



Articles of Association

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THE COMPANIES ACT 2006 COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ASSOCIATION

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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 England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy.
- **Board** means the collective body of the directors of the company.
- **Chair of the meeting** has the meaning given in article 27.
- **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.
- **Company** means the Construction Equipment Association.
- **Director** means a director of the company and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called.
- **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.
- **Member** has the meaning given in section 112 of the Companies Act 2006.
- **Ordinary resolution** has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act 2006.
- **Participate** in relation to a directors' meeting, has the meaning given in article 9.
- **Proxy notice** has the meaning given in article 33.
- **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.
- **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. Liability of members

The liability of each member is limited to £1, being the amount that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while he is a member or within one year after he ceases to be a member, for:

- Payment of the company's debts and liabilities contracted before he ceases to be a member
- Payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and
- Adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

Part 2 - Directors

Directors' powers and responsibilities

3. Directors' general authority

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

4. Members' reserve power

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

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

5. Directors may delegate

Subject to the articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles:

- To such person or committee;
- By such means (including by power of attorney);
- To such an extent;
- In relation to such matters or territories; and
- on such terms and conditions; as they think fit.

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

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

6. Committees

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.

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

7. Directors to take decisions collectively

The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in the form of a written resolution, copies of which have been signed by each eligible director or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.

If:

- The company only has one director, and
- no provision of the articles requires it to have more than one director,
- the general rule does not apply, and the director may take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of the articles relating to directors' decision-making.

8. Calling a directors' meeting

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.

Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate:

- Its proposed date and time;
- Where it is to take place; and
- 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.

Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director but need not be in writing.

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 seven 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.

9. Participation in directors' meetings

Subject to the articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when:

- The meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles, and
- They can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.

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

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.

10. Quorum for directors' meetings

At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.

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 three.

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:

- To appoint further directors, or
- To call a general meeting so as to enable the members to appoint further directors.

11. Chairing of directors' meetings

The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings.

The person so appointed for the time being is known as the Chair.

The directors may terminate the Chair's appointment at any time.

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 themselves to chair it.

12. Casting vote

If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the Chair or other director chairing the meeting has a casting vote.

But this 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 purposes.

13. Conflicts of interest

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.

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.

This paragraph applies when:

- The company by ordinary resolution disapplies the provision of the articles which would otherwise prevent a director from being counted as participating in the decision-making process;
- The director's interest cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest; or
- The director's conflict of interest arises from a permitted cause.

For the purposes of this article, the following are permitted causes:

- 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.
- Subscription, or an agreement to subscribe, for securities of the company or any of its subsidiaries, or to underwrite, sub-underwrite, or guarantee subscription for any such securities; and
- 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.

For the purposes of this article, references to proposed decisions and decision-making processes include any directors' meeting or part of a directors' meeting.

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 Chair whose ruling in relation to any director other than the Chair is to be final and conclusive. If any question as to the right to participate in the meeting (or part of the

meeting) should arise in respect of the Chair, the question is to be decided by a decision of the directors at that meeting, for which purpose the Chair is not to be counted as participating in the meeting (or that part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes.

14. 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.

15. 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

16. Methods of appointing directors

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:

- By ordinary resolution, or
- By a decision of the directors.

17. Termination of director's appointment

A person ceases to be a director as soon as:

- 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;
- A bankruptcy order is made against that person;
- A composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
- 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;
- 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 will be expected to follow any guidance in the bye laws of the CEA as to when to resign from office;
- A special resolution of the company is passed to remove the director from office.

18. Directors' remuneration

Directors may undertake any services for the company that the directors decide.

Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine:

- For their services to the company as directors, and
- For any other service which they undertake for the company.

Subject to the articles, a director's remuneration may:

- Take any form, and
- 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.

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

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.

19. Directors' expenses

The company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors properly incur in connection with their attendance at:

- Meetings of directors or committees of directors,
- General meetings, or
- Separate meetings of the holders 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 - Members

Becoming and ceasing to be a member

20. Applications for membership

No person shall become a member of the company unless:

- That person has completed an application for membership in a form approved by the directors, and
- The company has approved the application.

