

826651

5127869

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 to 2004

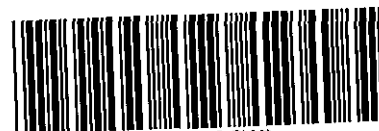
A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION of

REAL ESTATE

**STOW ~~GENERAL PARTNER~~ LIMITED**

TUESDAY



A38 \*AS3DCQCW\* 12/06/2007 194  
COMPANIES HOUSE

1. The name of the Company is:- STOW ~~GENERAL PARTNER~~ LIMITED
2. The Registered Office of the Company will be situated in England and Wales.
3. The objects for which the Company is established are :-



- (a) To carry on independently or in partnership with others as a property holding and investment company and to acquire and hold land, buildings, leases, under-leases in all residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and holiday properties and to let out the same by tenancy or lease with a view to development or to receiving the income therefrom; and to acquire rights, privileges, licences, policies of insurance and such other property real or personal or rights or interests therein and to hold and invest such properties and investments and make investments thereof to the benefit of the business of the company and with a view to receiving and applying for profit the income therefrom and also to hold shares in other companies and generally to acquire by purchase, lease, concession, grant, licence or otherwise such shares, stocks and debentures in other public or private companies, corporate or unincorporate; to act as managing agents for residential, commercial and industrial development; to act as managers, consultants and advisers on all matters relating to their administration and operation.
- (b) To carry on business as builders, bricklayers, stonemasons, cladding contractors, carpenters, joiners, plumbers, heating engineers, electricians, plasterers, glaziers, double glazing contractors, tilers, painters, decorators, paper hangers, roofing and flooring contractors, damp course and insulation contractors, dealers in and installers of sprinklers and fire precautionary and security equipment; specialists in the prevention of dry and wet rot and the eradication of insect pests, ventilation and air conditioning contractors, shop-fitters and building tradesmen of all kinds and contractors for the initial design, building, construction, repair, extension, improvement, cleansing, refurbishing, equipping and fitting out of buildings of all types and to act as general property developers and property dealers acquiring freehold and leasehold properties, undertaking modernisation and conversion works thereto and to sell such properties to the profit of the Company or let out the same on tenancy or lease with a view to receiving the income therefrom.

4

- (c) To act as mortgage and finance brokers, moneylenders and merchant bankers; to carry on business as auctioneers, surveyors, valuers and land agents; to act as financial investment consultants, pension and finance brokers, agents for finance companies, building societies and insurance companies; to operate as insurance brokers, building surveyors and to prepare plans and specifications relating to planning permission and developments.
- (d) To carry on any other business of any description whatsoever which may seem to the Company or in the opinion of the Directors thereof be advantageously carried on in connection with or ancillary to the objects of the Company or any of them and calculated directly or indirectly to render more profitable the Company's business.
- (e) To purchase or by any other means acquire, sell, lease, rent, licence, surrender, accept surrenders of, mortgage, charge or otherwise deal in any freehold, leasehold or other property wheresoever situate.
- (f) To erect, construct, pull down, dismantle, remove or replace, repair and maintain, alter, hire, enlarge and adapt any buildings both portable and otherwise and use the same for the Company's business or any of them.
- (g) To buy, sell, import, export, manufacture, exchange or part exchange, let on hire, build, construct, install, erect, enlarge, improve, adapt, dismantle, re-model, repair and maintain any engine, machinery, plant and material of any description capable of being conveniently made, used or sold in any of the businesses or trades aforesaid.
- (h) To purchase or by any other means acquire, take over and undertake all or any part of the business, property, liabilities and assets of any person, firm or company carrying on or formed to carry on any business which this Company is authorised to carry on or possessed of property suitable to the purposes of this Company and which is calculated to advance the interests of this Company and make more profitable the Company's business and to pay cash or to issue shares, stock, debentures or debenture stock of this Company as the consideration for such acquisition and to undertake any liabilities or obligations relating to the business or property so purchased or acquired.
- (i) To enter into partnership or any arrangement of any kind with any person, persons, firm or company having for its objects similar objects to those of this Company or any of them with a view to increasing the business of the Company.
- (j) To purchase, subscribe for or otherwise acquire shares, stock or other interests in any Company or Corporation.

