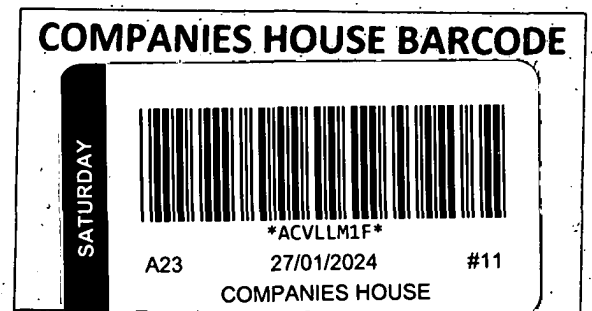


SEPARATOR SHEET



The Companies Acts 1985 and 1989 Company Limited by Guarantee
and not having a Share Capital

Memorandum of Association of THE KESWICK CONVENTION TRUST
Company No. 3913741

1. The Company's name is THE KESWICK CONVENTION TRUST (and in this document it is called "the Charity").
2. The Charity's registered office is to be situated in England and Wales.
3. The Charity's objects ("the Objects") are to advance the Christian faith in accordance with the Statement of Beliefs appearing in the Schedule hereto in the United Kingdom and in such other parts of the world as the directors of the Charity (herein called "the trustees") may from time to time think fit particularly by means of deepening the spiritual life of Christian people of all races and denominations by emphasising the purpose of the Lord Jesus Christ to give to every believer victory over sin and power to live a holy life through participation by faith in His death and resurrection, the indwelling of the Holy Spirit and full surrender to the will of God, emphasising also the essential "unity in Christ Jesus" of all true believers.
4. In furtherance of the Objects but not otherwise the Charity may exercise the following powers:
 - (a) to hold the annual Convention at Keswick and to hold or promote other similar Conventions and meetings elsewhere in the British Isles and abroad for the purpose of biblical teaching in accordance with the Objects and the Statement of Beliefs appearing in the Schedule and to arrange and provide for or join in arranging and providing for other meetings, seminars and training courses for the furtherance of the Objects;
 - (b) to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills, cheques and other instruments, and to operate bank accounts in the name of the Charity;
 - (c) to raise funds and to invite and receive contributions: provided that in raising funds the Charity shall not undertake any substantial permanent trading activities and shall conform to any relevant statutory regulations;
 - (d) subject to such consents as may be required by law to borrow and raise money without limit in such manner and on such security (if any) as the Charity may think fit and to issue debentures and other securities;
 - (e) to acquire, alter, improve and (subject to such consents as may be required by law) to charge or otherwise dispose of property or any interest in property;
 - (f) to hold property as tenants in common with another or others not being a charity on such terms as shall be considered proper providing that the Charity shall at all times be entitled to receive the proportion of the net sale proceeds that reflect the funds provided by the Charity or the share, interest or entitlement of the Charity;
 - (g) subject to clauses 5 and 6 below, to employ such staff as are necessary for the proper pursuit of the Objects and to make all reasonable and necessary provision for the payment of pensions and superannuation to staff and their dependants;
 - (h) to establish or support any charitable trusts, associations or institutions formed for all or any of the Objects;
 - (i) to co-operate with other charities, voluntary bodies and statutory authorities operating in furtherance of the Objects or similar charitable purposes and to exchange information and advice with them;
 - (j) to payout of the funds of the Charity the costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the formation and registration of the Charity;
 - (k) to make donations to any Christian worker who is engaged in such work or activity which furthers the Objects or in assisting either directly or indirectly in the same;

- (l) to make donations or loans to other charities having the same or similar objects as the Charity;
 - (m) to produce sell or otherwise distribute literature audio and visual aids and other media of communication but not save where it is a direct means of furthering the Objects so as to constitute permanent trading on the part of the Charity;
 - (n)
 - (i) to train, equip, commission and support or to assist in the training of, any people who are concerned to achieve the Objects;
 - (ii) to make any grant, gift, or payment for the purpose of or in connection with such training, equipping, commissioning and support;
 - (iii) to make provision for the accommodation of individuals and groups of individuals in the areas in which it is desired to operate the Charity;
 - (o) to provide indemnity insurance to cover the liability of the trustees (or any of them) which by virtue of any rule of law would otherwise attach to them in respect of any negligence, default, breach of trust or breach of duty of which they may be guilty in relation to the Charity PROVIDED that any such insurance shall not extend to:
 - (i) any claim arising from an act or omission which the trustees (or the trustee in question) knew to be a breach of trust or breach of duty or which was committed by the trustees (or by the trustee in question) in reckless disregard of whether it was a breach of trust or breach of duty or not;
 - (ii) the costs of an unsuccessful defence to a criminal prosecution brought against the trustees (or against the trustee in question) in their capacity as trustees of the Charity;
 - (p) to make regulations for the management of any property which may be acquired by the Charity;
 - (q) to establish where necessary local branches (whether autonomous or not) or otherwise cause the Charity to be duly registered or constituted by law in any country in which it is desired to operate;
 - (r) to invest the moneys of the Charity not immediately required for the furtherance of the Objects in or upon such investments, securities or property as may be thought fit, subject to such conditions (if any) and such consents (if any) as may for the time being be imposed or required by law;
 - (s) to do all such other lawful things as are necessary for the achievement of the Objects;
5. The income and property of the Charity shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the Objects and no part shall be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise by way of profit, to members of the Charity, and save as provided for in clause 6 hereof no trustee shall be appointed to any office of the Charity paid by salary or fees or receive any remuneration or other benefit in money or money's worth from the Charity: Provided that nothing in this document shall prevent any payment in good faith by the Charity:
- (1) of the usual professional charges for business done by any trustee who is a solicitor, accountant or other person engaged in a profession, or by any partner of his or hers, when instructed by the Charity to act in a professional capacity on its behalf: Provided that at no time shall a majority of the trustees benefit under this provision and that a trustee shall withdraw from any meeting at which his or her appointment or remuneration, or that of his or her partner, is under discussion;
 - (2) of reasonable and proper remuneration for any services rendered to the Charity by any member, officer or servant of the Charity who is not a trustee;
 - (3) of interest on money lent by any member of the Charity or trustee at a reasonable and proper rate per annum not exceeding 1 per cent less than the published base lending rate of a clearing bank to be selected by the trustees;
 - (4) of fees, remuneration or other benefit in money or money's worth to any company of which a trustee may also be a member holding not more than 1/100th part of the issued capital of that company;

- (5) of reasonable and proper rent for premises demised or let by any member of the Charity or a trustee;
 - (6) of any premium in respect of indemnity insurance relating to liabilities of the trustees (or any of them) as and to the extent permitted by clause 4 above;
 - (7) to any trustee of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.
6. Up to three of the senior salaried staff of the Charity may at any one time be trustees hereof and may be remunerated out of the income or property of the Charity or receive other benefits for services rendered to the Charity provided:-
- (a) that at no time shall more than one quarter of the trustees receive remuneration or other benefits for services rendered to the Charity;
 - (b) that any trustee who may receive remuneration or other benefits should not be present at any meeting while the amount or nature of such remuneration or benefits is being determined,
 - (c) that the trustees are satisfied that the level of the proposed remuneration or the nature and value or any such other benefits is reasonable and proper in relation to the work undertaken by such trustees for the Charity.
7. The liability of the members is limited.
8. Every member of the Charity undertakes to contribute such amount as may be required (not exceeding £10) to the Charity's assets if it should be wound up while he or she is a member or within one year after he or she ceases to be a member, for payment of the Charity's debts and liabilities contracted before he or she ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expense of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.
9. If the Charity is wound up or dissolved and after all its debts and liabilities have been satisfied there remains any property it shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Charity, but shall be given or transferred to some other charity or charities having objects similar to the Objects which prohibits the distribution of its or their income and property to an extent at least as great as is imposed on the Charity by clause 5 above, chosen by the members of the Charity at or before the time of dissolution and if that cannot be done then to some other charitable object.

