

**File Copy**



**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION  
OF A  
PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY**

**Company Number NI625148**

The Registrar of Companies for Northern Ireland, hereby certifies that

**1 - 3 DUNISLAND LTD**

is this day incorporated under the Companies Act 2006 as a private company, that the company is limited by shares, and the situation of its registered office is in Northern Ireland

Given at Companies House, Belfast, on **12th June 2014**



\*NNI625148I\*

The above information was communicated by electronic means and authenticated by the Registrar of Companies under section 1115 of the Companies Act 2006



**Companies House**



**THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE  
REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES**



Companies House

# IN01(ef)

**Application to register a company**

*Received for filing in Electronic Format on the: 12/06/2014*



X39VEPUH

*Company Name  
in full:* **1 - 3 DUNISLAND LTD**

*Company Type:* **Private limited by shares**

*Situation of Registered  
Office:* **Northern Ireland**

*Proposed Register  
Office Address:* **60 LISBURN ROAD  
BELFAST  
NORTHERN IRELAND  
BT9 6AF**

*I wish to adopt entirely bespoke articles*

*Company Director* 1

*Type:* **Person**  
*Full forename(s):* **MS CATHERINE SONIA**

*Surname:* **MILLAR**

*Former names:*

*Service Address:* **60 LISBURN ROAD  
BELFAST  
NORTHERN IRELAND  
BT9 6AF**

*Country/State Usually Resident:* **UNITED KINGDOM**

*Date of Birth:* **23/03/1962** *Nationality:* **BRITISH**

*Occupation:* **DIRECTOR**

*Consented to Act:* **Y** *Date authorised:* **12/06/2014** *Authenticated:* **YES**

## Statement of Capital (Share Capital)

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<b>Class of shares</b>	<b>ORDINARY</b>	<i>Number allotted</i>	<b>1</b>
		<i>Aggregate nominal value</i>	<b>1</b>
<i>Currency</i>	<b>GBP</b>	<i>Amount paid per share</i>	<b>1</b>
		<i>Amount unpaid per share</i>	<b>0</b>

### *Prescribed particulars*

TO RANK PARI PASSU IN ALL RESPECTS CARRYING FULL VOTING RIGHTS, THEY DO NOT HAVE ANY ENTITLEMENT TO A DIVIDEND OR CONFER ANY RIGHTS OF REDEMPTION

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## Statement of Capital (Totals)

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<i>Currency</i>	<b>GBP</b>	<i>Total number of shares</i>	<b>1</b>
		<i>Total aggregate nominal value</i>	<b>1</b>

# Initial Shareholdings

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*Name:* CATHERINE SONIA MILLAR

*Address:* 60 LISBURN ROAD  
BELFAST  
NORTHERN IRELAND  
BT9 6AF

*Class of share:* ORDINARY

*Number of shares:* 1

*Currency:* GBP

*Nominal value of  
each share:* 1

*Amount unpaid:* 0

*Amount paid:* 1

## Statement of Compliance

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*I confirm the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as to registration have been complied with.*

*memorandum delivered by an agent for the subscriber(s):* **Yes**

*Agent's Name:* **C S BUSINESS LTD**

*Agent's Address:* **FORSYTH HOUSE CROMAC SQUARE  
BELFAST  
NORTHERN IRELAND  
BT2 8LA**

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## *Authorisation*

*Authoriser Designation:* **agent**

*Authenticated:* **Yes**

*Agent's Name:* **C S BUSINESS LTD**

*Agent's Address:* **FORSYTH HOUSE CROMAC SQUARE  
BELFAST  
NORTHERN IRELAND  
BT2 8LA**

**COMPANIES ACT 2006**

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**PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

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**MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION**

**OF**

**1 – 3 DUNISLAND LTD**

Each subscriber to this memorandum of association wishes to form a company under the Companies Act 2006 and agrees to become a member of the company and to take at least one share.

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**Name of each subscriber**

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CATHERINE SONIA MILLAR

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**Dated: 12/06/2014**





# COMPANIES ACT 2006

## PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

### ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

#### OF

#### 1 – 3 DUNISLAND LTD

#### PART 1

### INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

#### Defined terms

1. In the Articles, unless the context requires otherwise:

“**Articles**” means the company’s articles of association;

“**Bankruptcy**” includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;

“**Chairman**” has the meaning given in article 12;

“**Chairman of the meeting**” has the meaning given in article 33;

“**Companies Acts**” means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006), in so far as they apply to the company;

“**Director**” means a director of the company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called and the owner of a property;

“**Document**” includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;

“**Electronic form**” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;

“**Fully paid**” in relation to a share, means that the nominal value and any premium to be paid to the company in respect of that share have been paid to the company;

“**Hard copy form**” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;

**“Holder”** in relation to shares means the person whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares;

**“Instrument”** means a document in hard copy form;

**“Ordinary resolution”** has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act 2006;

**“Paid”** means paid or credited as paid;

**“Participate”**, in relation to a directors’ meeting, has the meaning given in article 10;

**“Proxy notice”** has the meaning given in article 39;

**“Shareholder”** means a person who is the holder of a share and the owner of a property;

**“Shares”** means shares in the company;

**“Special resolution”** has the meaning given in section 283 of the Companies Act 2006;

**“Subsidiary”** has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006;

**“Transmittee”** means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law;

**“Writing”** means the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or otherwise.

**“Building”** means the development of apartments, houses, units and communal areas referred to in article 48 (1)

**“Owner”** means any person who is a lessee for the time being of any property apartment or unit in the Development under a lease for a term of more than 50 years or who owns the freehold or who is a lessee for a term of more than 50 years.

**“Property”** means any house, apartment or unit at the development.

Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006 as in force on the date when these articles become binding on the company.

## **Liability of members**

- 2.** The liability of the members is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by them.

**PART 2**  
**DIRECTORS**

**DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

**Directors' general authority**

3. Subject to the articles, the directors are responsible for the management of the company's business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the company.

**Shareholders' reserve power**

4. (1) The shareholders may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.  
(2) No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

**Directors may delegate**

5. (1) Subject to the articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles—  
(a) to such person or committee;  
(b) by such means (including by power of attorney);  
(c) to such an extent;  
(d) in relation to such matters or territories; and  
(e) on such terms and conditions as they think fit.  
(2) If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.  
(3) The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.

**Committees**

6. (1) Committees to which the directors delegate any of their powers must follow procedures which are based as far as they are applicable on those provisions of the articles which govern the taking of decisions by directors.  
(2) The directors may make rules of procedure for all or any committees, which prevail over rules derived from the articles if they are not consistent with them.

## DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

### **Directors to take decisions collectively**

7. (1) The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with article 8.
- (2) If (a) the company only has one director, and  
(b) no provision of the articles requires it to have more than one director, the general rule does not apply, and the director may take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of the articles relating to directors' decision-making.

### **Unanimous decisions**

8. (1) A decision of the directors is taken in accordance with this article when all eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter.
- (2) Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, copies of which have been signed by each eligible director or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.
- (3) References in this article to eligible directors are to directors who would have been entitled to vote on the matter had it been proposed as a resolution at a directors' meeting.
- (4) A decision may not be taken in accordance with this article if the eligible directors would not have formed a quorum at such a meeting.

### **Calling a directors' / members' meeting**

9. (1) Any director may call a directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the directors or by authorising the company secretary (if any) to give such notice.
- (2) Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate:
  - (a) its proposed date and time;
  - (b) where it is to take place; and
  - (c) if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.
- (3) Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.
- (4) Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the company not more than 7 days after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.
- (5) A members' meeting may be called by a majority in number of members having a right to attend and vote, being a majority together holding not less than ninety per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

- (6) An Annual General Meeting shall be held each year within six months of the financial year end.

#### **Participation in directors' meetings**

10. (1) Subject to the articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when:
  - (a) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles, and
  - (b) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.
- (2) In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other.
- (3) If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is.

#### **Quorum for directors' meetings**

11. (1) At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.
- (2) The quorum for directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by a decision of the directors, but it must never be less than two, and unless otherwise fixed it is two.
- (3) If the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision:
  - (a) to appoint further directors, or
  - (b) to call a general meeting so as to enable the shareholders to appoint further directors.

#### **Chairing of directors' meetings**

12. (1) The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings.
- (2) The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman.
- (3) The directors may terminate the chairman's appointment at any time.
- (4) If the chairman is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.

#### **Casting vote**

13. (1) If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting has a casting vote.
- (2) But this does not apply if, in accordance with the articles, the chairman or other director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes.