- (k) To act as agents or brokers for any person, firm or company and to undertake and perform sub contracts for any person, persons, firms or companies and also to appoint such agents, sub-contractors and brokers and to act in any of the businesses of the Company through them.
- (l) To apply for, register, purchase or by any other means acquire and protect and prolong and renew trade mark, patents, licences, concessions and designs which may be capable of being dealt with by the Company or likely to benefit the Company and to grant licences or privileges thereout.
- (m) To sell, let, licence, develop or otherwise deal with the undertaking or all or any part of the property or assets of the Company upon such terms as the Company may approve with power to accept shares, debentures or securities of, or interests in any other Company.
- (n) Either with or without the Company receiving any consideration or advantage, direct or indirect from giving any such guarantee or indemnity and so as to be an independent object of the Company, to guarantee the performance of the obligations of others including the payment of capital or principal together with any premium of and any dividends or interest on or other payment in respect of loans, credits, stocks, shares, or securities or other obligations of any nature whatsoever and without limiting the generality of the foregoing obligations for the repayment of money and/or discharge of liabilities both present and future, actual or contingent and insofar as the same is not prohibited by law, obligations and liabilities incurred in connection with or for the purpose of the acquisition of shares in the Company or in any company which is for the time being the Company's Holding Company as defined by section 736 of the Companies Act 1985 as amended by Section 144 of the Companies Act 1989 due, owing or incurred to bankers or any other person of any company, firm or person, and in particular, (but not by way of limitation) of the Company's Holding Company or any company which it contemplated to become the Company's Holding Company or a subsidiary, as defined by Section 736 of the Companies Act 1985 as amended by Section 144 of the Companies Act 1989 of the Company or of the Company's Holding Company, or otherwise associated with the Company in business or of any company, firm or person which the directors of the Company shall think appropriate and to create mortgages, charges or liens upon all or any of the property or assets of the Company (both present and future) including its uncalled capital in support of such guarantees or otherwise as security for any such obligations and liabilities of others.
- (o) To invest and deal with the monies of the Company not immediately required in such shares or upon such securities and in such manner and on such conditions as may from time to time be determined.

- (p) To borrow and raise money upon such terms and on such security as may be considered expedient and in particular by the issue or deposit of debentures or debenture stock and to secure the repayment of any money borrowed, raised or owing by mortgage charge or lien upon the whole or any part of the undertaking, property and assets of the Company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital.
- (q) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable instruments.
- (r) To lend and advance money and give credit to any persons, firms or companies on such terms and conditions as the Company may decide.
- (s) To make advances to customers and others and allow them credit without security to enable them to purchase the goods, produce or products of the Company or use its services and for any purpose calculated to enhance the Company's business.
- (t) To promote the Company's interests by advertising its products, works or services in any manner and to take part in competitions, displays and exhibitions and offer prizes, gifts and concessions to customers or prospective customers as might seem desirable.
- (u) To remunerate any person, firm or company rendering services to this Company in any manner whatsoever.
- (v) To grant pensions, allowances, gratuities and bonuses to existing or former employees and officers (including Directors or ex-Directors) of the Company or the dependants of such persons and to establish and maintain or concur in maintaining trusts, funds or schemes, (whether contributory or non-contributory) with a view to providing pensions or other funds for any such person as aforesaid or their dependants and to establish and support or to aid in the establishment and support of any schools and any educational, scientific, literary, religious or charitable institutions or trade societies, whether such institutions or societies can be solely connected with the business carried on by the Company or not, and to institute and maintain any club or other establishment or profit sharing scheme calculated to advance the interests of the Company or of the persons employed by the Company.
- (w) To pay all and any expenses incurred in connection with the promotion, formation and incorporation of this Company and to promote or aid in the promotion of any other companies.
- (x) To distribute any property in kind among the members of the Company.
- (y) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

It is declared that the foregoing sub-clauses or any of them shall be construed independently of each other and none of the objects herein mentioned shall be deemed to be merely subsidiary to the objects contained in any other sub-clauses.

4. The liability of the members is limited.
  5. The share capital of the Company is £100 divided into 100 shares of £1 each with power to increase or to divide the shares in the capital of the Company for the time being into different classes having such rights, privileges and restrictions as to voting or otherwise as the Articles of Association may from time to time prescribe.
- 

We, the persons whose names and addresses are subscribed hereafter, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this Memorandum and we agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company shown under our respective names.

Names, Addresses and number of  
shares taken by each of the Subscribers.

STOW SECURITIES PLC  
BY CHARLES MARTIN RICHER  
A DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER  
53 MOUNT STREET  
LONDON  
W1K 2SG

Number of shares taken : 100

Dated this 26<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2007.

# **THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 to 2004**

## **A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

### **ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION of**

# **STOW <sup>REAL ESTATE</sup> ~~GENERAL PARTNER~~ LIMITED**

#### **PRELIMINARY**

1. The Company is a Private Company within the meaning of Section 1 of the Companies Act 1985. Accordingly the Company shall not offer to the public (whether for cash or otherwise) any shares in or debentures of the Company or allot or agree to allot (whether for cash or otherwise) any shares in or debentures of the Company with a view to all or any of the shares or debentures being offered for sale to the public. References in these Articles to 'the Act' are reference to the Companies Acts 1985 to 2004.
2. Subject as hereinafter provided the Regulations set out in Table A of the Schedule to the Companies (Tables A to F) Regulations 1985 as amended by the Companies (Tables A to F) (Amendment) Regulations 1985 and the Companies Act 1985 (Electronic Communications) Order 2000 shall apply to this Company.
3. The following Regulations of the said Table 'A' shall not apply to this Company videlicet:- 24, 26, 47, 50, 64 to 69, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, the second and third sentences of Regulation 79, Regulation 81, the fifth sentence of Regulation 88 and Regulations 94 and 95.