KESWICK MINISTRIES

Basis of Faith of the Keswick Convention

The Keswick Convention accepts the revelation of the true God, given in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments and confesses the historic faith of the Gospel therein set forth. They here assert doctrines which they regard as crucial to the understanding of the faith and which should issue in mutual love, practical Christian service and evangelistic concern;

The sovereignty and grace of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit in creation providence revelation redemption and final judgment;

The divine inspiration of the Holy Scripture and its consequent entire trustworthiness and supreme authority in all matters of faith and conduct;

The universal sinfulness and guilt of fallen man making him subject to God's wrath and condemnation;

The substitutionary sacrifice of the incarnate Son of God as the sole and all sufficient ground of redemption from the guilt and power of sin and from its eternal consequences;

The justification of the sinner solely by the grace of God through faith in Christ crucified and risen from the dead;

The illuminating regenerating indwelling and sanctifying work of God the Holy Spirit;

The priesthood of all believers who form the universal Church the Body of which Christ is the Head and which is committed by His command to the proclamation of the Gospel throughout the world;

The expectation of the personal visible return of the Lord Jesus Christ in power and glory.

Signed.....

Dated.....

The Companies Acts 1985 and 1989 Company Limited by Guarantee
and not having a Share Capital

Articles of Association of THE KESWICK CONVENTION TRUST
Company No. 3913741

INTERPRETATION

1. In these articles:

“the Charity” means the company intended to be regulated by these articles;

“the Act” means the Companies Act 1985 including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force;

“the articles” means these Articles of Association of the Charity;

“clear days” in relation to the period of a notice means the period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;

“executed” includes any mode of execution;

“the memorandum” means the memorandum of association of the Charity;

“office” means the registered office of the Charity;

“the seal” means the common seal of the Charity if it has one;

“secretary” means the secretary of the Charity or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the Charity, including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary;

“the trustees” means the directors of the Charity (and “trustee” has a corresponding meaning);

“the United Kingdom” means Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and

words importing the masculine gender only shall include the feminine gender.

Subject as aforesaid, words or expressions contained in these Articles shall, unless the context requires otherwise, bear the same meaning as in the Act.

MEMBERS

2. (1) The subscribers to the memorandum and such other persons as are admitted to membership in accordance with the rules made under Article 59 shall be members of the Charity. No person shall be admitted a member of the Charity unless his application for membership is approved by the trustees and he subscribes to the Statement of Beliefs set out in the schedule to the memorandum.
- (2) Unless the trustees under Article 59 or the Charity in general meeting shall make other provision, the trustees may in their absolute discretion permit any member of the Charity to retire, provided that after such retirement the number of members is not less than two.
- (3) If not less than two-thirds of the trustees present at a meeting so resolve, the trustees shall have the right for a good and sufficient reason to terminate the membership of any member provided that he shall have received 21 clear days notice in writing to his last known address notifying him of the intention to terminate his membership and the reasons therefore and that he shall have the right to be heard by the trustees before any vote is taken.

GENERAL MEETINGS

3. The Charity shall hold an annual general meeting each year in addition to any other meetings in that year, and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it; and not more than fifteen months shall

elapse between the date of one annual general meeting of the Charity and that of the next: provided that so long as the Charity holds its first annual general meeting within eighteen months of its incorporation, it need not hold it in the year of its incorporation or in the following year. The annual general meeting shall be held at such times and places as the trustees shall appoint. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.

4. The trustees may call general meetings and, on the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Act, shall forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting for a date not later than eight weeks after receipt of requisition. If there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient trustees to call a general meeting, any trustee or any member of the Charity may call a general meeting.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

5. An annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution appointing a person as a trustee shall be called by at least twenty-one clear days' notice. All other extraordinary general meetings shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed:

- (1) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote; and
- (2) in the case of any other meeting by a majority in number of members having a right to attend and vote, being a majority together holding not less than 95 percent of the total voting rights at the meeting of all the members.

