

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

CRICKET SCOTLAND LIMITED*
("the Company")

PART 1

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

1. Defined terms

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 Scotland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;

"Chair" of the Company shall be appointed by the directors of the Company and shall require to have such appointment ratified at the next following annual general meeting of the Parent Body;

"Chief Executive Officer" of the Company shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Company appointed by the directors of the Company;

"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;

"distribution recipient" has the meaning given in article 31(2);

"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;

* a Company incorporated as STANIX II LIMITED; named change to Scottish Cricket Limited in terms of Certificate of Incorporation on Change of Name dated 16 October 2000; named change to Cricket Scotland Limited in terms of Certificate of Incorporation on Change of Name dated 16 March 2011

"paid" means paid or credited as paid;

"Parent Body" means Cricket Scotland Holdings Limited (SC390910);

"participate", in relation to a directors' meeting, has the meaning given in article 10;

"proxy notice" has the meaning given in article 45;

"quorum" has the meaning given in section 318 of the Companies Act 2006;

"shareholder" means a person who is the holder of a share;

"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; and

"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 2006 as in force on the date when these articles become binding on the Company

2. Objects

2.1 The company's objects are:

- (a) to support and deliver the objects of the Parent Body as governing body of the game of cricket in Scotland;
- (b) to promote, encourage and extend the game of cricket throughout Scotland or procure that the same be done;
- (c) to arrange representative international and other matches which may be for the good of cricket or procure that the same be done;
- (d) to provide coaching facilities (throughout Scotland), when and where practicable for the benefit of young cricketers or procure that the same be done;
- (e) to do anything which in the opinion of the directors is ancillary to or conducive towards the performance of the foregoing objects.

3. Liability of members

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

4. Directors' general authority

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

5. Shareholder's' reserve power

5.1 The shareholders may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.

5.2 No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

6. Directors may delegate

6.1 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

6.2 If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.

6.3 The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.

7. Committees

7.1 The directors shall establish the following standing committees:-

- 7.1.1 Audit Committee;
- 7.1.2 Risk Committee;
- 7.1.2 Nominations Committee;
- 7.1.3 Remuneration Committee.

7.2 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.

7.3 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

- 7.4 The Nominations Committee shall seek to recommend persons as appointees to ensure that the board of directors is of a diverse nature and one which has the necessary skills represented on it.
- 7.5 The members of the Audit Committee, Risk Committee, Nominations Committee and Remuneration Committee will comprise members from both the board of directors of the Company and the board of directors of the Parent Body.

8. Codes and Regulations

The directors are empowered to:

- 8.1 to regulate the prohibition and control of doping and to make amend and enforce all codes, regulations and like adopted from time to time by the directors on behalf of the Company and in particular those promulgated from time to time by the International Cricket Council and the World Anti Doping Authority.
- 8.2 to make policies, codes and procedures in relation to standards of ethics, including equity, child and vulnerable adult protection, and anti-corruption and the implementation and enforcement thereof in conjunction, where appropriate, with relevant agencies and other bodies.
- 8.3 to make regulations and procedures for discipline and for selection and such other matters as the directors deem appropriate and to make provision for the appointment of panels to conduct hearings in connection therewith.
- 8.4 to do any of the foregoing matters in this article for regulating the affairs of the Parent Body where the power to do so is delegated to the Company or its directors.

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

9. Directors to take decisions collectively

The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of other directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with article 10.

10. Unanimous decisions

- 10.1 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.
- 10.2 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.
- 10.3 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.

- 10.4 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.

11. Calling a directors' meeting

- 11.1 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.
- 11.2 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
- 11.3 Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.
- 11.4 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

12. Participation in directors' meetings

- 12.1 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
- 12.2 In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other
- 12.3 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.

13. Quorum for director's' meetings

- 13.1 At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.
- 13.2 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 three, and unless otherwise fixed it is three.
- 13.3 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.

14. Chairing of directors' meetings

- 14.1 The Chair shall chair the meetings of directors subject to 14.3 below,
- 14.2 The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chair,
- 14.3 If the Chair 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 the independent non-executive directors to chair it.

15. Casting vote

- 15.1 If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the chair or other director chairing the meeting shall have a casting vote.
- 15.2 But article 15.1 does not apply if, in accordance with the articles, the Chair or other director is not to be counted as participating in the decision making process for quorum or voting purpose.