#### **CAPITAL**

4. The Directors of the Company shall within a period of five years from the date of incorporation of the Company be entitled to exercise the Company's power to allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of the shares which are comprised in the authorised share capital with which the company is incorporated and no other authority for the Directors to allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of any shares shall be valid for more than five years from the date of passing the members resolution to which it relates.
5. (a) Sections 89(I), Section 90(I) to (5) and Section 90 (6) of the Act shall not apply in relation to the issue of any equity securities by the Company but in substitution therefor the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of this Article shall apply.  
  
(b) Save as is provided by Articles 4 and 20 hereof or as otherwise directed by the Company in General Meeting any Shares which are not comprised in the authorised share capital with which the Company is incorporated from time to time created shall before they are issued be offered to the ordinary

members in proportion as nearly as possible to the number of Ordinary Shares held by them. Any such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number and class of shares offered and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined and after the expiration of such time any Shares not accepted and any Shares which, by reason of the ratio which the shares to be issued bear to the Shares held by persons entitled to an offer thereof, cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, conveniently be offered under this Article, shall be at the disposal of the Directors, who may allot, grant options over, or otherwise dispose of the same to such persons at such times and on such terms as they think proper.

6. (a) Subject to Chapter VII of the Act, and to Regulation 12, the Company may purchase its own shares (including redeemable shares) whether out of distributable profits or the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares or otherwise.  
  
(b) Subject to Chapter VII of the Act, any shares may, with the sanction of an Ordinary Resolution, be issued on the terms that they are, at the option of the Company or the shareholder, liable to be redeemed on such terms and in such manner as the Company before the issue of the shares may by Special Resolution determine, and whether out of distributable profits or the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares or otherwise.
7. Subject to Chapter VI of the Act, the Company may give financial assistance for the purpose of or in connection with any acquisition of shares made or to be made in the Company or its holding company.

#### **LIEN**

8. The lien conferred by Regulation 8 of Table 'A' shall attach to all shares whether fully paid or not and to all shares registered in the name of any person indebted or under liability to the Company whether he be the sole holder thereof or one of two or more joint holders. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being full paid) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that share and the Company shall also have a first and paramount lien on all shares (including fully paid shares) registered in the name of any person indebted or under liability to the Company whether he be the sole holder thereof or one or two or more joint holders for all moneys presently payable by him or his estate to the Company; but the Directors may at any time declare any shares to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Regulation. The Company's lien, if any, on a share shall extend to all dividends payable thereon.

#### **TRANSFER OF SHARES**

9. A member desiring to transfer his Shares (not being shares issued pursuant to Article 20 hereof) otherwise than to the Company pursuant to Article 6(a) hereof shall first give notice in writing handed personally or sent by registered or recorded delivery post to their correct and last known address of such intention to the Company, the Directors and all the shareholders holding that class of shares in the Company giving particulars of the shares in question,

hereinafter referred to as a Transfer Notice. The Directors as agent for the member giving such notice may dispose of such shares or any of them to the existing Ordinary Shareholders of the Company in a direct and pro rata proportion to their existing holdings of that class at a price to be agreed between the transferor and the Directors or failing agreement at a price fixed by the Accountants or Auditors appointed by the Company as a fair value thereof. The transferor shall be bound (upon payment of the purchase price due in respect thereof) to transfer the shares comprised in the transfer notice to the purchasing Members named therein at the place and time therein specified; and in any case the vendor after having become bound as aforesaid makes default in transferring any shares the Company may receive the purchase price on his behalf, and may authorise some person to execute a transfer of such shares in favour of the purchasing Member. The receipt of the Company for the purchase price shall be a good discharge to the purchasing Member. The Company shall forthwith pay the purchase price into a separate bank account in the Company's name and shall hold the purchase price and any interest earned thereon in trust for the transferor. If within 28 days of the date of the said notice the Directors are unable to find a member or members willing to purchase all shares on such conditions then but not before then the transferor may dispose of so many of such shares as shall remain undisposed of in any manner he may think fit within three months from the date of the said notice but the Directors may in their absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefore decline to register any such transfer whether or not it is in respect of a fully paid up share or shares. If any person shall become entitled to any shares by reason of the death or bankruptcy or liquidation of a member the Directors may in their discretion deem such member or former member to have given a transfer notice in respect of all his shares.

#### **PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS**

10. At any General Meeting a Resolution put to the vote of the Meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded by the Chairman or any member in person or by proxy. Unless a poll is so demanded a declaration by the Chairman that a Resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such Resolution. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn. In the event of an equality of votes the Chairman shall not have a second or casting vote. If from time to time there should be only one Member of the Company pursuant to the provisions of The Companies (Single Member Private Limited Companies) Regulations 1992 the provisions of Section 370A of the Companies Act 1985 shall apply and Regulation 40 of Table 'A' shall be amended accordingly.

#### **DIRECTORS**

11. The Directors of the Company shall not be subject to any maximum but if and so long as there is a sole Director such Director may act alone in exercising all

the powers and authorities by Table A or these Articles vested in the Directors generally and Regulations 89 and 90 shall be modified accordingly.

12. The first Directors of the Company shall be:-

**MR JULIAN RICHARD MILNE and MR SHIVAJI TONY MAINEE**

being the persons named in the Statement delivered to the Registrar of Companies prior to the formation of the Company and deemed to be appointed Directors accordingly. A Director need not hold shares in the Company and no Director shall be subject to retirement by rotation.

13. The Company shall not be subject to Section 293 of the Act and accordingly any person may be appointed or elected as a Director whatever his age and no Director shall be required to vacate his office of Director by reason of his attaining or having attained the age of seventy years or any other age.
14. In the case of an equality of votes at any Directors Meeting the Chairman of the Meeting shall not have a second or casting vote.
15. Subject to the provisions of Section 317 of the Act a Director may contract with and participate in the profits of any contracts or arrangements as if he were not a Director. A Director shall also be capable of voting in respect of such contracts or arrangements, where he has previously disclosed his interest to the Company, or in respect of his appointment to any office or place of profit under the Company, or in respect of the terms thereof and may be counted in the quorum at any Meeting at which any such matter is considered.

**SECRETARY.**

16. The first Secretary of the Company is:-

**MR CHARLES MARTIN RICHER**

being the person named in the Statement delivered to the Registrar of Companies prior to the incorporation of the Company and deemed to be appointed accordingly.

**BORROWING POWERS OF THE DIRECTORS.**

17. The Directors of the Company may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, whether in excess of the nominal amount of the share capital of the Company for the time being issued or not and to mortgage or charge its undertaking property or uncalled capital, or any part thereof, and subject to Section 80 of the Act to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities whether outright or as security for any debt liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

## **ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**

18. Any Director may in writing appoint any person to be his alternate to act in his place at any meeting of the Directors at which he is unable to be present. Every such alternate shall be entitled to notice of meetings of the Directors and to attend and vote thereat as a Director when the person appointing him is not personally present and where he is a Director to have a separate vote on behalf of the Director he is representing in addition to his own vote. A Director may at any time in writing revoke the appointment of an alternate appointed by him. The remuneration of such an alternate shall be payable out of the remuneration payable to the Director appointing him and the proportion thereof shall be agreed between them. An alternate need not hold any share qualification.

## **DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS**

19. The office of a Director shall be vacated:-
- (a) If by notice in writing to the Company he resigns the office of Director,
  - (b) If he ceases to be a Director by virtue of Section 291 of the Act,
  - (c) If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent or without prior consent of the Board of Directors for the time being of the Company enters into any arrangement with his creditors,
  - (d) If he becomes of unsound mind,
  - (e) If he is prohibited from being a Director by any order made under Sections 1 to 7, Section 8 (as amended by Section 79 of the Companies Act 1989) and Sections 9 and 10 of the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986.
  - (f) If he is removed from office by a resolution duly passed under Section 303 of the Act.

## **EMPLOYEE'S SHARES**

20. (a) The Directors of the Company shall have the power to issue all or any of the unissued shares that are for the time being comprised in the authorised share capital of the Company as Ordinary Redeemable Employee Shares.
- (b) The said Ordinary Redeemable Employee Shares shall be redeemable only at the option of the Company but the Directors of the Company shall immediately before the allotment of such shares specify the date on which or by which such Ordinary Redeemable Employee Shares are to be or may be redeemed but failing the Directors so determining such date immediately before allotment of such shares they shall be redeemable on the day which is eighty years from the date of allotment of the said Ordinary Redeemable Employee Shares. All Ordinary Redeemable Employee Shares shall be redeemable at par or such higher value as the Board of Directors of the

Company may in compliance with the Act determine at the time of issue of the Ordinary Redeemable Employee Shares.

(c) The Directors power to allot Ordinary Redeemable Employee Shares shall only be exercised in favour of a person or persons who shall at the date of such allotment, hold a written contract of employment with or be an Officer of the Company. The Directors of the Company shall also have the power to impose such additional conditions relating to the holding of Ordinary Redeemable Employee Shares of the Company and to amend, alter or add to such conditions as subject to the provisions of the Act they shall from time to time think fit.