The notice shall specify the time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted and, in the case of an annual general meeting, shall specify the meeting as such. The notice shall be given to all the members and to the trustees and auditors.

6. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

7. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. Seven persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member, or one tenth of the total number of such persons for the time being, whichever is the greater, shall constitute a quorum.
8. If a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or to such time and place as the trustees may determine.
9. The chairman, if any, of the trustees or in his absence some other trustee nominated by the trustees shall preside as chairman of the meeting, but if neither the chairman nor such other trustee (if any) be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting and willing to act, the trustees present shall elect one of their number to be chairman and, if there is only one trustee present and willing to act, he shall be chairman.
10. If no trustee is willing to act as chairman, or if no trustee is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chairman.
11. A trustee shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting.
12. The chairman may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had adjournment not taken place. When a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Otherwise it shall not be necessary to give any such notice.

13. A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provision of the Act, a poll may be demanded:
 - (1) by the chairman; or
 - (2) by at least two members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
 - (3) by a member or members representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting.
14. Unless a poll is duly demanded a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.
15. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn, before the poll is taken, but only with the consent of the chairman. The withdrawal of a demand for a poll shall not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand for the poll was made.
16. A poll shall be taken as the chairman directs and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a time and place for declaring the results of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll is demanded.
17. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.
18. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman, or on a question of adjournment shall be taken immediately. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either immediately or at such time and place as the chairman directs not being more than thirty days after the poll is demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll is demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.
19. No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded. In other cases at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

20. Subject to Article 17, every member shall have one vote.
21. No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all moneys then payable by him to the Charity have been paid.
22. No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting shall be valid. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

TRUSTEES

23. The number of trustees shall be not less than eight (8) nor more than fifteen (15).
24. The first trustees shall be those persons named in the statement delivered pursuant to section 10(2) of the Act, who shall be deemed to have been appointed under the articles. Future trustees shall be appointed as provided subsequently in the articles.

POWERS OF THE TRUSTEES

25. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the memorandum and the articles and to any directions given by special resolution, the business of the Charity shall be managed by the trustees who may exercise all the

powers of the Charity. No alteration of the memorandum or the articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the trustees which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. The powers given by this article shall not be limited by any special power given to the trustees by the articles and a meeting of trustees at which a quorum is present may exercise all the powers exercisable by the trustees.

26. In addition to all powers hereby expressly conferred upon them and without detracting from the generality of their answers under the articles the trustees shall have the following powers, namely:
- (1) to expend the funds of the Charity in such a manner as they shall consider most beneficial for the achievement of the Objects and to invest in the name of the Charity such part of the funds as they may see fit and to direct the sale or transposition of any such investments and to expend the proceeds of any such sale in furtherance of the objects of the charity;
 - (2) to enter into contracts on behalf of the Charity.

APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF TRUSTEES

- 27 Subject to Article 29 the trustees shall be entitled to appoint as trustees such persons as they see fit.
- 28 Subject to Article 30, the term of office of a trustee shall be three years from the date of his appointment. At the conclusion of his term of office a trustee who is willing to continue in office may, if the trustees think fit, be re-appointed for a further term up to a maximum of four consecutive terms. The Trustees may agree that a trustee can serve an additional fifth 3 year term provided that they are satisfied that this is reasonably necessary and in the best interests of the charity for example to provide appropriate continuity around business and governance responsibilities. A trustee who ceases to hold office having served for a continuous period of 12 years under this Article 28 or 15 years where applicable may only be eligible for re-appointment in exceptional circumstances and upon the expiry of two years from the date of his retirement.
- 29 No person may be appointed as a trustee:
- (1) unless he has attained the age of 18 years;
 - (2) in circumstances such that, had he already been a trustee, he would have been disqualified from acting under the provisions of Article 30; or
 - (3) unless he subscribes to the Statement of Beliefs set out in the schedule to the memorandum.
- 30 A trustee shall cease to hold office if:
- (1) he reaches the age of 75;
 - (2) he has served for four consecutive terms of three years, that is 12 consecutive years; unless the Trustees agree that a further term of three years that is 15 consecutive years is reasonably necessary and in the best interests of the charity.
 - (3) he ceases to be a trustee by virtue of any provision in the Act or is disqualified from acting as a trustee by virtue of section 72 of the Charities Act 1993 (or any statutory reenactment or modification of that provision);
 - (4) he becomes incapable by reason of mental disorder, illness or injury of managing and administering his own affairs;
 - (5) he resigns his office by notice to the Charity (but only if at least ten trustees will remain in office when the notice of resignation is to take effect);
 - (6) he is absent without the permission of the trustees from all their meetings held within a period of twelve months and the trustees resolve that his office be vacated;
 - (7) he ceases to subscribe to the Statement of Beliefs set out in the schedule to the memorandum; or

