

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

I. Name

The name of the company is **Private Limited**

II. Registered Office

The Registered Office of the company will be situated at, *(please state the exact location with postal code, town/ dzongkhag very clearly)*

III. Object

The main objects to be pursued by the company on its incorporation are:

- i. To operate*
- ii. To purchase, import or otherwise.....*
- iii. To establish and operate....*
- iv. To construct and manage.....*

IV. Limited Liability

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

V. Capital

The authorized share capital of the company is **100 million** Ngultrum divided into **1,000,000** Equity shares of 100 Ngultrum each and the paid up capital of the Company is **10 million** Ngultrum divided into **100,000** equity shares of 100 Ngultrum each.

(Note: the figures in bold above are for guidance only, you can insert your own number of capital / total investment & remove this para after adoption).

VI. Regulations

PART 1

Interpretation And Limitation Of Liability

Defined term:

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

- (1) “articles” means the company’s articles of incorporation;
- (2) “Chairperson” has the meaning given in article 11;
- (3) “Chairperson of the meeting” has the meaning given in article 38 (3);
- (4) “Companies Act” means the Companies Act of Bhutan, 2016;
- (5) “distribution recipient” has the meaning given in article 30 (2);
- (6) “document” includes, unless otherwise specified, a document in electronic form, that is, a document sent or supplied:
 - (a) by electronic means (for example, by e-mail or fax), or
 - (b) by any other means while in an electronic form (for example, a disk delivered by hand or sent by post).
- (7) “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 which have been paid to the company;
- (8) “holder” in relation to shares means the person whose name is entered in the register of members as holders of the shares;
- (9) “insolvency” includes proceedings in a jurisdiction other than Bhutan which have an effect similar to that of insolvency in Bhutan, if recognized by law;
- (10) “instrument” means a document in hard copy form, that is, in a paper copy or similar form capable of being read with the naked eye
- (11) “paid” means paid or credited as paid;
- (12) “participate”, in relation to a directors’ meeting, has the meaning given in article 9;
- (13) “proxy notice” has the meaning given in article 44;
- (14) “transmittee” means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or insolvency of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law; and

(15)“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.

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

PART 2

Directors

Directors’ Powers And Responsibilities

Directors’ general authority

2. 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

3. (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, subject to section 156 restrictions.

Directors may delegate

4.(1) The directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under these 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 authorize 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

5.(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 these 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

6. Any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with article 7.

Unanimous decisions

7.(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' meeting

8.(1) Any director may call a directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the directors or by authorizing 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.

Participation in directors' meetings

9.(1) 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 these 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

10.(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

11.(1) The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings.

(2) The person so appointed for the time being is known as the Chairperson.

(4) If the Chairperson 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

12.(1) If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the Chairperson or other director chairing the meeting has a casting vote.

(2) But this does not apply if, in accordance with these articles, the Chairperson or other director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes.

Conflicts of interest

13.(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 does not apply the provision of these 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 Chairperson whose ruling in relation to any director other than the Chairperson 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 Chairperson, the question is to be decided by a decision of the directors at that meeting, for which purpose the Chairperson 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

14. The directors must ensure that the company keeps a record, in writing in the form of minutes, 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

15. 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

16.(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, and
- (b) upon nomination by 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.

Termination of director's appointment

17. 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 or is prohibited from being a director by law;
- (b) an insolvency 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.

Directors' remuneration

18.(1) Directors may undertake any services for the company that the board jointly decide.

(2) Directors are entitled to such remuneration, as the directors determine and as approved in general meeting:

- (a) for their services to the company as directors, and
- (b) for any other service which they undertake for the company.

(3) 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 Shareholders decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day.

(5) Unless the Shareholders 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

19. 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

20.(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.

Powers to issue different classes of share

21.(1) Subject to these articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any existing share, the company may issue shares with such rights or restrictions as may be determined by ordinary resolution.

(2) The company may issue shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the holder, and the directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares.

Company not bound by less than absolute interests

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

Share certificates

23.(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) No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.

(3) If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.

Replacement share certificates

24.(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

25.(1) Shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in prescribed form or any other form approved by the Authority, which is executed by or on behalf of the transferor and the transferee.

(2) No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share by the company upon approval by the authority.

(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.

(5) The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share, and if they do so, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent.

Transmission of shares

26.(1) If title to a share passes to a transmittee, the company may only recognize the transmittee as having any title to that share.

(2) A transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require:

- (a) may, subject to these articles, choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person, and
- (b) subject to these articles, and pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had.

(3) But transmittees do not have the right to attend or vote at a general meeting, or agree to a proposed written resolution, in respect of shares to

which they are entitled, by reason of the holder's death or insolvency or otherwise, unless they become the holders of those shares.

Exercise of transmitters' rights

27.(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

28. 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 and Other Distributions

Procedure for declaring dividends

29.(1) The company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends.

(2) A dividend must not be declared unless the directors have made a recommendation as to its amount. Such a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

(3) No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with shareholders' respective rights.

(4) Unless the shareholders' resolution to declare or directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each shareholder's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.

(5) If the company's share capital is divided into different classes, no interim dividend may be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear.

(6) The directors may pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment.

(7) If the directors act in good faith, they do not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on shares with deferred or non-preferred rights.

Payment of dividends and other distributions

30.(1) Where a dividend or other sum which is a distribution is payable in respect of a share, it must be paid by one or more of the following means:

- (a) transfer to a bank account specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;
- (b) sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient by post to the distribution recipient at the distribution recipient's registered address (if the distribution recipient is a holder of the share), or (in any other case) to an address specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;
- (c) sending a cheque made payable to such person by post to such person at such address as the distribution recipient has specified either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide; or
- (d) any other means of payment as the directors agree with the distribution recipient either in writing or by such other means as the directors decide.