(d) A Member desiring to transfer his Ordinary Redeemable Employee Shares shall be entitled to transfer them to the Company pursuant to Article 6(a) if the Company has agreed to purchase such shares. A holder of Ordinary Redeemable Employee Shares ceasing to be an employee or officer of the Company for any reason whatsoever shall be deemed to have given notice to the Directors of the Company that he is desirous of transferring all Ordinary Redeemable Employee Shares on such date registered in his name and accordingly he shall also be entitled and be required to transfer such shares at the direction of the Directors of the Company pursuant to Article 20 (e) and (f). Pending redemption a member shall not otherwise transfer his Ordinary Redeemable Employee Shares.

(e) Where a member ceases to be an employee or officer of the Company and is deemed to have given notice to the Company that he is desirous of transferring all Ordinary Redeemable Employee Shares then registered in his name the directors shall be entitled to nominate another employee or officer of the Company or the Company itself to purchase the members Ordinary Redeemable Employee Shares in question at par value or such other value as the Company and the member in writing agree within 21 days from the date that member ceased to be an employee or officer of the Company. On the Company making such nomination and the transfer value being determined as aforesaid the member shall transfer his Ordinary Redeemable Employee Shares to such person or the company at that value.

(f) If the member or former member or other person shall fail to comply with Article 20(e) above within 28 days from the nomination of the purchaser by the Directors, the Company may receive the purchase money on his behalf, and the Directors may authorise some person to execute a transfer of such shares in favour of the purchaser. The receipt of the Company for the purchase price shall be a good discharge to the purchaser, and after the purchaser's name has been entered in the Register of Members he shall become indefeasibly entitled thereto and the validity of the proceedings shall not be questioned by any person. The Company shall forthwith pay the purchase price into a separate bank account in the Company's name and shall hold the purchase price and any interest earned thereon in trust for the transferor.

## **EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS**

21. (a) The Directors may from time to time appoint to the office of Executive Director any employee or shareholder of the Company. The number of Executive Directors shall not exceed the number of Directors for the time being of the Company and shall have such duties and powers as the Directors may from time to time determine. An Executive Director shall not be required to hold any share qualification. The Executive Directors shall not be entitled to notice of or to attend at Meetings of the Directors except in cases where the Directors resolve that their presence is required and they shall not vote on any resolution submitted to a Meeting of the Directors other than a resolution on which the Meeting decides that they shall be allowed to vote. The appointment of an Executive Director shall not constitute him as a Director within the meaning of the expression "Director" as defined in the Companies Act, 1985, or for the purpose of Table A or these Articles, and he shall remain at all times and in all respects subject to the control of the Directors and he may at any time be removed or suspended from office by the Directors.
- (b) An Executive Director may be paid out of the funds of the Company such remuneration (if any) for his services as an Executive Director as the Directors shall from time to time determine in addition to his remuneration for his other employment with the Company.
- (c) An Executive Director appointed hereunder may be described by the Company as an Associate Director, or a Technical, Works, Sales or Special Director or by any other name the Directors should so specify.

## **INDEMNITY.**

22. Subject to Section 310 of the Companies Act 1985 as amended by Chapter 3, Section 19(2) of the Companies (Audit Investigation and Community Enterprises) Act, 2004 and in addition to such indemnity as is contained in Regulation 118 of Table 'A' every Director, Officer or Official of the Company shall be indemnified out of the funds of the Company against all costs, charges, losses and expenses and liabilities incurred by him in the execution and discharge of his duties or in relation thereto.

## **NOTICES.**

23. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Article proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted by registered or recorded delivery or other similar service to his registered address shall be conclusive evidence that Notice was given.
- (a) Any notice served on a person at an address within the United Kingdom shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of forty-eight hours after the envelope containing it was posted as aforesaid or in the event of a notice being served personally at the time such service took place.
- (b) Any notice served on a person at an address outside the United Kingdom in an envelope properly addressed, prepaid and posted as aforesaid

shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of forty-eight hours after the envelope containing it would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post in the circumstances prevailing at the time of posting.

#### **THE COMPANY SEAL**

24. Pursuant to Section 36A of the Companies Act 1985, as introduced by Section 130 of the Companies Act 1989, the Company can execute documents and deeds without the use of a Seal and any Share Certificate signed by a Director and Secretary or by two Directors shall be as valid as a certificate sealed with the Seal of the Company and Regulations 6 and 101 of Table 'A' shall be amended accordingly. The Company may in accordance with Section 39 of the Companies Act 1985 have an official seal for use in any territory, district or place elsewhere than in the United Kingdom but shall only be used by a Director and Secretary or by two Directors or by such person or persons on such occasions and in such circumstances as are specifically authorised by a resolution of the Board of Directors for the time being of the Company who shall have the authority to amend, suspend or withdraw such authority as they think.
- 

Name and Address of the Subscriber

STOW SECURITIES PLC  
BY CHARLES MARTIN RICHER  
A DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER  
53 MOUNT STREET  
LONDON  
W1K 2SG

Dated this 26<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2007.

