notified in writing to the Company as is entitled to give such authorisation on behalf of the holding Company) and that this has been noted in the minutes of a meeting of the board of directors of the Company.

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

95. The directors may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person to be the agent of the Company for such purposes and on such conditions as they determine, including authority for the agent to delegate all or any of his powers.

DELEGATION OF DIRECTORS' POWERS

96. The directors may delegate any of their powers to any committee consisting of one or more directors. They may also delegate to any managing director or any director holding any other executive office such of their powers as they consider desirable to be exercised by him. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the directors may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and may be revoked or altered. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by the provisions of the Articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying. Where a provision of the Articles refers to the exercise of a power, authority or discretion by the directors and that power, authority or discretion has been delegated by the directors to a committee, the provision shall be construed as permitting the exercise of the power, authority or discretion by the committee.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

97. The directors are not subject to retirement by rotation.

98. The Company may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director.

99. The directors may appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director, provided that the appointment does not cause the number of directors to exceed any number fixed by or in accordance with these Articles as the maximum number of directors.

100. No person is incapable of being appointed a director by reason of his having reached the age of 70 or another age. No special notice is required in connection with the appointment or the approval of the appointment of such person. No director is required to vacate his office at any time because he has reached the age of 70 or another age and section 293 of the Act does not apply to the Company.

101. The holder or holders of not less than half in nominal value of the shares giving the right to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company may remove a director from office and appoint a person to be a director, but only if the appointment does not cause the number of directors to exceed a number fixed by or in accordance with the Articles as the maximum number of directors. The removal or appointment is effected by notice to the Company signed by or on behalf of the holder or holders. The notice may consist of several documents in similar form each signed by or on behalf of one or more holders and shall be deposited at or sent by post or facsimile transmission to the office or such other place designated by the directors for the purpose. The removal or appointment takes effect immediately on deposit of the notice in accordance with the Articles or on such later date (if any) specified in the notice.

DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

102. The office of a director is vacated if:

- (a) he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Act or he becomes prohibited by law from being a director; or
- (b) he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
- (c) he becomes, in the opinion of all his co-directors, incapable by reason of mental disorder of discharging his duties as director; or
- (d) he resigns his office by notice to the Company; or
- (e) for more than six consecutive months he shall have been absent without permission of the directors from meetings of directors held during that period and his alternate director (if any) has not during that period attended any such meetings instead of him, and the directors resolve that his office be vacated; or
- (f) he is removed from office by notice addressed to him at his last-known address and signed by all his co-directors; or
- (g) he is removed from office by notice given by a member or members under Article

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

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

104. A director who, at the request of the directors, goes or resides abroad, makes a special journey or performs a special service on behalf of the Company may be paid such reasonable

additional remuneration (whether by way of salary, percentage of profits or otherwise) and expenses as the directors may decide.

DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

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

DIRECTORS' GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS

106. The directors may provide benefits, whether by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or otherwise, for any director who has held but no longer holds any executive office or employment with the Company or with any body corporate which is or has been a subsidiary of the Company or a predecessor in business of the Company or of any such subsidiary, and for any member of his family (including a spouse and a former spouse) or any person who is or was dependent on him, and may (as well before as after he ceases to hold such office or employment) contribute to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such benefit.

DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENTS AND INTERESTS

107. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors may appoint one or more of their number to the office of managing director or to any other executive office under the Company and may enter into an agreement or arrangement with any director for his employment by the Company or for the provision by him of any services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director. Any such appointment, agreement or arrangement may be made upon such terms as the directors determine and they may remunerate any such director for his services as they think fit. Any appointment of a director to an executive office shall terminate if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any claim to damages for breach of the contract of service between the director and the Company.

108. Subject to the provisions of the Act, and provided that he has disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of any material interest of his, a director notwithstanding his office:

- (a) may be party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested;
- (b) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate promoted by the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested; and
- (c) shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit.

