

### Interpretation

1. In these articles:-

- ❖ “Secretary” means any person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the Company. “the Republic” means the Republic of Cyprus.
- ❖ “Board of Directors” or “Directors” means the Directors or Board of Directors of the Company, for the time being.
- ❖ “Registered Office” means the registered office of The Company approved or fixed by the Directors from time to time.
- ❖ “Internal Regulations” means the regulations made under Regulation 70.
- ❖ “Company” means the present Company.
- ❖ “the present Regulations” or “these Regulations” or the “Articles” means the Articles of Association of the Company as originally drafted or changed from time to time by special resolution.
- ❖ “the Law” means the Companies Law, Cap. 113 and any other law repealing or replacing the same.
- ❖ “the Seal” means the common seal of the Company.
- ❖ Expressions referring to writing shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including references to printing, lithography, photography, and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form.
- ❖ Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in the Articles shall bear the same meaning as in the Law or any statutory modification thereof in force at the date at which the Articles become binding on the Company.

### Members.

2. The number of members with which the Company proposes to be registered is seven (7), but the Directors may from time to time register an increase of members and determine the member categories (including the honorary members as well) and determine the distribution of votes for each member category, if deemed appropriate.
3. The subscribers to the Memorandum of Association and such other persons as the Directors shall admit to membership shall be members of the Company and any members registered within three months from the registration of the Company, together with the signatories, shall be entitled to the title of the “founding member”.

### General Meeting.

4. The Company shall in each year hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in addition to any other meetings in that year, and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it; and not more than fifteen months shall elapse between the date of one annual general meeting of the Company and that

of the next. Provided that so long as the Company holds its first annual general meeting within eighteen months of its incorporation, it need not hold it in the year of its incorporation or in the following year. The annual general meeting shall be held at such time and place as the directors shall appoint.

5. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.
6. The Directors may, whenever they think fit, convene an extraordinary general meeting, and extraordinary general meetings shall also be convened on such requisition, or, in default, may be convened by such requisitionists, as provided by section 126 of the Law. If at any time there are not within the Republic sufficient Directors capable of acting to form a quorum, any Director or any two members of the Company may convene an extraordinary general meeting in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings may be convened by the Directors.

### **Notice of General Meetings.**

7. An annual general meeting and a meeting called for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by twenty-one days' notice in writing at the least, and a meeting of the Company other than an annual general meeting or a meeting for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by fourteen days' notice in writing at the least. The notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which it is given, and shall specify the place, the day and the hour of meeting and, in case of special business, the general nature of that business and shall be given, in manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, to such persons as are, under the Articles of the Company, entitled to receive such notices from the Company.

Provided that a meeting of the Company shall, notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in this article, be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:-

- (a) in the case of a meeting called as the 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 at the meeting, being a majority together representing not less than ninety-five per cent of the total voting rights at that meeting of all the members.
8. 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.**

9. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary general meeting, and also all that is transacted at an annual general meeting, with the exception of the consideration of the accounts, balance sheets, and the reports of

the Directors and auditors, the election of Directors in the place of those retiring and the appointment of, and the fixing of the remuneration, of the auditors.

10. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business; save as herein otherwise provided, three members present in person shall be a quorum.
11. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved; in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or to such other day and at such other time and place as the directors may determine, and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting the members present shall be a quorum.
12. The chairman, if any, of the board of directors shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the Company, or if there is no such chairman, or if he shall not be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act the directors present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
13. If at any meeting 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 shall choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
14. The chairman may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for thirty days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.
15. 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:-
  - (a) by the chairman; or
  - (b) by at least three members present in person or by proxy; or
  - (c) by any member or members present in person or by proxy and representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting.

Unless a poll be 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 and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of 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.

16. Except as provided in article 18, if a poll is duly demanded it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
17. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.
18. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman, or on a question of adjournment, shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time as the chairman of the meeting directs, and any business other than that upon which a poll has been demanded may be proceeded with pending the taking of the poll.
19. In compliance with the provisions of the Law, a written decision which is signed or approved by letter, telex, telegram, fax, electronic mail or in any other visible form, approved by the Board of Directors, by all or on behalf of all the members who have, at that time, the right to be sent a notice for the holding of general meetings and to be present and to vote at such meetings, it is as valid and effective as if it had been passed at a general meeting of the Company which had been duly convened and held. Any such decision may consist of more than one counterpart, each of which will be signed by or on behalf of one or more members or their representatives, in the case of a legal entity which is a member of the Company, it shall be sufficient if it is signed by a member of its board of directors or other authorized officer or duly appointed proxy.