- (8) not less than two-thirds of the trustees decide at a meeting that for a good and sufficient reason he shall cease to be a trustee provided that he shall have been given 21 days clear notice in writing to his last home address of the intention to remove him as a trustee and the reasons therefore, and he shall have been given the right to be heard by the other trustees before any vote shall have been taken.

TRUSTEES' EXPENSES

31. The trustees may be paid all reasonable travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of trustees or committees of trustees or general meetings or in pursuance of the objects of the Charity or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties, but shall otherwise be paid no remuneration save as provided for by Clauses 5 and 6 of the memorandum.
32. Subject to the provisions of the Act and to Clauses 5 and 6 of the memorandum, the trustees may appoint one or more of their number to the office of managing director or to any other executive office of the Charity. Any such appointment may be made upon such terms as the trustees determine which may include remuneration if permitted by Clause 6 of the memorandum.
33. Except to the extent permitted by Clauses 5 and 6 of the memorandum, no trustee shall take or hold any interest in property belonging to the Charity or receive remuneration or be interested otherwise than as a trustee in any other contract to which the Charity is a party.

PROCEEDINGS OF TRUSTEES

34. Subject to the provisions of the articles, the trustees may regulate their proceedings as they think fit. A trustee may, and the secretary at the request of a trustee shall, call a meeting of the trustees. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting to a trustee who is absent from the United Kingdom. Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.
35. The quorum for the transaction of the business of the trustees may be fixed by the trustees but shall not be less than one third of their number or five (5) trustees, whichever is the greater.
- 35A. A trustees' meeting may, if the trustees so decide, be held by telephone conference call, skype, video conferencing or any other electronic means which may become available provided that each participant is able to communicate with all other participants.
36. The trustees may act notwithstanding any vacancies in their number, but, if the number of trustees is less than the number fixed as the quorum, the continuing trustees or trustee may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or of calling a general meeting.
37. The trustees shall appoint a chairman from amongst their number. The first chairman shall hold office until the third annual general meeting of the Charity. Thereafter the chairman shall be appointed at every third annual general meeting unless his term of office is terminated by the trustees or by his resignation in which event a new chairman shall be appointed who shall hold office until the next annual general meeting whereupon he or another trustee shall be appointed to serve for a three year term. A chairman may be appointed for a second or third consecutive three year term but shall not be eligible to be appointed for a fourth successive three year term. Two vice chairmen shall also be appointed at the same time as the chairman and one of the vice-chairmen shall deputise for the chairman should he not be available or willing to preside at any of the meetings of the trustees or the members.
38. The trustees may appoint one or more committees which may consist of trustees and such other persons as the trustees may think fit for the purpose of making any inquiry or supervising or performing any function or duty which in the opinion of the trustees would be more conveniently undertaken or carried out by a committee provided that:
- (1) all acts and proceedings of any such committees shall be fully and promptly reported to the trustees;
 - (2) any such committee shall conform to any regulations that may be imposed upon it by the trustees;
 - (3) any such committee shall not incur expenditure other than in accordance with a budget approved by the trustees or with specific prior approval of the trustees.