# **TABLE A**

## **REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

(As prescribed by the Companies (Tables A to F) Regulations 1985 and as amended by the Companies (Tables A to F) (Amendment) Regulations 1985 and the Companies Act 1985 (Electronic Communications) Order 2000.

**THIS DOCUMENT IS ONLY TO BE READ AS AMENDED BY THE  
COMPANY'S ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**

## INTERPRETATION

### 1. In these regulations

"the Act" means the Companies Act 1985 including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

"the articles" means the articles of the company.

"clear days" in relation to the period of a 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" means the same as in the Electronic Communications Act 2000.

"electronic communication" means the same as in the Electronic Communications Act 2000.

"executed" includes any mode of execution. "office" means the registered office of the company.

"the holder" in relation to shares means the member whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares.

"the 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.

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

Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these regulations bear the same meaning as in the Act but excluding any statutory modification thereof not in force when these regulations become binding on the company.

## SHARE CAPITAL

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. The company may exercise the powers of paying commissions 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.

5. Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust and except as otherwise provided by the articles or by law the company shall not be bound by or recognise any interest in any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the holder.

## SHARE CERTIFICATES

6. 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 be sealed with the seal and 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. 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.

7. 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

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

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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 moneys not presently payable as existed upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale.

## CALLS ON SHARES AND FORFEITURE

12. Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) and each member shall (subject to receiving at least 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.

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

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

15. 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.

16. 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 the articles shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call.

17. 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.

18. 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.

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

20. 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 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.

21. 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 moneys which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the company in respect of those shares with interest at the rate at which interest was payable on those moneys before the forfeiture or, 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.

22. 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

23. 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.

24. The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share which is not fully paid to a person of whom they do not approve and they may refuse to register the transfer of a share on which the company has a lien. They may also refuse to register a transfer unless:-

(a) it is lodged at the office or at such other place as the directors may appoint and is accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer:-

(b) it is in respect of only one class of shares; and

(c) it is in favour of not more than four transferees.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. 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.

28. 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

29. 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 herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him.

30. 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.

31. 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

32. 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 the shares so cancelled.

33. 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.

34. 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

35. 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.

#### GENERAL MEETINGS

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

37. 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 eight weeks 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.

#### NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

38. An annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution or a resolution appointing a person as a director shall be called by at least twenty-one clear days' notice. All other extraordinary general meetings shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed

(a) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and

(b) in the case of any other meeting by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote

being a majority together holding not less than ninety - five per cent in nominal value of the shares giving that right. 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.

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 persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member and to the directors and auditors.

39. 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.

#### PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

40. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. Two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation, shall be a quorum.

41. 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 time and place as the directors may determine.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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 at least two members having the right to vote at the meeting; or

(c) by a member or members representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting; or

(d) by a member or members holding shares conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right; and a demand by a person as proxy for a member shall be the same as a demand by the member.

47. 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.

48. 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.

49. A poll shall be taken 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.

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. 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.

#### VOTES OF MEMBERS

54. Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a show of hand 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.

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

56. A member in respect of whom an order has been 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.

57. No member shall vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all moneys presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, executed by or on behalf of the appointor and shall be in the following form (or in a form as near thereto as circumstances allow or in any other form which is usual or which the directors may approve):-

PLC/Limited  
I/We, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_,  
being a member/members of the above-named company, hereby appoint of \_\_\_\_\_, or failing him, \_\_\_\_\_, as my/our proxy to vote in my/our name[s] and on my/our behalf at the annual/extraordinary general meeting of the company to be held on 20 \_\_\_\_\_, and at any adjournment thereof.  
Signed on \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

61. Where it is desired to afford members an opportunity of instructing the proxy how he shall act the instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form (or in a form as near thereto as circumstances allow or in any other form which is usual or which the directors may approve)

PLC/Limited  
I/We, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_,  
being a member/members of the above-named company, hereby appoint of \_\_\_\_\_, or failing him, \_\_\_\_\_, as my/our proxy to vote in my/our name[s] and on my/our behalf at the annual/extraordinary general meeting of the company, to be held on 20 \_\_\_\_\_, and at any adjournment thereof.

This form is to be used in respect of the resolutions mentioned below as follows:

Resolution No. 1 \*for \*against

Resolution No. 2 \*for \*against. \*Strike out whichever is not desired. Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy may vote as he thinks fit or abstain from voting.