### **Votes of Members.**

20. Every member shall have one vote but this Rule will be inactive in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Regulations concerning this subject.
21. A member of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any Court having jurisdiction in lunacy, may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by the administrator of his property, his committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person in the nature of an administrator, committee, receiver or curator bonis appointed by that Court, and any such administrator, committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy.
22. No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all moneys presently payable by him to the Company have been paid.
23. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy.
24. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer or of his attorney duly authorised in writing, or, if the appointer is a corporation, either under seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

25. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company or at such other place within the Republic as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening 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 proposes to vote, or, in the case of a poll, not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.
26. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form or a form as near thereto as circumstances admit:-

" ..... ["The name of the Company"]

I/We....., of....., being a member/members of the above-named Company, hereby appoint.....of....., or failing him.....of....., as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the [annual or extraordinary, as the case may be] general meeting of the Company to be held on the.....day of , 20....., and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this.....day of.....20.....”

27. Where it is desired to afford members an opportunity of voting for or against a resolution the instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form or a form as near thereto as circumstances admit:-

" ..... ["The name of the Company"]

I/We....., of....., being a member/members of the above-named Company, hereby appoint.....of....., or failing him.....of....., as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the [annual or extraordinary, as the case may be] general meeting of the Company to be held on the.....day of 20....., and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this.....day of.....20.....”

This form is to be used in favour of/against the resolution. Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy will vote as he thinks fit.

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\* Strike out whichever is not desired.”

28. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll.
29. A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal or revocation of the proxy or of the authority under which the proxy was executed, provided that no intimation in writing of such death, insanity or revocation as aforesaid shall have been received by the Company at the office before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy is used.

### **Corporations acting by Representatives at Meetings**

30. Any corporation which is a member of the Company may by resolution of its Directors or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company, and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company.

### **Directors.**

31. Unless otherwise decided with an ordinary resolution of the Company there shall be no maximum or minimum number of the members of the Board of Directors. There shall be at least two Directors of the Company. The first Directors of the Company shall be appointed in writing by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association or a majority of them and it shall not be necessary to hold any meeting for that purpose but in each case there shall be at least one Director of the Company and the appointment can be done by a simple document. Every Director's term of office is decided upon his appointment.
32. Any benefits which may be given to the officers of the Company are defined in proviso of clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company.

### **Borrowing Powers.**

33. The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, and to charge or mortgage its undertaking and property, or any part thereof, and 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.

### **Powers and Duties of Directors**

34. The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in promoting and registering the Company, and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not, by the Law or by the Articles, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Law or the Articles or Internal Regulations and to such Regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid provisions, as may be

prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but no such Regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if that Regulation had not been made.

35. The Directors may from time to time and at any time by power of attorney appoint any Company, firm or person or body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Directors, to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Directors under the Articles) and for such period and subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and any such powers of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with any such attorney as the Directors may think fit and may also authorise any such attorney to delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him.
36. All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments, and all receipts for moneys paid to the Company, shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed, or otherwise executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the Directors shall from time to time by resolution determine.
37. The Directors shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose-
- (a) of all appointments of officers made by the Directors;
  - (b) of the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Directors and of any committee of the Directors;
  - (c) of all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company, and of the Directors, and of committees of Directors;

### **Disqualification of Directors**

38. The office of Director shall be vacated if the director-
- (a) without the consent of the Company in general meeting holds any other office of profit under the Company; or
  - (b) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
  - (c) becomes prohibited from being a Director by reason of any order made under section 180 of the Law; or
  - (d) becomes of unsound mind; or
  - (e) resigns his office by notice in writing to the Company or the Secretary; or
  - (f) is directly or indirectly interested in any contract with the Company and fails to declare the nature of his interest in manner required by section 181 of the Law.
  - (g) If convicted by the appropriate Body or Authority in any country (and, also, including Cyprus) of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty.

A Director shall not vote in respect of any contract in which he is interested or any matter arising thereout, and must declare his interest, and if he does so vote his vote shall not be counted.

### **Rotation of Directors.**

39. At the first annual general meeting of the Company all the Directors shall retire from office, and at the annual general meeting in every subsequent year one-third of the Directors for the time being, or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest one-third, shall retire from office.
40. The Directors to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election, but as between persons who became Directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.
41. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election.
42. The Company at the meeting at which a Director retires in manner aforesaid may fill the vacated office by electing a person thereto, and in default the retiring Director shall, if offering himself for re-election, be deemed to have been re-elected, unless at such meeting it is expressly resolved not to fill such vacated office or unless a resolution for the re-election of such Director shall have been put to the meeting and lost.
43. No person other than a Director retiring at the meeting shall unless recommended by the Directors be eligible for election to the office of Director at any general meeting unless, not less than three nor more than twenty-one days before the date appointed for the meeting, there shall have been left at the Registered Office of the Company notice in writing, signed by a member duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given, of his intention to propose such person for election, and also notice in writing signed by that person of his willingness to be elected.
44. The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase or reduce the number of directors, and may also determine in what rotation the increased or reduced number is to go out of office.
45. The Directors shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to appoint any person to be a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors, but so that the total number of Directors shall not at any time exceed the number which may be fixed in accordance with the Articles. Any director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting, and shall then be eligible for re-election, but shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting.
46. The Company may by ordinary resolution, of which special notice has been given in accordance with section 136 of the Law, remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything in the Articles or in any agreement between the Company and such Director. Such removal shall be



without prejudice to any claim such Director may have for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.

47. The Company may by ordinary resolution appoint another person in place of a Director removed from office under the immediately preceding Article. Without prejudice to the powers of the directors under article 45 the Company in general meeting may appoint any person to be a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional Director. The person appointed to fill such a vacancy shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a Director on the day on which the Director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a Director.

### **Proceedings of Directors.**

48. The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings, as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A Director may, and the Secretary on the requisition of a Director shall, at any time summon a meeting of the Directors. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting of Directors to any Director for the time being absent from the Republic and failed to give an address for service in the Republic.
49. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Directors may be fixed by the Directors and unless so fixed shall be two.
50. The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to the Articles of the Company as the necessary quorum of Directors, the continuing Directors or Director may act for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to that number, or of summoning a general meeting of the Company, but for no other purpose.
51. The Directors may elect a chairman of their meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but, if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
52. The Directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit: any committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the Directors.
53. A committee may elect a chairman of its meetings; if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the members present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
54. A committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and in

the case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

55. All acts done by any meeting of the Directors or of a committee of Directors, or by any person acting as a Director, shall notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such Director or person acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.
56. Notwithstanding the provisions of Regulation 48, a resolution in writing signed or approved by letter, telegram, facsimile, email or other visual form approved by the Board of Directors, by each member of the Board of Directors or his alternate shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors duly convened and held and may consist of several documents in the like form, each signed by one or more of the persons aforesaid.

### **Secretary.**

57. 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.
58. A provision of the Law or the Articles requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a Director and the Secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as Director and as, or in place of, the Secretary.

### **The Seal.**

59. The Directors shall provide for the safe custody of the Seal, which shall only be used by the authority of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors authorised by the Directors in that behalf, and every instrument to which the Seal shall be affixed shall be signed by a Director and shall be countersigned by the Secretary or by a second Director or by some other person appointed by the Directors for the purpose.

### **Financial Statements and Audit.**

60. The directors shall cause compliance with Article 141 of the Law.
61. The books of account shall be kept at the Registered Office of the Company, or, subject to section 141(3) of the Law, at such other place or places as the Directors think fit, and shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors.
62. The Directors shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations, the financial accounts and books of the Company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of members not being Directors, and no member (not being a Director) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Company except as conferred by statute or authorised by the Directors or by the Company in general meeting.
63. The Directors shall cause the preparation and presentation before the general

meeting of the Company the documents prescribed by the Law, within the time frame and in the manner set out by the Law.

64. A copy of the documents referred to in the Law shall be sent to every member of, and every holder of debentures of, the Company within the time frame stipulated by the Law. Provided that this Regulation shall not require a copy of those documents to be sent to any person of whose address the Company is not aware or to more than one of the joint holders of any debentures of the Company.