#### **Conflicts of interest**

14. (1) If a proposed decision of the directors is concerned with an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company in which a director is interested, that director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes.
- (2) But if paragraph (3) applies, a director who is interested in an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company is to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum and voting purposes.
- (3) This paragraph applies when—
- (a) the company by ordinary resolution disapplies the provision of the articles which would otherwise prevent a director from being counted as participating in the decision-making process;
  - (b) the director's interest cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest; or
  - (c) the director's conflict of interest arises from a permitted cause.
- (4) For the purposes of this article, the following are permitted causes—
- (a) a guarantee given, or to be given, by or to a director in respect of an obligation incurred by or on behalf of the company or any of its subsidiaries;
  - (b) subscription, or an agreement to subscribe, for shares or other securities of the company or any of its subsidiaries, or to underwrite, sub-underwrite, or guarantee subscription for any such shares or securities; and
  - (c) arrangements pursuant to which benefits are made available to employees and directors or former employees and directors of the company or any of its subsidiaries which do not provide special benefits for directors or former directors.
- (5) For the purposes of this article, references to proposed decisions and decision-making processes include any directors' meeting or part of a directors' meeting.
- (6) Subject to paragraph (7), if a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman whose ruling in relation to any director other than the chairman is to be final and conclusive.
- (7) If any question as to the right to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) should arise in respect of the chairman, the question is to be decided by a decision of the directors at that meeting, for which purpose the chairman is not to be counted as participating in the meeting (or that part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes.

#### **Records of decisions to be kept**

15. The directors must ensure that the company keeps a record, in writing, for at least 10 years from the date of the decision recorded, of every unanimous or majority decision taken by the directors.

#### **Directors' discretion to make further rules**

16. Subject to the articles, the directors may make any rule which they think fit about how they take decisions, and about how such rules are to be recorded or communicated to directors.

## APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

### Methods of appointing directors

17. (1) Any person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director—
- (a) by ordinary resolution, or
  - (b) by a decision of the directors.
- (2) In any case where, as a result of death, the company has no shareholders and no directors, the personal representatives of the last shareholder to have died have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a person to be a director.
- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), where 2 or more shareholders die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger shareholder is deemed to have survived an older shareholder.
- (4) No person shall be eligible to be a Director unless that person is also a shareholder in the Company, or is appointed by such shareholder in accordance with this article or is an initial Subscriber and not also an owner.

### Termination of director's appointment

18. A person ceases to be a director as soon as:
- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;
  - (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
  - (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
  - (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;
  - (e) by reason of that person's mental health, a court makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person would otherwise have;
  - (f) notification is received by the company from the director that the director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.
  - (g) if a member ceases to be a member, that person shall cease forthwith to be a Director of the Company.

### Directors' remuneration

19. (1) Directors may undertake any services for the company that the directors decide.
- (2) Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine—

- (a) for their services to the company as directors, and
  - (b) for any other service which they undertake for the company.
- (3) Subject to the articles, a director's remuneration may—
- (a) take any form, and
  - (b) include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that director.
- (4) Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day.
- (5) Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors are not accountable to the company for any remuneration which they receive as directors or other officers or employees of the company's subsidiaries or of any other body corporate in which the company is interested.

### **Directors' expenses**

20. The company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors properly incur in connection with their attendance at:
- (a) meetings of directors or committees of directors,
  - (b) general meetings, or
  - (c) separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the company, or otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the company.

## PART 3

### SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

#### SHARES

#### **All shares to be fully paid up**

21. (1) No share is to be issued for less than the aggregate of its nominal value and any premium to be paid to the company in consideration for its issue.
- (2) This does not apply to shares taken on the formation of the company by the subscribers to the company's memorandum.
- (3) Save as hereinafter provided, no shares in the Company may be issued or transferred to or held by a person other than an Owner save where he is an initial Subscriber acting as the Formation Agent – said share subsequently transferred on Incorporation to the Developer or Managing Agent pending disposal of same to the first unit owner. No person may hold more than one share for each property of which he is an owner.

#### **Powers to issue different classes of share**

22. (1) The company may not issue different classes of shares

#### **Company not bound by less than absolute interests**



23. Except as required by law, no person is to be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust, and except as otherwise required by law or the articles, the company is not in any way to be bound by or recognise any interest in a share other than the holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it.

#### **Share certificates**

24. (1) The company must issue each shareholder, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that shareholder holds.
- (2) Every certificate must specify:
- (a) in respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued;
  - (b) the nominal value of those shares;
  - (c) that the shares are fully paid; and
  - (d) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.
- (3) No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.
- (4) If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.
- (5) Certificates must—
- (a) have affixed to them the company's common seal, or
  - (b) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.

#### **Replacement share certificates**

25. (1) If a certificate issued in respect of a shareholder's shares is—
- (a) damaged or defaced, or
  - (b) said to be lost, stolen or destroyed, that shareholder is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same shares.
- (2) A shareholder exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate:
- (a) may at the same time exercise the right to be issued with a single certificate or separate certificates;
  - (b) must return the certificate which is to be replaced to the company if it is damaged or defaced; and
  - (c) must comply with such conditions as to evidence, indemnity and the payment of a reasonable fee as the directors decide.

#### **Share transfers**

26. (1) Shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in any usual form or any other form approved by the directors, which is executed by or on behalf of the transferor.
- (2) No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.
- (3) The company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.
- (4) The transferor remains the holder of a share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as holder of it.

#### **Transfer of shares**

27. (1) No member, other than a person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member, shall be entitled to transfer any share or execute any declaration of trust or enter into any agreement in relation to voting in respect of such share:-
- (a) in favour of any person not being an Owner; or
  - (b) in such manner as would procure any Owner to hold (other than in a fiduciary capacity) more shares than represent more than one share for each Property of which he is the Owner.
- (2) No share shall be transferred at a price in excess of the nominal value.
- (3) The Directors may in their absolute discretion, and without assigning reason therefore, refuse to register any proposed transfer of a share unless they are satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the foregoing conditions of this article are being complied with in regard thereto. Save as aforesaid every transfer of a share shall be registered.

#### **Exercise of transmitters' rights**

28. (1) Transmitters who wish to become the holders of shares to which they have become entitled must notify the company in writing of that wish.
- (2) If the transmitter wishes to have a share transferred to another person, the transmitter must execute an instrument of transfer in respect of it.
- (3) Any transfer made or executed under this article is to be treated as if it were made or executed by the person from whom the transmitter has derived rights in respect of the share, and as if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred.

#### **Transmitters bound by prior notices**

29. If a notice is given to a shareholder in respect of shares and a transmitter is entitled to those shares, the transmitter is bound by the notice if it was given to the shareholder before the transmitter's name has been entered in the register of members.

#### **Dividends**

30. The Directors shall ensure that no dividend or other distribution whether in the nature of capital or income is made upon or in respect of any share in the capital of the Company.

## **PART 4**

### **DECISION-MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS**

#### **ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS**

#### **Attendance and speaking at general meetings**

- 31.** (1) A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting.
- (2) A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when—
- (a) that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting, and
  - (b) that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting.
- (3) The directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it.
- (4) In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more members attending it are in the same place as each other.
- (5) Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them.

#### **Quorum for general meetings**

- 32.** (1) No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present at the time the meeting proceeds to business. A quorum shall be present if at least three quarters of the members are present in person, or by proxy, or being a corporation by a duly authorised representative.
- (2) On a show of hands or on a poll every member whether present in person, or by proxy, or if a corporation by a duly authorised representative, shall have one vote for each share of which he is a holder.

#### **Chairing general meetings**

- 33.** (1) If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.
- (2) If the directors have not appointed a chairman, or if the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start:
- (a) the directors present, or
  - (b) (if no directors are present), the meeting, must appoint a director or shareholder to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.
- (3) The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as "the chairman of the meeting".

#### **Attendance and speaking by directors and non-shareholders**

- 34.** (1) Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are shareholders.
- (2) The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not—

- (a) shareholders of the company, or
- (b) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of shareholders in relation to general meetings, to attend and speak at a general meeting.

### **Adjournment**

- 35.** (1) If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the chairman of the meeting must adjourn it.
- (2) The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if:
- (a) the meeting consents to an adjournment, or
  - (b) it appears to the chairman of the meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.
- (3) The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- (4) When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting must:
- (a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors, and
  - (b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.
- (5) If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the company must give at least 7 clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given)—
- (a) to the same persons to whom notice of the company's general meetings is required to be given, and
  - (b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.
- (6) No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place.

### VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

#### **Voting: general**

- 36.** A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is duly demanded in accordance with the articles.

#### **Errors and disputes**

- 37.** (1) No objection may be raised to the qualification of any person voting at a general meeting except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting is valid.

- (2) Any such objection must be referred to the chairman of the meeting, whose decision is final.

### **Poll votes**

38. (1) A poll on a resolution may be demanded—
  - (a) in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote, or
  - (b) at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared.
- (2) A poll may be demanded by:
  - (a) the chairman of the meeting;
  - (b) the directors;
  - (c) two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or
  - (d) a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the shareholders having the right to vote on the resolution.
- (3) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if:
  - (a) the poll has not yet been taken, and
  - (b) the chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.
- (4) Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

### **Content of proxy notices**

39. (1) Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a “proxy notice”) which:
  - (a) states the name and address of the shareholder appointing the proxy;
  - (b) identifies the person appointed to be that shareholder’s proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
  - (c) is signed by or on behalf of the shareholder appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine; and
  - (d) is delivered to the company in accordance with the articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate.
- (2) The company may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes.
- (3) Proxy notices may specify how the proxy appointed under them is to vote (or that the proxy is to abstain from voting) on one or more resolutions.
- (4) Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as—
  - (a) allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy discretion as to how to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the meeting, and
  - (b) appointing that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the general meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself.

### **Delivery of proxy notices**

40. (1) A person who is entitled to attend, speak or vote (either on a show of hands or on a poll) at a general meeting remains so entitled in respect of that meeting or any adjournment of it, even though a valid proxy notice has been delivered to the company by or on behalf of that person.
- (2) An appointment under a proxy notice may be revoked by delivering to the company a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the proxy notice was given.
- (3) A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.
- (4) If a proxy notice is not executed by the person appointing the proxy, it must be accompanied by written evidence of the authority of the person who executed it to execute it on the appointor's behalf.

#### **Amendments to resolutions**

41. (1) An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if:
- (a) notice of the proposed amendment is given to the company in writing by a person entitled to vote at the general meeting at which it is to be proposed not less than 48 hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the chairman of the meeting may determine), and
- (b) the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.
- (2) A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if:
- (a) the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed, and
- (b) the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.
- (3) If the chairman of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chairman's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.

## **PART 5**

### **ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **Means of communication to be used**

42. (1) Subject to the articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the company under the articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the company.
- (2) Subject to the articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.

- (3) A director may agree with the company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.

### **Company seals**

43. (1) Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors.
- (2) The directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used.
- (3) Unless otherwise decided by the directors, if the company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.
- (4) For the purposes of this article, an authorised person is—
  - (a) any director of the company;
  - (b) the company secretary (if any); or
  - (c) any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

### **No right to inspect accounts and other records**

44. Except as provided by law or authorised by the directors or an ordinary resolution of the company, no person is entitled to inspect any of the company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a shareholder.

### **Provision for employees on cessation of business**

45. The directors may decide to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the company or any of its subsidiaries (other than a director or former director or shadow director) in connection with the cessation or transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or that subsidiary.

## **DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE**

### **Indemnity**

46. (1) Subject to paragraph (2), a relevant director of the company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the company's assets against:
  - (a) any liability incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company or an associated company,
  - (b) any liability incurred by that director in connection with the activities of the company or an associated company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Companies Act 2006),

- (c) any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the company or an associated company.
- (2) This article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law.
- (3) In this article:
  - (a) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate, and
  - (b) a “relevant director” means any director or former director of the company or an associated company.

### **Insurance**

- 47. (1) The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the company, for the benefit of any relevant director in respect of any relevant loss.
- (2) In this article—
  - (a) a “relevant director” means any director or former director of the company or an associated company,
  - (b) a “relevant loss” means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant director in connection with that director’s duties or powers in relation to the company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees’ share scheme of the company or associated company, and
  - (c) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.

### **Property Management and Maintenance**

- 48. The Company’s objects are:
  - (1) To acquire, manage and generally maintain, either as principal or agents, 3 properties at the development Dunisland, Raloo Road, Raloo, Larne, BT40 3DU on behalf of owners, occupiers, freeholders, or others.
  - (2) To take over and maintain, renew, repair, put in and keep in good repair and condition the car parking areas, common sewers, drains, gutters, drainpipes, boundary walls, fences and in respect of apartments – roofs and building structures, at the Development, and to carry out such repairs and decorations thereto as may from time to time become necessary.
  - (3) To provide and maintain common water supplies and all other amenities by all means available to the Company and to provide such renewals and additions to the Development from time to time and to provide such other services as it shall deem appropriate and proper.
  - (4) To negotiate on behalf of and to act as agents for such of the owners (whether in fee simple or of a term of years) occupiers and residents and to negotiate and enter into contracts for the maintenance and/or repair of the communal gardens (if any) and car parking areas and all other parts thereof



- (5) To acquire the benefit of and to enforce by all means available at law or equity for the benefit of all lessees, occupiers and residents, all covenants (restrictive or otherwise) choses in action and contracts which have a direct or indirect effect on the value of the property.
- (6) To carry on all or any of the businesses of gardeners, horticulturalists, builders and contractors and dealers in fertilisers, plants, turf, stone, sand, lime, bricks and timber, or in, all other requisites and amenities whether the same shall have been provided by the Company or not.
- (7) To negotiate and enter into contracts with Water Boards or other relevant bodies or authorities for the supply of water and to enter into contracts for the painting and maintenance of the property and to enter into any other contracts or arrangements which may be beneficial to all or any of the owners, lessees, residents or occupiers of the Development.
- (8) To assume liability and responsibility for carrying out obligations in connection with the residents on such terms as may be though expedient.
- (9) To enter into contracts of insurance and indemnity in respect of any liability of the Company in relation to the Development.
- (10) To make regulations for the use by the owners, occupiers, freeholders, leaseholders or others of the Development or any part thereof.
- (11) To carry out any other business which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently or advantageously carried on in connection with any of the above, or which it may be advisable to undertake with a view to preserving, improving, managing, developing, rendering valuable or turning to account, any property, real or personal, belonging to the Company or in which the Company is interested.
- (12) To purchase, take on lease, exchange or otherwise acquire freehold and leasehold property or any interest in or over the same, and to develop and turn to account the same in any manner and in particular by letting on occupation, lease or agreement, and by advancing money to or entering into contracts and arrangements of all kinds with builders or with owners, or occupiers of the flats within the Building.
- (13) To apply for, purchase, or by other means acquire and protect, prolong and renew any licences, protections and concessions or other rights which appear likely to be advantageous or useful to the Company.
- (14) To sell, let, lease, grant licences, easements and other rights over and in any manner dispose of or deal with the whole or any part of the property, undertaking, assets, rights, effects and businesses of the Company for such consideration as may be thought fit and particularly for a rent or rents, stocks, shares, debenture stock or other obligations of any company.
- (15) To pay all preliminary expenses of the Company.
- (16) To enter into any contract or arrangement with any company that may seem conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such contracts, rights, grants, loans, privileges or concessions which the Company may think desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with the same.
- (17) To do anything by the Articles of Association authorised as principal, agent, contractor, trustee or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others.

- (18) To do all such other things as may be considered to be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them or are calculated to enhance the value and beneficial advantage of the Development and the flats, car parking areas and other parts comprised therein.
- (19) To achieve the above mentioned objects such that after making provision for suitable reserves and contingencies the Company makes neither a profit nor a loss.
- (20) The income and property of the Company shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Company as set forth in this Memorandum of Association and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit to the members of the Company provided that nothing in this clause shall prevent the payment in good faith of reasonable and proper remuneration to an officer or servant of the Company nor prevent the payment of interest at a rate not exceeding a reasonable market rate on money lent but that no director or member of the Company shall be appointed to any salaried office of the Company or to any office of the Company paid by fees.
- (21) If the Company shall be wound up the assets of the Company shall be realised and if after the discharge of all the Company's debts and liabilities and providing for the costs and expenses of the winding up there remains a surplus, such surplus shall be divided equally amongst the shareholders.

And it is hereby declared

- (a) that the word "company" in this clause except where it is used in reference to this Company shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons whether incorporate or unincorporate and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and
  - (b) that, except where the context expressly so requires, none of the several paragraphs of this clause, or the objects therein specified, or the powers thereby conferred shall be limited by, or deemed merely subsidiary or auxiliary to any other paragraph of this Clause, or the objects in such other paragraph specified, or the powers thereby conferred.
- (22) The Directors or Director of the Company may, subject to this article, within a period of five years from the date of the incorporation of the Company, exercise the Company's power to allot, any of the unissued shares in the capital of the Company. No share shall be allotted save as a fully paid share.
  - (23) In so far as appropriate, every holder of a share shall at all times observe and perform the covenants and conditions relating to the maintenance, repair and use of the Property in respect of which he is an Owner contained in the lease of the Property and shall be bound to the Company to perform such covenants and conditions as if (if such not already be the case) the covenants had been entered into directly between the Company and himself

- (24) Where a member has ceased, for any reason, to be an Owner, the Directors may give notice to that member requiring him to transfer his share in the Company within the succeeding period of twenty eight days; and if such notice shall not be complied with the Directors may at any time thereafter transfer such share and by resolution authorise some person to transfer such share and by resolution authorise some person to transfer such share to the person to whom the share is required to be transferred and he shall thereupon be registered as the holder of the share and shall not be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in relation to the disposal of the share. Any person whose share has been transferred in accordance with this article shall forthwith deliver up to the Company the Share Certificate (if any) issued to him in respect of that share.