21. Termination of membership

A member may withdraw from membership of the company by giving six months' notice to the company in writing as outlined in the Byelaws.

Membership is not transferable.

A membership terminates when the member company ceases to exist.

If any sum payable by the member shall remain unpaid for a period of three months after it has become due and the company resolves that the membership be terminated.

Membership may be terminated by any means specified within the bye laws.

Organisation of general meetings

22. Rules or Byelaws

The board may from time to time make such rules or bye laws as they deem necessary or expedient or convenient for the proper conduct and management of the company.

23. Notice required of general meeting

The Association shall unless the board determines otherwise hold an annual general meeting each year at such time and place as may be determined by the board.

All general meetings (including annual general meetings) must be called by notice of at least 14 days.

Notice of a general meeting must be given in hard copy form or in electronic form or by means of a website or partly by one such means and partly by another.

24. Members' power to require directors to call a general meeting

The members may require the directors to call a general meeting.

The directors are required to call a general meeting once the company has received requests to do so from a minimum of five members.

A request:

- Must state the general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting, and
- May include the text of a resolution that may properly be moved and is intended to be moved at the meeting.

A resolution may properly be moved at a meeting unless:

- It would, if passed, be ineffective (whether by reason of inconsistency with any enactment or the company's constitution or otherwise),
- It is defamatory of any person, or
- It is frivolous or vexatious.

A request:

- May be in hard copy form or in electronic form, and
- must be authenticated by the person or persons making it.

Directors required by the members in accordance with this clause to call a general meeting of the company must call a meeting:

- Within 21 days from the date on which they become subject to the requirement, and
- To be held on a date not more than 28 days after the date of the notice convening the meeting.

If the requests received by the company identify a resolution intended to be moved at the meeting, the notice of the meeting must include notice of the resolution.

25. Attendance and speaking at general meetings

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.

A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when:

- That person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting, and
- 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. For the avoidance of doubt only one vote may be cast by each member irrespective of the number of persons present at the meeting to represent the member.

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.

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.

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.

26. Quorum for general meetings

No business other than the appointment of the Chair of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum. Quorum is five for the purposes of general meetings.

27. Chairing general meetings

If the directors have appointed a Chair, the Chair shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.

If the directors have not appointed a Chair, or 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:

- The directors present, or
- (if no directors are present),
- The meeting must appoint a director or member to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the Chair of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.

The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as "the Chair of the meeting".

28. Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members

Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are members.

The Chair of the meeting may permit other persons who are not members of the company to attend and speak at a general meeting.

29. Adjournment

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 Chair of the meeting must adjourn it.

The Chair of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if:

- The meeting consents to an adjournment, or:
- 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.

The Chair of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.

When adjourning a general meeting, the Chair of the meeting must:

- 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
- Have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.

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):

- To the same persons to whom notice of the company's general meetings is required to be given, and
- Containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.

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

30. 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.

If the number of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the Chair of the meeting has a casting vote.

31. Errors & disputes

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.

Any such objection must be referred to the Chair of the meeting whose decision is final.

32. Poll votes

A poll on a resolution may be demanded:

- In advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote, or



- 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.

A poll may be demanded by:

- The Chair of the meeting;
- The directors;
- Two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution.

A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if:

- The poll has not yet been taken, and
- The Chair of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.

Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the Chair of the meeting directs.

33. Content of proxy notices

Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a "proxy notice") which:

- States the name and address of the member appointing the proxy;
- Identifies the person appointed to be that member's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
- Is signed by or on behalf of the member appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine; and
- 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.

The company may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes.

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.

Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as:

- 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
- 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.

34. Delivery of proxy notices

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.

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.

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.

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.

35. Amendments to resolutions

An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if:

- 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
- The proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the Chair of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.

A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if:

- The Chair of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed, and
- The amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.

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 4

Administrative arrangements

36. Means of communication to be used

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.

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.

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.

37. 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 member.

38. 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

39. Indemnity

Subject to paragraph 2, a relevant director of the company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the company's assets against:

- 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,
- 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),
- any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the company or an associated company.

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.

In this article:

- Companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate, and
- A "relevant director" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company.

40. Insurance

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.

In this article:

- A "relevant director" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company
- 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
- Companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.