Signed this                      day of      20

62. The appointment of a proxy and any authority under which it is executed or a copy of such authority certified notari ally or in some other way approved by the Directors may:-

(a) in the case of an instrument un writing be deposited at 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 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposed to vote: or

(aa) in the case of an appointment contained in an electronic communication, where an address has been specified for the purpose of receiving electronic communications:-

(i)                      in the notice convening the meeting, or

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

(iii)                    in any invitation contained in an electronic communication to                      appoint a proxy issued by the  
Company in relation to the meeting

be received at such address not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposed to vote:

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

(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. In this regulation and the next "address" in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address used for the purpose of such communications.

63. 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 or where the appointment of the proxy was contained in an electronic communication at the address at which such appointment was duly received 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.

#### NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

64. Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the number of directors (other than alternate directors)

shall not be subject to any maximum but shall be not less than two.

#### ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

65. Any director (other than an alternate director) may appoint any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the directors and willing to act, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him.

66. 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 company for his services as an alternate director. But it shall not be necessary to give notice of such a meeting to an alternate director who is absent from the United Kingdom.

67. An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director if his appointor ceases to be a director; but, if a director retires by rotation or otherwise be reappointed or deemed to have been reappointed at the meeting at which he retires any appointment of an alternate director made by him which was in force immediately prior to his retirement shall continue after his reappointment.

68. Any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be by notice to company signed by the director making or revoking the appointment or in any other manner approved by the directors.

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

#### POWERS OF DIRECTORS

70. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the memorandum and the articles and any directions given by special resolution, the business of the company shall 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.

71. The directors may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person 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

72. 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 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 conditions the directors may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion 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 articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying.

## APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

73. At the first annual general meeting all the directors shall retire from office, at every subsequent annual general meeting one-third of the directors who are subject to retirement by rotation or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to one-third shall retire from office; but, if there is only one director who is subject to retirement by rotation, he shall retire.

74. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors to retire by rotation shall be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment or reappointment but as between persons who became or were last reappointed directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves; be determined by lot.

75. If the company, at the meeting at which a director retires by rotation, does not fill the vacancy the retiring director shall, if willing to act, be deemed to have been reappointed unless at the meeting it is resolved not to fill the vacancy or unless a resolution for the reappointment of the director is put to the meeting and lost.

76. No person other than a director retiring by rotation shall be appointed or reappointed a director at any general meeting unless

(a) he is recommended by the directors; or

(b) not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-five clear days before the date appointed for the meeting, notice executed by a member qualified to vote at the meeting has been given to the company of the intention to propose that person for appointment or reappointment stating the particulars which would, if he were so appointed or reappointed, be required to be included in the company's register of directors together with notice executed by that person of his willingness to be appointed or reappointed.

77. Not less than seven nor more than twenty-eight clear days before the date appointed for holding a general meeting notice shall be given to all who are entitled to receive notice of the meeting of any person (other than a director retiring by rotation at the meeting) who is recommended by the directors for appointment or reappointment as a director at the meeting or in respect of whom notice has been duly given to the company of the intention to propose him at the meeting for appointment or reappointment as a director. The notice shall give the particulars of that person which would, if he were so appointed or reappointed, be required to be included in the company's register of directors.

78. Subject as aforesaid, 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 and may also determine the rotation in which any additional directors are to retire.

79. The directors may appoint a 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 the articles as the maximum number of directors. A director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting and shall not be taken into account in determining the directors who are to retire by rotation at the meeting. If not reappointed at such annual general meeting, he shall vacate office at the conclusion thereof.

80. Subject as aforesaid, a director who retires at an annual general meeting may, if willing to act, be reappointed. If he is not reappointed, he shall retain

office until the meeting appoints someone in his place, or if it does not do so, until the end of the meeting.

## DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

81. The office of a director shall be 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 is, or may be, suffering from mental disorder and either:-

(i) he is admitted to hospital in pursuance of an application for admission for treatment under the Mental Health Act 1983 or, in Scotland, an application for admission under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960, or

(ii) an order is made by a court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a receiver, curator bonis or other person to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs; or

(d) he resigns his office by notice to the company; or

(e) he shall for more than six consecutive months have been absent without permission of the directors from meetings of directors held during that period and the directors resolve that his office be vacated.

## REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

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

## DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

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

## DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENTS AND INTERESTS

84. 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. A managing director and a director holding any other executive office shall not be subject to retirement by rotation.

85. 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.

86. For the purposes of regulation 85:-

(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.

#### DIRECTORS' GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS

87. 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.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

88. 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. 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.

89. 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.

90. The continuing directors or a sole continuing director may act notwithstanding any vacancies in their number, but, if the number of directors is less than the number fixed as the quorum, the continuing directors or director may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or of calling a general meeting.

91. 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 their number to be chairman of the meeting.

92. All acts done by a meeting of directors, or of a committee of directors, or by a 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.

93. 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 had 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.

94. Save as otherwise provided by the articles, a director shall not 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 which is material and which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the company unless his interest or duty arises only because the case falls within one or more of the following paragraphs:-

(a) the resolution relates to the giving to him of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of money lent to, or an obligation incurred by him for the benefit of, the company or any of its subsidiaries;

(b) the resolution relates to the giving to a third party of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of an obligation of the company or any of its subsidiaries for which the director has assumed responsibility in whole or part and whether alone or jointly with others under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

(c) his interest arises by virtue of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe for any shares, debentures or other securities of the company or any of its subsidiaries, or by virtue of his being, or intending to become, a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of an offer of any such shares, debentures, or other securities by the company or any of its subsidiaries for subscription, purchase or exchange;

(d) the resolution relates in any way to a retirement benefits scheme which has been approved, or is conditional upon approval, by the Board of Inland Revenue for taxation purposes

For the purposes of this regulation, an interest of a person who is, for any purpose of the Act (excluding any statutory modification thereof not in force when this regulation becomes binding on the company), connected with a director shall be treated as an interest of the director and, in relation to an alternate director, an interest of his appointor shall be treated as an interest of the alternate director without prejudice to any interest which the alternate director has otherwise.

95. A director shall not be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to a resolution on which he is not entitled to vote.

96. The company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax to any extent, either generally or in respect of any particular matter, any provision of the articles prohibiting a director from voting at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors.

97. Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment of two or more directors to offices or employments with the company or any body corporate in which the company is interested the proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each director separately and (provided he is not for another reason precluded from voting) each of the directors concerned shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

98. If a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to vote, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to any director other than himself shall be final and conclusive.

#### SECRETARY

99. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the secretary shall be appointed by the 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.

#### MINUTES

100. 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.

#### THE SEAL

101. The seal shall 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.

#### DIVIDENDS

102. 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.

103. 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.

104. 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 amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; but, if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date, that share shall rank for dividend accordingly.

105. 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 the 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.

106. Any dividend or other moneys payable 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.

107. No dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share shall bear interest against the company unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share.

108. 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

109. 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

110. The directors may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the company:-

(a) subject as hereinafter provided, 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 un-issued shares or debentures of the company of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those 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 regulation, only be applied in paying up un-issued shares to be allotted to members credited as fully paid;

(c) 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 regulation in fractions; and

(d) 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.

## NOTICES

111. Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the articles (other than a notice calling a meeting of the directors) shall be in writing or shall be given using electronic communications to an address for the time being notified for that purpose to the person giving notice. In this regulation, "address" in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address used for the purposes of such communications.

112. The company may give any notice 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 or by giving it using electronic communications to an address for the time being notified to the company by the member. 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 or an address to which notices may be sent using electronic communications 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. In this regulation and the next "address" in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address used for the purposes of such communications.

113. 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.

114. 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.

115. Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be

conclusive evidence that the notice was given. Proof that a notice contained in an electronic communication was sent in accordance with guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice shall be deemed to be given at the expiration of 48 hours after the envelope containing it was posted, or in the case of an electronic communication, at the expiration of 48 hours after the time it was sent.

116. 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.

## WINDING UP

117. 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

118. Subject to the provisions of the Act but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a director may otherwise be entitled, every director or other officer or auditor of the company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the company against any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or 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.

**THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 to 2004**

**A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

**MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES**  
**OF ASSOCIATION of**  
*REAL ESTATE*  
**STOW ~~GENERAL PARTNER~~ LIMITED**

**Incorporated at Cardiff on the 26<sup>th</sup> February 2007**

**No. 6127869**

Printed by:- Chettleburgh's Ltd, Temple House, 20, Holywell Row, London, EC2A 4XH.  
Company Registration Agents and Company Consultants.  
**Tele: 020 7377 0381 - Fax: 020 7377 6646**  
Email: [info@chettleburghs.co.uk](mailto:info@chettleburghs.co.uk) Web: [www.chettleburghs.co.uk](http://www.chettleburghs.co.uk)



# **CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION**

## **OF A PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY**

Company No. 6127869

The Registrar of Companies for England and Wales hereby certifies that  
**STOW GENERAL PARTNER LIMITED**

is this day incorporated under the Companies Act 1985 as a private company  
and that the company is limited.

Given at Companies House, Cardiff, the 26<sup>th</sup> February 2007



THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE  
REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES



*Companies House*

— for the record —

The above information was communicated in non-legible form and authenticated by the Registrar of Companies under  
section 710A of the Companies Act 1985