

Company No: 5035508

THE COMPANIES ACT 1985 to 2006

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

ACCESS INDUSTRIES (UK) LIMITED<sup>1</sup>

(amended by a special resolution dated 3 March 2009)

TUESDAY



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Preliminary

- 1 The regulations contained in Table A in the Schedule to the Companies (Table A to F) Regulations 1985 (as amended) ("Table A") apply to the Company except to the extent that they are excluded or modified by these articles.
- 2 The regulations of Table A numbered 24, 38, 60, 61, 64, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 90, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 115 and 118 do not apply. The regulations of Table A numbered 37, 46, 53, 57, 59, 62, 65, 66, 67, 68, 72, 79, 84, 88, 110, 112 and 116 are modified. The regulations of Table A number 88, 89, 91 and 93 are excluded if and for so long as there is a sole director of the Company. The regulations of Table A numbered 40 and 54 are modified if and for so long as the Company has only one member. Subject to these exclusions and modifications, and in addition to the remaining regulations of Table A, the following are the articles of association of the Company.
- 3 Where an ordinary resolution of the Company is expressed to be required for any purpose, a special or extraordinary resolution is also effective for that purpose, and where an extraordinary resolution is expressed to be required for any purpose, a special resolution is also effective for that purpose.

<sup>1</sup> The Company was incorporated on 5 February 2004 under the Companies Act 1985 as a company limited by shares with the name Tonoco Consultants Limited. On 5 May 2004, the Company changed its name to Access Industries (UK) Limited.

### **Private company**

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

### **Issue of shares**

- 5 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors have general and unconditional authority to allot (with or without conferring rights of renunciation), grant options over, offer or otherwise deal with or dispose of any unissued shares of the Company (whether forming part of the original or any increased share capital) to such persons, at such times and on such terms and conditions as the directors may decide, but no share may be issued at a discount. If, at any time, any person shall hold more than one half in nominal value of the shares giving the right to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company the directors shall not allot (with or without conferring rights of renunciation), grant options over, offer or otherwise deal with or dispose of any unissued shares of the Company (whether forming part of the original or any increased share capital) to any other person without the prior written consent of that first named person.
- 6 The directors have general and unconditional authority, pursuant to section 80 of the Act, to exercise all powers of the Company to allot relevant securities for a period expiring on the fifth anniversary of the adoption of these articles.
- 7 The maximum amount of relevant securities which may be allotted pursuant to the authority conferred by article 5 is the amount of the authorised but unissued share capital of the Company at the date of incorporation of the Company.
- 8 By the authority conferred by article 5, the directors may before the authority expires make an offer or agreement which would or might require relevant securities of the Company to be allotted after it expires and may allot relevant securities in pursuance of that offer or agreement.
- 9 The pre-emption provisions of section 89(1) of the Act and the provisions of sections 90 (1) to (6) inclusive of the Act do not apply to any allotment of the Company's equity securities.

### **Transfers**

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

### **General meetings**

- 11 Regulation 37 of Table A is modified by deleting "eight weeks" and substituting "28 days".

### **Notice of general meetings**

- 12 An annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution or an elective resolution must be called by at least 21 clear days' notice.

- 13 All other extraordinary general meetings must be called by at least 14 days' notice but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed:
- 13.1 in the case of an annual general meeting or a meeting called for the passing of an elective resolution, by all the members entitled to attend and vote at that meeting; and
- 13.2 in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote, being (i) a majority together holding not less than such percentage in nominal value of the shares giving that right as has been determined by elective resolution of the members in accordance with the Act, or (ii) if no such elective resolution is in force, a majority together holding not less than 95 per cent in nominal value of the shares giving that right.
- 14 The notice must 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, must specify that the meeting is an annual general meeting.
- 15 Subject to the provisions of the articles and to any restrictions imposed on any shares, the notice must 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.

#### **Proceedings at General Meetings**

- 16 A poll may be demanded by the chairman or by any member present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote and regulation 46 of Table A is modified accordingly.
- 17 Regulation 53 of Table A is modified by the addition at the end of the following sentence:
- “If a resolution in writing is described as a special resolution or as an extraordinary resolution, it has effect accordingly.”.

#### **Votes of members**

- 18 Regulation 57 of Table A is modified by the inclusion after the word “shall” of the words “, unless the directors otherwise determine.”.
- 19 Regulation 59 of Table A is modified by the addition at the end of the following sentence:
- “Deposit of an instrument of proxy does not preclude a member from attending and voting at the meeting or at any adjournment of it.”.
- 20 An instrument appointing a proxy must be in writing in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve and must be executed by or on behalf of the appointor.
- 21 Regulation 62 of Table A is modified by the deletion in paragraph (a) of the words “deposited at” and by the substitution for them of the words “left at or sent by post or by facsimile transmission to”, by the substitution in paragraph (a) of the words “at any time” in place of “not less than 48 hours” and by the substitution in paragraph (b) of the words “at any time” in place of “not less than 24 hours”.

- 22 Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the number of directors (other than alternate directors) is not subject to any maximum and the minimum number is one.

#### **Alternate directors**

- 23 A director may appoint any person willing to act, whether or not he is a director of the Company, to be an alternate director. That person need not be approved by resolution of the directors, and regulation 65 is modified accordingly.

- 24 An alternate director who is absent from the United Kingdom is entitled to receive notice of all meetings of directors and meetings of committees of directors and regulation 66 of Table A is modified accordingly.

- 25 Regulation 68 of Table A is modified by the addition at the end of the following sentence:

“Any such notice may be left at or sent by post or facsimile transmission to the office or another place designated for the purpose by the directors.”.

#### **Delegation of directors' powers**

- 26 Regulation 72 is modified by the addition at the end of the regulation of the following sentence:

“Where a provision of the articles refers to the exercise of a power, authority or discretion by the directors and that power, authority or discretion has been delegated by the directors to a committee, the provision must be construed as permitting the exercise of the power, authority or discretion by the committee.”.

#### **Appointment and removal of directors**

- 27 The directors are not subject to retirement by rotation. Regulations 73, 74 and 75 of Table A do not apply, and reference in regulations 67 and 84 to retirement by rotation shall be disregarded.

- 28 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.

- 29 A person appointed by the directors to fill a vacancy or as an additional director is not required to retire from office at the annual general meeting next following his appointment and the last two sentences of regulation 79 of Table A are deleted.

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

- 31 The holder or holders of more than half in nominal value of the shares giving the right to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company may remove a director from office and appoint a person to be a director, but only if the appointment does not cause the number of directors to exceed a number fixed by or in accordance with the articles as the maximum number of directors. The removal or appointment is effected by notice to the Company signed by or on behalf of the holder or holders. The notice may consist of

several documents in similar form each signed by or on behalf of one or more holders and shall be left at or sent by post or facsimile transmission to the office or such other place designated by the directors for the purpose. The removal or appointment takes effect immediately on deposit of the notice in accordance with the articles or on such later date (if any) specified in the notice.

#### **Disqualification and removal of directors**

- 32 The office of a director is vacated if:
- 32.1 he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Act or he becomes prohibited by law from being a director;
  - 32.2 he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally;
  - 32.3 he becomes, in the opinion of all his co-directors, incapable by reason of mental disorder of discharging his duties as director;
  - 32.4 he resigns his office by notice to the Company;
  - 32.5 he is for more than six consecutive months absent without permission of the directors from meetings of directors held during that period and his alternate director (if any) has not during that period attended any such meetings instead of him, and the directors resolve that his office be vacated;
  - 32.6 he is removed from office by notice addressed to him at his last-known address and signed by all his co-directors; or
  - 32.7 he is removed from office by notice given by a member or members under article 31.

#### **Remuneration of directors**

- 33 A director who, at the request of the directors, goes or resides abroad, makes a special journey or performs a special service on behalf of the Company may be paid such reasonable additional remuneration (whether by way of salary, percentage of profits or otherwise) and expenses as the directors may decide.

#### **Proceedings of directors**

- 34 Regulation 88 of Table A is modified by the exclusion of the third sentence and the substitution for it of the following sentences:

“Every director must receive notice of a meeting, whether or not he is absent from the United Kingdom. A director may waive the requirement that notice be given to him of a board meeting, either prospectively or retrospectively.”

- 35 A director or his alternate may validly participate in a meeting of the directors or a committee of directors through the medium of conference telephone or similar form of communication equipment if all persons participating in the meeting are able to hear and speak to each other throughout the meeting. A person participating in this way is deemed to be present in person at the meeting and is counted in a quorum and entitled to vote. Subject to the Act, all business transacted in this way by the directors of a committee of directors is for the purposes of the articles deemed to be validly and

effectively transacted at a meeting of the directors or of a committee of directors although fewer than two directors or alternate directors are physically present at the same place. The meeting is deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting then is.

- 36 If and for so long as there is a sole director of the Company:
- 36.1 he may exercise all the powers conferred on the directors by the articles by any means permitted by the articles or the Act;
  - 36.2 for the purpose of regulation 89 of Table A the quorum for the transaction of business is one; and
  - 36.3 all other provisions of the articles apply with any necessary modification (unless the provision expressly provides otherwise).