16. Transactions or other arrangements with the Company

- 16.1 Subject to sections 177(5) and 177(6) and sections 182(5) and 182(6) of the Act and provided he or she has declared the nature and extent of his or her interest in accordance with the requirements of the Act, a director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in an existing or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company:
 - 16.1.1. may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested;
 - 16.1.2 shall be an eligible director for the purposes of any proposed decision of the directors (or committee of directors) in respect of such contract or proposed contract in which he or she is interested;
 - 16.1.3 shall be entitled to vote at a meeting of directors (or of a committee of the directors) or participate in any unanimous decision, in respect of such contract or proposed contract in which he or she is interested;
 - 16.1.4 may act by himself or herself or his or her firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as auditor) and he or she or his or her firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he or she were not a director;
 - 16.1.5 may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to a transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate in which the Company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested; and

16.1.6 shall not, save as he may otherwise agree, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he or she (or a person connected with him or her (as defined in section 252 of the Act)) derives from any such contract, transaction or arrangement or from any such office or employment or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such contract, transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit nor shall the receipt of any such remuneration or other benefit constitute a breach of his or her duty under section 176 of the Act.

17. Directors' conflicts of interest

17.1 The directors may, in accordance with the requirements set out in this article, authorise any matter or situation proposed to them by any director which would, if not authorised, involve a director (an **Interested Director**) breaching his duty under section 175 of the Act to avoid conflicts of interest (**Conflict**).

17.2 Any authorisation under this article 17 will be effective only if:

17.2.1 the matter in question shall have been proposed by any director for consideration in the same way that any other matter may be proposed to the directors under the provisions of these Articles;

17.2.2 any requirement as to the quorum for consideration of the relevant matter is met without counting the Interested Director; and

17.2.3 the matter was agreed to without the Interested Director voting or would have been agreed to if the Interested Director's vote had not been counted.

17.3 Any authorisation of a Conflict under this article 17 may (whether at the time of giving the authorisation or subsequently):

17.3.1 extend to any actual or potential conflict of interest which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the matter or situation so authorised;

17.3.2 provide that the Interested Director be excluded from the receipt of documents and information and the participation in discussions (whether at meetings of the directors or otherwise) related to the Conflict;

17.3.3 provide that the Interested Director shall or shall not be an eligible director in respect of any future decision of the directors vote in relation to any resolution related to the Conflict;

17.3.4 impose upon the Interested Director such other terms for the purposes of dealing with the Conflict as the directors think fit;

17.3.5 provide that, where the Interested Director obtains, or has obtained (through his involvement in the Conflict and otherwise than through his position as a director of the Company) information that is confidential to a third party, he will not be obliged to disclose that information to the Company, or to use it in relation to the Company's affairs where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence; and

17.3.6 permit the Interested Director to absent himself or herself from the discussion of matters relating to the Conflict at any meeting of the directors and be excused from reviewing papers prepared by, or for, the directors to the extent they relate to such matters.

17.4 Where the directors authorise a Conflict, the Interested Director will be obliged to conduct himself or herself in accordance with any terms and conditions imposed by the directors in relation to the Conflict.

17.5 The directors may revoke or vary such authorisation at any time, but this will not affect anything done by the Interested Director, prior to such revocation or variation, in accordance with the terms of such authorisation.

17.6 A director is not required, by reason of being a director (or because of the fiduciary relationship established by reason of being a director), to account to the Company for any remuneration, profit or other benefit which he derives from or in connection with a relationship involving a Conflict which has been authorised by the directors or by the Company in general meeting (subject in each case to any terms, limits or conditions attaching to that authorisation) and no contract shall be liable to be avoided on such grounds.

18. Records of decisions to be kept

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.

19. Directors' discretion to make further rules

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

20. Methods of appointing Directors

20.1 The directors of the company shall comprise the:

- (a) Chair,
- (b) the Chief Executive Officer
- (c) the President of the Parent Body,
- (d) two directors of and appointed by the directors of the Parent Body, and
- (e) four independent non-executive directors appointed by the Directors

20.2 The appointment and removal of the foregoing directors who are determined by the Board of the Parent Body shall be by written notice from a director of the Parent Body on behalf of its board. The appointment of the Chair will be made by the directors of the Company on such terms as the directors may determine and such appointment will require to be ratified at the annual general meeting of the Parent Body next following such appointment.

20.3 Each director (other than the Chief Executive Officer and the President) shall serve no more than two consecutive terms of four years each

unless the directors decide otherwise in exceptional circumstances and for a specific period.

21. Termination of director's appointment

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) notice is received by the Company from the Parent Body as provided for in Article 119;
- (h) There is a vote of not less than 75 per of the directors to remove a director by reason of his or her suitability to hold such office

22. Directors' remuneration

22.1 Directors may undertake any services for the Company that the directors decide.

22.2 A director who is a salaried employee of the Company is 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

22.3 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.

22.4 Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day

22.5 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.

23. Directors' expenses

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

24. All shares to be fully paid up

- 24.1 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.
- 24.2 This does not apply to shares taken on the formation of the Company by the subscribers to the Company's memorandum.

25. Powers to issue different classes of share

- 25.1 Subject to the 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.
- 25.2 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.

26. Company not bound by less than absolute interests.

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.

27. Share certificates

- 27.1 The Company must issue each shareholder, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that shareholder holds.
- 27.2 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.

27.3 No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.

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

27.5 Certificates must:

- (a) have affixed to them the Company's common seal, or
- (b) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.

28. Replacement share certificates

28.1 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.

28.2 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.

29. Share transfers

29.1 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.

29.2 No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.

29.3 The company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.

29.4 The transferor remains the holder of a share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as holder of it.

29.5 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.

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

30. Procedure for declaring dividends

- 30.1 The Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends
- 30.2 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.
- 30.3 No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with shareholders' respective rights.
- 30.4 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.
- 30.5 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.
- 30.6 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
- 30.7 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.

31. Payment of dividends and other distributions

- 31.1 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 or building society 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.
- 31.2 In the 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 bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, the transmittee.

32. No interest on distributions

The company may not pay interest on any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share unless otherwise provided by:

- (a) the terms on which the share was issued, or
- (b) the provisions of another agreement between the holder of that share and the company.

33. Unclaimed distributions

33.1 All dividends or other sums which are:

- (a) payable in respect of shares, and
- (b) non-claimed 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.

33.2 The payment of any such dividend or other sum into a separate account does not make the Company a trustee in respect of it.

33.3 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 and it ceases to remain owing by the Company.

34. Non-cash distributions

34.1 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).

34.2 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.

35. Waiver of distributions

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 bankruptcy 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.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

36. Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums

36.1 Subject to the articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution:

- (a) decide to capitalise 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 capitalise (a "capitalised 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"

36.2 Capitalised 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.

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

36.4 A capitalised 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.

36.5 Subject to the articles the directors may:

- (a) apply capitalised 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) authorise 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.

37. Attendance and speaking at general meetings

- 37.1 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,
- 37.2 A person is able to exercise their 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
- 37.3 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
- 37.4 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.
- 37.5 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.

38. Quorum for general meetings

No business other than the appointment of the chairman of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum.

39. Chairing general meetings

- 39.1 The Chair shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.
- 39.2 If the Chair 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.
- 39.3 The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as "the chair of the meeting",

40. Attendance and speaking by directors and non-shareholders

- 40.1 Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are shareholders

- 40.2 The chair 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.

41. Adjournment

- 41.1 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 during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the chair of the meeting must adjourn it.
- 41.2 The chair 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 chair 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.
- 41.3 The chair of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting,
- 41.4 When adjourning a general meeting, the chair 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
- 41.5 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,.
- 41.6 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

42 Matters requiring Parent Body Special Resolution

- 42.1 Except with the prior notification of a special resolution passed by the members of the Parent Body no resolution to do the following may be passed by the members of the Company or the board of directors, as the case may be, namely:

- (a) the whole of the share capital of the Company will remain in the name and beneficial ownership of the Parent Body;
- (b) the Company may not dispose of the whole or a substantial part of the business, undertaking or assets of the Company;
- (c) the memorandum and articles of the Company may not be altered; and
- (d) no resolution may be passed for the voluntary winding up of the Company or the placing of it into administration.

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

43. Voting: general

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.

44. Errors and disputes

44.1 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

44.2 Any such objection must be referred to the chair of the meeting, whose decision is final.

45. Poll votes

45.1 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.

45.2 A poll may be demanded by:-

- (a) the chair 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

45.3 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if:-

- (a) the poll has not yet been taken, and
- (b) the chair of the meeting consents to the withdrawal

45.4 Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chair of the meeting directs,.

46. Content of proxy notices

- 46.1 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'
- 46.2 The company may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes'
- 46.3 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
- 46.4 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

47. Delivery of proxy notices

- 47.1 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.
- 47.2 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.
- 47.3 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.
- 47.4 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

48. Amendments to resolutions

- 48.1 An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if-
- (a) (i) 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 chair of the meeting may determine), and
- (ii) the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chair of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution, or
- (b) all members entitled to vote approve the amendment unanimously.
- 48.2 A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if:-
- (a)
 - (i) the chair of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed, and
 - (ii) the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution, or
 - (b) the members entitled to vote approve the amendment unanimously.
- 48.3 If the chair of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chair's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution

PART 5 ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

49. Means of communication to be used

- 49.1 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.
- 49.2 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.
- 49.3 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.

50. Company seals

- 50.1 Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors.
- 50.2 The directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used.
- 50.3 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.
- 50.4 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.

51. No right to inspect accounts and other records

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 or member of the Parent Body.

52. Provision for employees on cessation of business

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

53. Indemnity

53.1 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

53.2 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.

53.3 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

54. Insurance

54.1 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.

54.2 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

COMPANIES ACT 2006

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

CRICKET SCOTLAND LIMITED

**Registered No. SC211761
(Adopted on 28 February 2016)**

Incorporated in Scotland on 9 October 2000

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