

Company Number 08865761

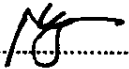
**THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

**COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL**

**SPECIAL RESOLUTION OF**

**ASILIA CHARITABLE FOUNDATION**

At a general meeting of the company duly convened and held on 18 November 2019 it was resolved as a special resolution that the regulations, a copy of which is attached and initialled by a director by way of identification, be adopted as the articles of association of the company in place of its existing articles of association.

  
.....  
Director

18 November 2019

SATURDAY



\*A8JSYPZS\*

A16

07/12/2019

#340

COMPANIES HOUSE

Company Number: 08865761

Charity Number: 1166421

**THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

**COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL**

**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF**

**THE MAA TRUST CHARITABLE FOUNDATION**  
**(formerly ASILIA CHARITABLE FOUNDATION and ASILIA EAST AFRICA LIMITED)**

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## **PART 1: INTERPRETATION**

### **DEFINED TERMS**

1 In the Articles, unless the context requires otherwise:

#### **"Act"**

or any numbered section of it, means the Companies Act 2006 or that section as amended, restated or re-enacted from time to time;

#### **"articles":**

means the company's articles of association;

#### **"Chairman"**

has the meaning given in Article 34;

#### **"chairman of the meeting"**

has the meaning given in Article 65;

#### **"charitable"**

means charitable in accordance with the laws of England and Wales provided that it will not include any purpose that is not charitable in accordance with any statutory provision regarding the meaning of the word "charitable" in force in any part of the United Kingdom. For the avoidance of doubt, the system of law governing the constitution of the company is the laws of England and Wales;

#### **"charities legislation"**

means the Charities Acts 1992, 1993 and 2006 and the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 as amended, restated or re-enacted from time to time;

#### **"company"**

means ASILIA EAST AFRICA LIMITED or as subsequently amended;

#### **"director"**

means a director of the company;

#### **"document" or "notice"**

includes, unless otherwise specified, any document or notice sent or supplied by electronic communication;

#### **"electronic communication"**

means any document or information sent or supplied in electronic form within the meaning of section 116 of the Act;

**"member"**

has the meaning given in section 112 of the Act and designates a person having the right to attend and vote at general meetings of the company;

**"model articles"**

means the model articles of association for a private company limited by guarantee set out in Schedule 2: of the Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 (512008/3229) and any amendment or replacement from time to time;

**"objects"**

the company's objects as defined at Article 2;

**"ordinary resolution"**

has the meaning given in section 282 of the Act and includes such a resolution passed by written resolution;

**"proxy notice"**

has the meaning given in Article 82;

**"secretary"**

means the company secretary and includes any joint, assistant or deputy secretary;

**"SORP"**

means the Statement of Recommended Practice issued by the Charity Commission and any modification or replacement of it from time to time:

**"special resolution"**

has the meaning given in section 283 of the Act and includes such a resolution passed by written resolution;

**"statutes"**

means the Act, the charities legislation and every other statute or statutory instrument, law or regulation for the time being in force and concerning companies in so far as they apply to the company;

**"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 Act.

The model articles shall not apply to the company.

## **PART 2: OBJECTS AND POWERS**

### **Objects**

**2.1 The objects for which the company is established are:**

- (a) To promote sustainable development for the benefit of the public, particularly but not exclusively in East Africa, by:**
  - (i) the preservation, conservation and the protection of the environment and the prudent use of resources;**
  - (ii) the relief of poverty and the improvement of the conditions of life in socially and economically disadvantaged communities;**
  - (iii) the promotion of sustainable means of achieving economic growth and regeneration.**
- (b) To advance the education of the public in subjects relating to sustainable development and the protection, enhancement and rehabilitation of the environment and to promote study and research in such subjects provided that the useful results of such study are disseminated to the public at large. "Sustainable development" means development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.**
- (c) To promote humane behaviour towards animals by providing appropriate care, protection, treatment and security for animals that are in need of care and attention by reason of sickness, maltreatment, poor circumstances or ill usage and to educate the public in matters pertaining to animal welfare in general and the prevention of cruelty and suffering among animals.**

### **Powers**

**2.2 In furtherance of the objects set out in Article 2.1, but not further or otherwise, the trustees shall have the following powers:**