39. All acts done by a meeting of trustees, or of a committee of trustees, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any trustee or that any of them were disqualified from holding office, or had vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a trustee and had been entitled to vote.
40. A resolution in writing, signed by all the trustees entitled to receive notice of a meeting of trustees or of a committee of trustees, shall be as valid and effective as if it had been passed at a meeting of trustees or (as the case may be) a committee of trustees duly convened and held. Such a resolution may consist of several documents in the same form, each signed by one or more of the trustees.
41. Any bank account in which any part of the assets of the Charity is deposited shall indicate the name of the Charity. All cheques and orders for the payment of money from such account and all promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments shall be signed by at least two trustees or by at least two persons who shall be trustees or persons duly authorised by the trustees.

SECRETARY

42. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the secretary shall be appointed by the trustees for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit (provided that if a trustee the remuneration is permitted under the terms of clauses 5 and 6 of the memorandum); and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them.

MINUTES

43. The trustees shall keep minutes in books kept for the purpose:
 - (1) of all appointments of officers made by the trustees; and
 - (2) of all proceedings at meetings of the Charity and of the trustees and of committees of trustees including the names of the trustees present at each such meeting.

EXECUTING OR SEALING DOCUMENTS

44.
 - (1) The Charity need not have a company seal. If it does, the seal shall only be used by the authority of the trustees or of a committee of trustees authorised by the trustees. The trustees may determine who shall sign any instrument to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by a trustee and by the secretary or by a second trustee.
 - (2) If the Charity does not have a seal, instruments may be executed on the authority of the trustees or of a committee of trustees authorized by the trustees on the signature of a trustee and of the secretary or by a second trustee. Appropriate wording which may be used is: "Executed as a deed and delivered by THE KESWICK CONVENTION TRUST".

ACCOUNTS

45. Accounts shall be prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Act.

ANNUAL REPORT

46. The trustees shall comply with their obligations under the Charities Act 1993 (or any statutory re-enactment or modification of that Act) with regard to the preparation of an annual report and its transmission to the Commissioners.

ANNUAL RETURN

47. The trustees shall comply with their obligations under the Charities Act 1993 (or any statutory re-enactment or modification of that Act) with regard to the preparation of an annual return and its transmission to the Commissioners.

NOTICES

48. Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the articles shall be in writing except that a notice calling a meeting of the trustees need not be in writing.
49. The Charity may give any notice to a member either personally or by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address. A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the Charity an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be given to him shall be entitled to have notices given to him at that address, but otherwise no such member shall be entitled to receive any notice from the Charity.
50. A member present in person at any meeting of the Charity shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where necessary, of the purposes for which it was called.
51. Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice shall be deemed to be given at the expiration of 48 hours after the envelope containing it was posted.

INDEMNITY

52. Subject to the provisions of the Act every trustee or other officer or auditor of the Charity shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Charity against any liability incurred by him in that capacity in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application in which relief is granted to him by the court from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the Charity.

RULES

53. (1) The trustees may from time to time make such rules or bye laws as they may deem necessary or expedient or convenient for the proper conduct and management of the Charity and for the purposes of prescribing classes of and conditions of membership, and in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, they may by such rules or bye laws regulate:
 - (i) the admission and classification of members of the Charity and the rights and privileges of such members, and the conditions of membership and the terms on which members may resign or have their membership terminated and the entrance fees, subscriptions and other fees or payments to be made by members;
 - (ii) the conduct of members of the Charity in relation to one another, and to the Charity's servants;
 - (iii) the setting aside of the whole or any part or parts of the Charity's premises at any particular time or times or for any particular purpose or purposes;
 - (iv) the procedure at general meetings and meetings of the trustees and committees or the trustees in so far as such procedure is not regulated by the articles;
 - (v) generally, all such matters as are commonly the subject matter of company rules.
- (2) The Charity in general meeting shall have the power to alter, add to or repeal the rules or bye laws and the trustees shall adopt such means as they think sufficient to bring to the notice of members of the Charity all such rules or bye laws, which shall be binding on all members of the Charity provided that no rule or bye law shall be inconsistent with, or shall affect or repeal anything contained in, the memorandum or the articles.