#### **Directors' power to authorise conflicts of interest**

- 37 The directors may, on such terms as they may determine, authorise any matter which involves, or which could reasonably be expected to involve, a director (the "**Conflicted Director**") in breaching his duty to avoid a situation in which he has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company (a "**Conflict Matter**"). Where such authorisation is duly given in accordance with law and with these Articles, the Conflicted Director will not have infringed such duty in respect of the relevant Conflict Matter where he acts in accordance with such authorisation.
- 38 A Conflicted Director who seeks authorisation of a Conflict Matter must inform the directors in writing of both the nature and extent of his interest in a Conflict Matter as soon as practicable after his becoming aware of the Conflict Matter and must provide sufficient details of the Conflict Matter to allow the directors properly to evaluate the Conflict Matter, together with any additional information which the directors may request.
- 39 Any director (other than the Conflicted Director) may propose that the Conflict Matter be authorised. Such proposal and any authority given by the directors shall be effected by a resolution of the directors passed at a meeting of directors or by written resolution, in each case in accordance with the provisions of these Articles governing the proceedings of directors, save that:
- (a) the Conflicted Director and any other director with a similar or related interest to the Conflict Matter will not count in the quorum and will not vote on a resolution giving such authority; and
  - (b) notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, if the Conflicted Director (or any other director with a similar or related interest to the Conflict Matter) is a director whose presence is otherwise required for a quorum, his or their absence shall not invalidate the quorum (but only to the extent that the matter considered and voted upon by the directors is solely a Conflict Matter involving that Conflicted Director or any other director with a similar or related interest to the Conflict Matter).
- 40 Where the directors resolve to give authority for a Conflict Matter:

- (a) the Conflicted Director will not be obliged to disclose any information which he obtains (otherwise than through his position as a director of the Company) that is confidential to a third party where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence; and
- (b) the directors may revoke or vary the terms of such authority (including imposing additional terms) at any time in such manner as it considers reasonably necessary to protect the interests of the Company, but this will not affect the validity of anything done by the Conflicted Director prior to such revocation or variation in accordance with the terms of such authority nor constitute a breach of any duty by that Conflicted Director in respect thereof.

41 A Conflicted Director shall not be required to account to the Company for any benefit he receives or profit he makes as a result of any Conflict Matter duly authorised under Article 37.1, and no contract shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any director having any type of interest authorised under Article 37.1 or which is authorised by an ordinary or special resolution of the Company.

### **Dividends**

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

43 The directors may resolve that the payment of any interim dividend may be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of paid-up shares or debentures in any other company. Where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, the directors may settle the same and, in particular, may issue fractional certificates (or ignore fractions), fix the value for distribution of the specific assets or any part of them, determine that cash payments be made to any member on the basis of the value so fixed in order to secure equality of distribution and vest any of the specific assets in trustees on such trusts for the persons entitled to the dividend as the board may think fit.

### **Capitalisation of profits**

44 The directors may, with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company, resolve that any shares allotted under regulation 110 of Table A to any member in respect of a holding by him of any partly-paid shares rank for dividend, so long as those shares remain partly paid, only to the extent that those partly-paid shares rank for dividend and regulation 110 of Table A is modified accordingly.

### **Notices**

45 Regulation 112 of Table A is modified by the deletion of the last sentence and the substitution for it of the following:

“A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom is entitled to have notices given to him at that address.”.

46 A notice sent to a member (or another person entitled to receive notices under the articles) by post to an address within the United Kingdom is deemed to be given:

46.1 24 hours after posting, if pre-paid as first class; or

- 46.2 48 hours after posting, if pre-paid as second class.
- 47 A notice sent to a member (or other person entitled to receive notices under the articles) by post to an address outside the United Kingdom is deemed to be given 72 hours after posting, if pre-paid as airmail. Proof that an envelope containing the notice was properly addressed, pre-paid and posted is conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice not sent by post but left at a member's registered address is deemed to have been given on the day it was left.
- 48 Regulation 116 of Table A is modified by the deletion of the words "within the United Kingdom".

### **Indemnity**

- 49 Subject to the provisions of the Act, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which he may otherwise be entitled, each person who is a director, alternate director or secretary of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all costs, charges, losses and liabilities incurred by him in the proper execution of his duties or the proper exercise of his powers, authorities and discretions including, without limitation, a liability incurred:
- 49.1 defending proceedings (whether civil or criminal) in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted, or which are otherwise disposed of without a finding or admission of material breach of duty on his part, or
- 49.2 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.
- 50 The directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of a person who is or was:
- 50.1 a director, alternate director, secretary or auditor of the Company or of a company which is or was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company or in which the Company has or had an interest (whether direct or indirect); or
- 50.2 trustee of a retirement benefits scheme or other trust in which a person referred to in the preceding paragraph is or has been interested, indemnifying him against liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust or other liability which may lawfully be insured against by the Company.

### **Sole member**

- 51 If and for so long as the Company has only one member:
- 51.1 in relation to a general meeting, the sole member or a proxy for that member or (if the member is a corporation) a duly authorised representative of that member is a quorum and regulation 40 of Table A is modified accordingly;
- 51.2 a proxy for the sole member may vote on a show of hands and regulation 54 of Table A is modified accordingly;
- 51.3 the sole member may agree that any general meeting, other than a meeting called for the passing of an elective resolution, be called by shorter notice than that provided for by the articles; and



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