109. For the purposes of Article 94:-

- (a) a general notice given to the directors that a director is to be regarded as having an interest of the nature and extent specified in the notice in any transaction or arrangement in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a disclosure that the director has an interest in any such transaction of the nature and extent so specified; and

(b) an interest of which a director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

110. Any director (other than an alternate director) may appoint any person willing to act whether or not he is a director of the Company and without the approval of the directors, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him.

111. An alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of directors and of all meetings of committees of directors of which his appointor is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor as a director in his absence but shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company for his services as an alternate director.

112. An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director if his appointor ceases to be a director.

113. Any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be by notice to the Company signed by the director making or revoking the appointment or in any other manner approved by the directors. Any such notice may be deposited at or sent by post or facsimile transmission to the office or such other place designated for that purpose by the directors.

114. Save as otherwise provided in the Articles, an alternate director shall be deemed for all purposes to be a director and shall alone be responsible for his own acts and defaults and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

115. Subject to the provisions of the Articles, the directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit. A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, call a meeting of the directors. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting to a director who is absent from the United Kingdom. A director may waive the requirement that notice be given to him of a board meeting, either prospectively or retrospectively. Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A director who is also an alternate director shall be entitled in the absence of his appointor to a separate vote on behalf of his appointor in addition to his own vote.

116. The quorum for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two. A person who holds office only as an alternate director shall, if his appointor is not present, be counted in the quorum.

117. Directors may participate in any meeting of the Directors of any committee thereof by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other and participation pursuant to this provision shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

118. The directors may appoint one of their number to be the chairman of the board of directors and may at any time remove him from that office. Unless he is unwilling to do so, the director so appointed shall preside at every meeting of directors at which he is present. But if there is no

director holding that office, or if the director holding it is unwilling to preside or is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the directors present may appoint one of the number to be chairman of the meeting.

119. All acts done by a meeting of 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 a defect in the appointment of any director or that any of them were disqualified from holding office, or had vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director and had been entitled to vote.

120. A director or his alternate may participate in a meeting of the directors or a committee of directors through the medium of conference telephone or similar form of communication equipment if all persons participating in the meeting are able to hear and speak to each other throughout the meeting. A person participating in this way is deemed to be present in person at the meeting and is counted in a quorum and entitled to vote. Subject to the Act, all business transacted in this way by the directors or a committee of directors is, for the purposes of these Articles, deemed to be validly and effectively transacted at a meeting of the directors or of a committee of directors although fewer than two directors or alternate directors are physically present at the same place. The meeting is deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting then is.

121. If and for so long as there is a sole director, he may exercise all the powers conferred on the directors by these Articles by resolution in writing signed by him, and Articles 116, 117, 118, 120 and 122 do not apply.

122. A resolution in writing signed by all the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors shall be as valid and effectual as if it has been passed at a meeting of directors or (as the case may be) a committee of directors duly convened and held and may consist of several documents in the like form each signed by one or more directors; but a resolution signed by an alternate director need not also be signed by his appointor and, if it is signed by a director who has appointed an alternate director, it need not be signed by the alternate director in that capacity.

123. Without prejudice to the obligation of a director to disclose his interest in accordance with section 317 of the Act, a director may vote at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors on any resolution concerning a matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest or duty. The director shall be counted in the quorum present at a meeting when any such resolution is under consideration and if he votes his vote shall be counted.

SECRETARY

124. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the secretary shall be appointed by a resolution of the board of directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them in similar fashion.

MINUTES

125. The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose:

(a) of all appointments of officers made by the directors; and

(b) of all proceedings at meetings of the Company, of the holders of any class of shares in the Company, and of the directors, and of committees of directors, including the names of the directors present at each such meeting.

EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS

126. The seal (if any) may only be used by the authority of the directors or of a committee of directors authorised by the directors. The directors may determine who shall sign any instrument to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by a director and by the secretary or by a second director. A document signed by a director and the secretary of the Company, or by two directors of the Company, and expressed (in whatever form of words) to be executed by the Company has the same effect as if executed under the seal. Any document executed by the Company which makes it clear on its face that it is intended to be a deed shall, upon delivery, have effect as a deed.

DIVIDENDS

127. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

128. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors may pay interim dividends if it appears to them that they are justified by the profits of the Company available for distribution. If the share capital is divided into different classes, the directors may pay interim dividends on shares which confer deferred or non-preferred rights with regard to dividend as well as on shares which confer preferential rights with regard to dividend, but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear. The directors may also pay at intervals settled by them any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment. Provided the directors act in good faith they shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferred rights.

129. Subject to the provisions of the Act and the rights attached to the shares, the Company or the directors may fix any date as the record date for a dividend, distribution, allotment or issue. The record date may be on or at any time before or after a date on which the dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, made or paid.

130. Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid. All dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amount paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; but, if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date, that share shall rank for dividend accordingly.

131. The directors may deduct from a dividend or other amounts payable to a person in respect of a share any amounts due from him to the Company on account of a call or otherwise in relation to a share.

132. A general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the directors, direct that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets and, where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, the directors may settle the same and in particular

may issue fractional certificates and fix the value for distribution of any assets and may determine that cash shall be paid to any member upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of members and may vest any assets in trustees.

133. Any dividend or other monies payable on or in respect of a share may be paid by cheque sent by post to the registered address of the person entitled or, if two or more persons are the holders of the share or are jointly entitled to it by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, to the registered address of that one of those persons who is first named in the register of members or to such person and to such address as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct. Every cheque shall be made payable to the order of the person or persons entitled or to such other person as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct and payment of the cheque shall be a good discharge to the Company. Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to a share as aforesaid may give receipts for any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of the share.

134. No dividend or other monies payable in respect of a share shall bear interest against the Company unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share.

135. Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for twelve years from the date when it became due for payment shall, if the directors so resolve, be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the Company.

ACCOUNTS

136. No member shall (as such) have any right of inspecting any accounting records or other book or document of the Company except as conferred by statute or authorised by the directors or by ordinary resolution of the Company.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

137. The directors may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company:

(a) subject as provided in this article, resolve to capitalise any undivided profits of the Company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of the Company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve;

(b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the members who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions and apply such sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them respectively, or in paying up in full unissued shares or debentures of the Company of a nominal amount equal to such sum, and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those members, or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other: but the share premium account, the capital redemption reserve, and any profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this article, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to members credited as fully paid;

(c) resolve that any shares so allotted to any member in respect of a holding by him of any partly-paid shares rank for dividend, so long as such shares remain partly paid, only to the extent that such partly-paid shares rank for dividend;

(d) make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise as they determine in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable under this article in fractions; and

(e) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members concerned into an agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid, of any shares or debentures to which they are entitled upon such capitalisation, any agreement made under such authority being binding on all such members.

WINDING UP

138. If the Company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Act, divide among the members in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and may, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the members as he with the like sanction determines, but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets upon which there is a liability.

INDEMNITY

139. Subject to the provisions of the Act, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which he may otherwise be entitled, every director, alternate director or secretary of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all costs, charges, losses and liabilities incurred by him in the execution of his duties or the exercise of his powers, authorities and discretions including, (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) a liability incurred:

(a) defending proceedings (whether civil or criminal) in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted, or which are otherwise disposed of without a finding or admission of material breach of duty on his part, or

(b) in connection with any application in which relief is granted to him by the court from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the Company.

140. The directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of a person who is an officer or employee, a former officer or employee of the Company or of a company which is a subsidiary of the Company or in which the Company has or had an interest (whether direct or indirect), or who is or was trustee of a retirement benefits scheme or another trust in which an officer or employee or a former officer or employee is or has been interested, indemnifying him against liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust or other liability which may lawfully be insured against by the Company.

SOLE MEMBER

141. For the avoidance of doubt and without prejudice to the foregoing, if and for so long as the Company has only one member:

(a) the sole member may agree that any general meeting, other than a meeting called for the passing of an elective resolution, be called by shorter notice than that provided for by the articles; and

(b) a proxy for the sole member may vote on a show of hands and article 65 is modified accordingly;

(c) all other provisions of the articles apply with any necessary modification (unless the provision expressly provides otherwise).