(2) In these articles, "the distribution recipient" means, in respect of a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable:

- (a) the holder of the share; or
- (b) if the share has two or more joint holders, whichever of them is named first in the register of members; or
- (c) if the holder is no longer entitled to the share by reason of death or insolvency, or otherwise by operation of law, the transmittee.

No interest on distributions

31. The company may not pay interest on any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share unless otherwise provided by provisions of Companies Act.

Unclaimed distributions

32.(1) All dividends or other sums which are:

- (a) payable in respect of shares, and
- (b) unclaimed after having been declared or become payable,

may be invested or otherwise made use of by the directors for the benefit of the company until claimed.

(2) The payment of any such dividend or other sum into a separate account does not make the company a trustee in respect of it.

(3) If:

- (a) twelve years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment, and
- (b) the distribution recipient has not claimed it,

the distribution recipient is no longer entitled to that dividend or other sum, then it shall be administered with adoption of regulations by the Government.

Non-cash distributions

33.(1) Subject to the terms of issue of the share in question, the company may, by ordinary resolution on the recommendation of the directors, decide to pay all or part of a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by transferring non-cash assets of equivalent value (including, without limitation, shares or other securities in any company).

(2) For the purposes of paying a non-cash distribution, the directors may make whatever arrangements they think fit, including, where any difficulty arises regarding the distribution:

- (a) fixing the value of any assets;
- (b) paying cash to any distribution recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of recipients; and
- (c) vesting any assets in trustees.

Waiver of distributions

34. Distribution recipients may waive their entitlement to a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by giving the company notice in writing to that effect, but if:

- (a) the share has more than one holder, or
- (b) more than one person is entitled to the share, whether by reason of the death or insolvency of one or more joint holders, or otherwise,

the notice is not effective unless it is expressed to be given, and signed, by all the holders or persons otherwise entitled to the share.

Capitalization of Profits

Authority to capitalize and appropriation of capitalized sums

35.(1) The directors may, if they are so authorized by an ordinary resolution:

- (a) decide to capitalize any profits of the company (whether or not they are available for distribution) which are not required for paying a preferential dividend, or any sum standing to the credit of the company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve; and
- (b) appropriate any sum which they so decide to capitalize (a "capitalized sum") to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend (the "persons entitled") and in the same proportions.

(2) Capitalized sums must be applied:

- (a) on behalf of the persons entitled, and
- (b) in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them.

(3) Any capitalized sum may be applied in paying up new shares of a nominal amount equal to the capitalized sum which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.

(4) A capitalized sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied in paying up new debentures of the company which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.

(5) Subject to these articles the directors may:

- (a) apply capitalized sums in accordance with paragraphs (3) and (4) partly in one way and partly in another;
- (b) make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this article (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments); and
- (c) authorize any person to enter into an agreement with the company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this article.

PART 4

Decision-Making By Shareholders

Organization of General Meetings

Attendance and speaking at general meetings

36.(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

37. No business other than the appointment of the Chairperson of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum of at least two directors and two third of total shareholders.

Chairing general meetings:

38.(1) If the directors have appointed a Chairperson, the Chairperson shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.

(2) If the directors have not appointed a Chairperson, or if the Chairperson 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 Chairperson 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 Chairperson of the meeting”.

Attendance and speaking by directors and non-shareholders

39.(1) Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are shareholders.

(2) The Chairperson 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

40.(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 Chairperson of the meeting must adjourn it.

(2) The Chairperson 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 Chairperson 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 Chairperson of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- (4) When adjourning a general meeting, the Chairperson 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

41. 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 provisions of these articles or the companies Act.

Errors and disputes

42.(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 Chairperson of the meeting, whose decision is final.

Poll votes

43.(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 Chairperson 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 Chairperson of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.

(4) Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the Chairperson of the meeting directs.

Content of proxy notices

44.(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 these 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 prescribed form.

- (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

- 45.(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 appointer's behalf.

Amendments to resolutions

- 46.(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 Chairperson of the meeting may determine), and
 - (b) the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the Chairperson 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 Chairperson 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 Chairperson of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the Chairperson's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.

PART 5

Administrative Arrangements

Means of communication to be used

47.(1) Anything sent or supplied by or to the company under these articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 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 these 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

48.(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 authorized person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.

(4) For the purposes of this article, an authorized person is:

- (a) any director of the company;
- (b) the company secretary (if any); or

- (c) any person authorized by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

No right to inspect accounts and other records

49. Except as provided by law or authorized 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

50. 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

51.(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,
 - (c) any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the company or an associated company.
- (2) This article does not authorize any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Act 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.

Restrictions as to a private company

52. The company is a private limited company and the right to transfer its shares is restricted in the following manner: -
- (1) the number of its shareholders shall not exceed fifty, excluding the persons who are or were in the employment of the company;
 - (2) the company is prohibited from inviting from the public to subscribe for any shares of the company.

Additional Regulations:

Any new clause inclusion goes here from the text box provided in the online form. Please note that the additional regulations shall not be in violation of companies or any other laws of the Kingdom.

VII. Subscription: *(this page is to be kept independent of other pages of these articles)*

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed herein, are desirous of being formed into a company in pursuant to these Articles of Incorporation, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite our respective names: -

Sl No	Name	No. of Shares	%	Value	Signatures (on legal stamp)
1	Mr.X	50,000	50	5,000,000	XYZ
2	Ms.Y	50,000	50	5,000,000	XYZ
Total shares taken:			100,000	100 %	10,000,000

Place:

Dated:

Witness to the above signatures:

Signature:

Name of Witness: Mr. / Mrs.

Address of Witness:

Occupation of Witness: