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

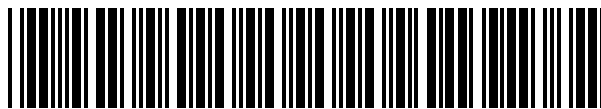
Company Number **14222248**

The Registrar of Companies for England and Wales, hereby certifies that

MAMA T'S LTD

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

Given at Companies House, Cardiff, on **8th July 2022**



N14222248C



Companies House



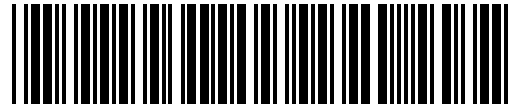
**THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE
REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES**



Companies House

IN01_(ef)

Application to register a company



Received for filing in Electronic Format on the: **07/07/2022**

XB7S1BWI

Company Name in full:

MAMA T'S LTD

Company Type:

Private company limited by guarantee

Situation of Registered Office:

England and Wales

Proposed Registered Office Address:

**1 BYTHORN STREET
LONDON
ENGLAND SW9 8AQ**

Sic Codes:

**10612
56290
85600**

Proposed Officers

Company Secretary *1*

Type: **Person**

Full Forename(s): **MISS TRACY**

Surname: **RITSON**

Former Names:

Service Address: **recorded as Company's registered office**

The subscribers confirm that the person named has consented to act as a secretary.

Company Director *1*

Type:	Person
Full Forename(s):	MISS TRACY
Surname:	RITSON
Former Names:	
Service Address:	recorded as Company's registered office
Country/State Usually Resident:	ENGLAND

Date of Birth: ****/11/1971** *Nationality:* **BRITISH**
Occupation: **WAITRESS**

The subscribers confirm that the person named has consented to act as a director.

Company Director 2

Type:	Person
Full Forename(s):	MR AHMAD
Surname:	KRAYEM
Former Names:	
Service Address:	recorded as Company's registered office
Country/State Usually Resident:	ENGLAND

Date of Birth: ****/09/1989** *Nationality:* **BRITISH**
Occupation: **COMPANY SECRETARY/DIRECTOR**

The subscribers confirm that the person named has consented to act as a director.

Persons with Significant Control (PSC)

Statement of no PSC

The company knows or has reason to believe that there will be no registerable Person with Significant Control or Relevant Legal Entity (RLE) in relation to the company

Statement of Guarantee

I confirm that if the company is wound up while I am a member, or within one year after I cease to be a member, I will contribute to the assets of the company by such amount as may be required for:

- payments of debts and liabilities of the company contracted before I cease to be a member;
- payments of costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and;
- adjustment of the rights of the contributors among ourselves, not exceeding the specified amount below.

Name: **TRACY RITSON**

Address **1 BYTHORN STREET
LONDON
ENGLAND
SW9 8AQ**

Amount Guaranteed **1**

Name: **AHMAD KRAYEM**

Address **1 BYTHORN STREET
LONDON
ENGLAND
SW9 8AQ**

Amount Guaranteed **1**

Statement of Compliance

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

Name: **TRACY RITSON**
Authenticated **YES**
Name: **AHMAD KRAYEM**
Authenticated **YES**

Authorisation

Authoriser Designation: **subscriber** *Authenticated* **YES**

COMPANY NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL

Memorandum of Association of MAMA T'S LTD

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

Name of each subscriber	Authentication
TRACY RITSON	Authenticated Electronically
AHMAD KRAYEM	Authenticated Electronically

Dated: 07/07/2022

MAMA T'S Limited

ARTICLES FOR PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

1. NAME

The name of the Company is ‘MAMA T’S Limited’ (and in the document it is called the ‘Company’)

2. Registered office

The registered office of the company will be situated in

1 Bythorn street , Brixton, SW9 8AQ.

3. Objects

The objects of the company are:

- (a) Through Food preparation and cooking classes , Employment support, Music, Sports, The Arts and Mentoring promote social inclusion ,to cultivate, develop and enhance the confidence, Talents and social skills of socially excluded groups, Particularly the young, economically disadvantaged and underprivileged; And
- (b) In furtherance of (a) above provide support for disadvantaged young people in regards to food preparation. cooking classes, Employment, for the participation of the community at any level to engage in Music. Sports, The Arts and Mentoring Support for the benefit of such groups.

INDEX TO THE ARTICLES

PART 1

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

4. Defined terms

5. Liability of members

PART 2 DIRECTORS

PROPERTY, INCOME AND DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6. Directors' general authority
7. Members' reserve power
8. Directors may delegate
9. Committees

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

10. Directors to take decisions collectively
11. Unanimous decisions
12. Calling a directors' meeting
13. Participation in directors' meetings
14. Quorum for directors' meetings
15. Chairing of directors' meetings
16. Casting vote
17. Conflicts of interest
18. Records of decisions to be kept
19. Directors' discretion to make further rules

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

20. Methods of appointing directors
21. Termination of director's appointment
22. Directors' remuneration
23. Directors' expenses

PART 3 MEMBERS

BECOMING AND CEASING TO BE A MEMBER

24. Applications for membership
25. Termination of membership

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

26. Attendance and speaking at general meetings
27. Quorum for general meetings
28. Chairing general meetings
29. Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members
30. Adjournment

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

31. Voting: general
32. Errors and disputes
33. Poll votes
34. Content of proxy notices

- 35. Delivery of proxy notices
- 36. Amendments to resolutions

PART 4 ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

- 37. Means of communication to be used
- 38. Company seals
- 39. No right to inspect accounts and other records
- 40. Provision for employees on cessation of business

PART 5 NON-FOR-PROFIT STATUS

- 41. Non for profit status

PART 6 ASSET LOCK

- 42. Asset Lock

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

- 43. Indemnity
- 44. Insurance

PART 1 INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Defined terms

- 4. In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise—
 - “articles” means the company’s articles of association;
 - “bankruptcy” includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;
 - “chairman” has the meaning given in article 12;
 - “chairman of the meeting” has the meaning given in article 25;

“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;

“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 10;

“proxy notice” has the meaning given in article 31;

“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;
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.

Liability of members

5. 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—

- (a) payment of the company’s debts and liabilities contracted before he ceases to be a member,
- (b) payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and
- (c) adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

PART 2 DIRECTORS

PROPERTY, INCOME AND DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Directors' general authority

6.—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.

- a. To purchase , Take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire and hold for any estate or interest any lands, buildings,easements,rights,privileges,concessions,patent rights, licenses, secret process and property of any kind necessary or convenient for the Purpose of or in connection with the company objects;
- b. To seek and apply for funds and to receive donations, endowments, sponsorship fees, subscriptions and legacies from persons desiring to promote the company's objects or any of them and to hold funds in trust for same;
- c. To borrow or raise or secure the payment of any money for the purpose of or in connection with the company's objects and for the purpose of and in connection with the borrowing or raising of money by the company to become a member of any building society;
- d. To mortgage and charge the undertaking and all or any of the real or personal property and assets, present and future and to issue at par or at a premium or discount and for such consideration and with and subject to such rights, powers and privileges and conditions as are thought fit, Debentures or debenture stock, either permanent or repayable, and collaterally or further to secure any securities of the company by a trust deed or other assurance;
- e. To issue and deposit any securities which the company has power to issue by way of mortgage to secure any sum less than the normal amount of such securities and also by way of security for the performance of any contracts or obligations of the company or in

whose undertakings the company is interested, whether directly or indirectly;

- f. To draw, make, accept, endorse, negotiate, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, cheques and other negotiable instruments;
- g. To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required for the purpose of its objects in or upon such investments or securities and in such manner as is from time to time determined by the company;
- h. To carry on any other activity whatsoever which can in the opinion of the company be advantageously carried on by the company incidental to or conducive to or ancillary to any of the objects of the company or is calculated directly to benefit the company or enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights or is required by any client or customer or persons (legal or natural) dealing with the company;
- i. To accept payment for any property or rights sold or otherwise disposed of or dealt with by the company either in cash, by installments or otherwise, or in fully or partly paid up shares of any company or corporation, with or without deferred or preferred or special rights or restrictions in respect of dividend, repayment of capital, voting or otherwise, or in mortgage debentures or debenture stock mortgages or securities of any company or corporation or partly in one mode and partly in another , and generally on such terms as the company determines, and to hold, dispose of or otherwise deal with any shares , stock or securities so acquired;
- j. To enter into any partnership or joint-purse arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests of co-operation or amalgamate with any company, firm or person carrying on or proposing to carry on any objects within the objects of the company and to acquire and hold, sell, deal with or dispose of shares, stocks, securities or property of any such body, and to guarantee the contracts or liabilities of or payments of the dividends, interest of capital of any shares , stock, securities or property of and to subsidise or otherwise assist any such body ;

- k. To establish or promote or concur in establishing or promoting any company, firm, co-operative or other organisation the promotion of which shall in any manner be calculated to advance directly or indirectly the objects or interests of the company and to acquire and hold or dispose of shares, stock, securities or property issued by any other obligations or such organization;
- l. To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property, assets liabilities and transactions of any person, firm or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on;
- m. To sell, improve, manage, develop, turn to account, exchange, let or rent, royalty, share of profits or otherwise, grant easements, licenses and other rights in or over and in any other manner deal with or dispose of the undertaking and any or all of the property and assets for the time being of the company for such consideration as the company thinks fit;
- n. To employ and remunerate such staff as are necessary for carrying out the work of the company;
- o. To do all other lawful things that are necessary to achieve any of the above objects.

6.1.--Except as permitted by this clause 6.1, the income and property of the company must be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects.

2. The company must not transfer any of its assets other than for full consideration.

3. Provided the conditions in clause 6.4 are satisfied, clause 6.1 shall not apply to:

- a. The transfer of assets to any specified asset-locked body, or (with the consent of the regulator) to any other asset –locked body; and
- b. The transfer of assets made for the benefit of the community other than by way of a transfer of assets to an asset-locked body.

4. The conditions referred to in clause 6.3 are that the transfer of assets must comply with any restrictions on the transfer of assets for less than full consideration which may be set out elsewhere in these memorandum of articles of the company.

1. In clause 6.1 to 6.4

“ asset-locked body” means

- i. a social enterprise, community interest company, charity or Scottish charity; or
- ii. a body established outside the united kingdom that is equivalent to any of those persons;

Members’ reserve power

7.—(1) The members may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.

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

Directors may delegate

8.—(1) Subject to the articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles—

- (a) to such person or committee;
- (b) by such means (including by power of attorney);
- (c) to such an extent;
- (d) in relation to such matters or territories; and
- (e) on such terms and conditions;

as they think fit.

(2) If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the

directors’ powers by any person to whom they are delegated.

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

Committees

9.—(1) Committees to which the directors delegate any of their powers must follow procedures which are based as far as they are applicable on those provisions of the articles which govern the taking of decisions by directors.

(2) The directors may make rules of procedure for all or any committees, which prevail over rules derived from the articles if they are not consistent with them.

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

Directors to take decisions collectively

10.—(1) The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in

accordance with article 8.

(2) If—

(a) the company only has one director, and

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

Unanimous decisions

11.—(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

12.—(1) Any director may call a directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the

directors or by authorising the company secretary (if any) to give such

notice. (2) Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate—

(a) its proposed date and time;

(b) where it is to take place; and

(c) if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.

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

(4) Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the company not more than 7 days after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.

Participation in directors' meetings

13.—(1) Subject to the articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a

directors' meeting, when—

(a) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles, and

(b) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.

- (2) In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other.
- (3) If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is.

Quorum for directors' meetings

- 14.**—(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 members to appoint further directors.

Chairing of directors' meetings

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

Casting vote

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

Conflicts of interest

- 17.**—(1) If a proposed decision of the directors is concerned with an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company in which a director is interested, that director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes.
- (2) But if paragraph (3) applies, a director who is interested in an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company is to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum and voting purposes.
- (3) This paragraph applies when—
- (a) the company by ordinary resolution disapplies the provision of the articles

which would otherwise prevent a director from being counted as participating in the decision-making process;

(b) the director's interest cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest; or

(c) the director's conflict of interest arises from a permitted cause. (4) For the purposes of this article, the following are permitted causes— (a) a guarantee given, or to be given, by or to a director in respect of an obligation incurred by or on behalf of the company or any of its subsidiaries; (b) subscription, or an agreement to subscribe, for securities of the company or any of its subsidiaries, or to underwrite, sub-underwrite, or guarantee subscription for any such securities; and

(c) arrangements pursuant to which benefits are made available to employees and directors or former employees and directors of the company or any of its subsidiaries which do not provide special benefits for directors or former directors.

(5) For the purposes of this article, references to proposed decisions and decision-making

processes include any directors' meeting or part of a directors' meeting. (6) Subject to paragraph (7), if a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman whose ruling in relation to any director other than the chairman is to be final and conclusive.

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

Records of decisions to be kept

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

Directors' discretion to make further rules

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

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

Methods of appointing directors

20.—(1) Any person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director—

- (a) by ordinary resolution, or
- (b) by a decision of the directors.

(2) In any case where, as a result of death, the company has no members and no directors, the personal representatives of the last member 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 members die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger member is deemed to have survived an older member.

Termination of director's appointment

21. 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) 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

22.—(1) Directors may undertake any services for the company that the directors decide.

(2) Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine—

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

(3) Subject to the articles, a director's remuneration may—

- (a) take any form, and
- (b) include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that director.

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

(5) Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors are not accountable to the company for any remuneration which they receive as directors or other officers or employees of the company's subsidiaries or of any other body corporate in which the company is interested.

Directors' expenses

23. 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 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

Applications for membership

24. No person shall become a member of the company unless—

- (a) that person has completed an application for membership in a form approved by the directors, and
- (b) the directors have approved the application.

Termination of membership

25.—(1) A member may withdraw from membership of the company by giving 7 days' notice to the company in writing.

(2) Membership is not transferable.

(3) A person's membership terminates when that person dies or ceases to exist.

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Attendance and speaking at general meetings

26.—(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

27. 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.

Chairing general meetings

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

(2) If the directors have not appointed a chairman, or if the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start—

(a) the directors present, or

(b) (if no directors are present), the meeting,

must appoint a director or member to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting. (3) The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as “the chairman of the meeting”.

Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members

29.—(1) Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are members.

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

Adjournment

30.—(1) If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the chairman of the meeting must adjourn it. (2) The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if—

(a) the meeting consents to an adjournment, or

(b) it appears to the chairman of the meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.

(3) The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.

(4) When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting must— (a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors, and

(b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.

(5) If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the company must give at least 7 clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given)—

(a) to the same persons to whom notice of the company's general meetings is required to be given, and

(b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain. (6) No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place.

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

Voting: general

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

Errors and disputes

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

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

Poll votes

33.—(1) A poll on a resolution may be demanded—

(a) in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote, or (b) at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared. (2) A poll may be demanded by—

(a) the chairman of the meeting;

(b) the directors;

(c) two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or (d) a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution. (3) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if—

(a) the poll has not yet been taken, and

(b) the chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.

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

Content of proxy notices

34.—(1) Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a "proxy

notice”)

which—

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

Delivery of proxy notices

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

Amendments to resolutions

- 36.**—(1) An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by

ordinary resolution if—

- (a) notice of the proposed amendment is given to the company in writing by a person entitled to vote at the general meeting at which it is to be proposed not less than 48 hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the chairman of the meeting may determine), and
- (b) the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.

- (2) A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if—
- (a) the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed, and
 - (b) the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.
- (3) If the chairman of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chairman's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.

PART 4

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Means of communication to be used

- 37.**—(1) Subject to the articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the company under the articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the company. (2) Subject to the articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.
- (3) A director may agree with the company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.

Company seals

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

No right to inspect accounts and other records

- 39.** 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.

Provision for employees on cessation of business

40. 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.

PART 5

NOT-FOR-PROFIT STATUS

Provision for employees on cessation of business

41.

a. The income and property of the company shall be applied solely towards the promotion of its objects set out in this memorandum of association, and no portion shall be transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus, or otherwise by way of profit to the members of the company except by way of reasonable and proper payment, fee or wages for any service actually rendered to the company.

PART 6

42. Asset Lock

a. If on the winding up or dissolution of the company any of its assets remain to be disposed of after its liabilities are satisfied, these assets shall not be distributed amongst the members, but shall be transferred instead to some other non-profit-distributing organization having objects similar to or compatible with those of the company, as may be decided by the members at the time of or prior to the dissolution. In the event that for whatever reason any residual assets cannot be so transferred, they shall be given for charitable purposes in the company's area of benefit.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

Indemnity

42.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), a relevant director of the company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the company's assets against— (a) any liability

incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company or an associated company,

(b) any liability incurred by that director in connection with the activities of the company or an associated company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Companies Act 2006),

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

(2) This article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by

any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law.

(3) In this article—

(a) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate, and

(b) a “relevant director” means any director or former director of the company or an associated company.

Insurance

43.—(1) The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the company, for the benefit of any relevant director in respect of any relevant loss.

(2) In this article—

(a) a “relevant director” means any director or former director of the company or an associated company,

(b) a “relevant loss” means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant director in connection with that director’s duties or powers in relation to the company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees’ share scheme of the company or associated company, and (c) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.