### **Audit.**

65. Διορίζονται ελεγκτές και τα καθήκοντά τους ρυθμίζονται σύμφωνα με τις σχετικές διατάξεις του Νόμου.

### **Notices.**

66. A notice may be given by the Company to any member either personally or by sending it by post to him or to his registered address, or (if he has no registered address within the Republic) to the address, if any, within the Republic supplied by him to the Company for the giving of notice to him. Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice, and to have been effected in the case of a notice of a meeting at the expiration of 48 hours after the letter containing the same is posted, and in any other case at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post or the ordinary electronic way and time, as the case might be.

67. Notice of every general meeting shall be given in any manner hereinbefore authorised to-

- (a) every member except those members who (having no registered address within the Republic) have not supplied to the Company an address within the Republic for the giving of notices to them;
- (b) every person being a legal personal representative or a trustee in bankruptcy of a member where the member but for his death or bankruptcy would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting; and
- (c) the auditor for the time being of the Company.
- (d) every holder of debentures.

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

### **Alternate Directors.**

- 68 (a) Each member of the Board of Directors shall have power from time to time and at any time to appoint another member of the Board of Directors or any other person, not being a member of the Board of Directors, to act as his alternate Director (either on the Board of Directors or in a committee of the Board) and at his discretion to remove such alternate Director; such appointment may be for any period of time or event.

- (b) An alternate Director shall (except as regards power to appoint an alternate Director and remuneration) be subject in all respects to the terms and conditions existing with reference to the other members of the Board of Directors and in particular to the Director who appointed him as his alternate (including his offices, if any), and shall be entitled to receive notices of all meetings of the Board of Directors (unless absent from Cyprus) and to attend, speak and vote at any such meeting at which his appointor is not present and to act in relation to the provisions of Regulation 56.
- (c) One person may act as alternate Director to more than one Director and while he is so acting shall be entitled to a separate vote for each Director he is representing and, if he is himself a Director, his vote or votes as an alternate Director shall be in addition to his own vote.
- (d) Any appointment or removal of an alternate Director may be made by letter, telex, telegram, facsimile, e-mail or any other visual form approved by the Board of Directors.
- (e) If a member of the Board of Directors making any such appointment as aforesaid shall cease to be a Director otherwise than by reason of vacating his office at a meeting of the Company at which he is re-elected, the person appointed by him shall thereupon cease to have any power or authority to act as an alternate Director.
- (f) The members of the Board of Directors shall not be liable for the acts and defaults of any alternate Director appointed by them.
- (g) An alternate Director shall not be taken into account in reckoning the minimum or maximum number of members of the Board of Directors allowed for the time being but he shall be counted for the purpose of reckoning whether a quorum is present.

### **Indemnity.**

69. Without prejudice to any indemnity or other benefit that any person described hereunder may be entitled to, every member of the Board of Directors, alternate Director, auditor, Secretary or other officer for the time being of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company, against any losses or liabilities which he may sustain or incur in or about the execution of his duties or office or otherwise in relation thereto, or for the benefit or intended benefit of the Company, including 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 under section 383 of the Law, 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 and none of the above persons shall be liable for any loss, damage or misfortune which may happen to or be incurred by the Company, in the execution of the duties of such person or in relation thereto. But this Regulation shall only have effect in so far as its provisions are not avoided by section 197 of the Law.

### Internal Regulations.

70. (a) The general meeting of the Company has the right to prepare and publish Internal Regulations.
- (b) Internal Regulations may relate generally to matters of organisation, management, and harmonious functioning of the activities of the Company and, without prejudice to the generality of the above, may contain provisions relating to procedural regulations of any Company Committee, the payment of subscriptions, the code of ethics in relation to the duties of the members towards other members or third parties or their obligations or duties towards the Company and the formation and procedure of a disciplinary committee of the Company as well as other relevant matters, including the payment of expenses and other moneys and the imposition of penalties in relation to the disciplinary procedure.
- (c) The Internal Regulations may provide the following penalties to members who disobeyed the resolutions of the Board of Directors or the General Meeting:
- (i) Warning
  - (ii) Deprivation of being present at a General Meeting
  - (iii) Fine up to €200 (two hundred euros)
  - (iv) Expulsion from the Company