- (a) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property and any rights or privileges, and to construct, maintain and alter any buildings or erections;**
- (b) To sell, let, mortgage, dispose of or turn to account, all or any of the property or assets of the company;**
- (c) To undertake and execute any trusts that may lawfully be undertaken by the company;**
- (d) To borrow or raise money for the purposes of the company on such terms and on such security and to take any gift;**
- (e) To invest the company's money not immediately required for its purposes in such investments, securities or property as may be thought fit, but so that money subject to or representing property that is subject to the jurisdiction of the Charity**

Commission is to be invested only in such securities and with such sanction (if any) as may for the time being be prescribed by law;

- (f) To employ and remunerate such employees and servants as may be necessary and subscribe to pension funds for the benefit of such employees and servants or provide pensions or allowances for such employees or servants on their retirement and make grants to widows, widowers and dependents of employees or servants in necessitous circumstances and (subject as provided in this Article) to appoint an individual or company to undertake the day-to-day management of the company subject to the directions of and under the control of the Directors;
- (g) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of any charitable associations and charitable institutions and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable purposes in any way connected with the purposes of the Company or calculated to further its objects;
- (h) To do all such other things in any part of the world as are exclusively identifiable in accordance with the terms of the company's objects and may further the attainment of those objects.

**3 Notwithstanding anything in Article 2:**

- 3.1** The company is established for charitable purposes only, within the legal meaning of that phrase, and its property and income shall be held and applied for those purposes only.
- 3.2** If the company shall take or hold any property that is subject to the jurisdiction of the Charity Commission the company shall not sell, mortgage, charge or lease it without such authority, approval or consent as may be required by law, and as regards any such property the Directors shall be chargeable for such property as may come into their hands and shall be answerable and accountable for their own acts, receipts, neglects and defaults, and for the due administration of such property in the same manner and to the same extent as they would as such Directors have been if no incorporation had been effected, and if the incorporation of the company shall not diminish or impair any control of authority exercisable by the Chancery Division or the Charity Commission over those Directors, but they shall as regards any such property be subject jointly and separately to such control or authority as if the company were not incorporated. In case the company shall take or hold any property that may be subject to any trusts, the company shall deal with it only as allowed by law having regard to the trusts.
- 3.3** The company's objects shall not extend to the regulations of relations between workers and employers or organisations of workers and organisations of employers.

**PART 3: APPLICATION OF INCOME AND PROPERTY AND DIRECTORS' BENEFITS**

**APPLICATION OF INCOME AND PROPERTY**

- 4** The income and property of the company shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects, and no part of it shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise by way of profit, to the members of the company. This does

not prevent a member of the company receiving a benefit from the company in the capacity of a beneficiary of the company.

#### **DIRECTORS' BENEFITS**

5 No director shall be appointed to any office of the company, be employed by the company or receive any remuneration or other benefit in money or money's worth from the company unless the payment or benefit in question:

5.1 is permitted pursuant to Article 6; or

5.2 has been previously and expressly authorised in advance and in writing by the Charity Commission for England and Wales and any procedures prescribed by the said Charity Commission are fully adhered to.

#### **PERMITTED BENEFITS**

6 Subject to Article 7, nothing in these articles shall prevent the payment in good faith by the company of:

6.1 reasonable and proper remuneration to a director for services rendered to the company otherwise than any remuneration for services provided by a director in his or her capacity as a director or under a contract of employment;

6.2 money for the supply of goods by a director to the company, whether the goods are provided in connection with the provision of services referred to in Article 6.1 or otherwise;

6.3 interest at a reasonable and proper rate (not exceeding 2% per annum below the base rate of a clearing bank to be selected by the directors) on money lent to the company by any director;

6.4 reasonable and proper rent for premises demised or let to the company by any director;

6.5 fees, remuneration or other benefit in money or money's worth to any other company of which any director may also be a member holding not more than 1% of the issued share capital of that company;

6.6 reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses actually incurred by any director in or about the affairs of the company;

6.7 any other payments duly made under the articles.

#### **CONDITIONS RELATING TO DIRECTORS' BENEFITS**

7. Except for the payments referred to in Articles 6.6 and 6.7, the company and its directors may rely on the authority provided by Article 6 in respect of payments or benefits to a director only if each of the following conditions is satisfied:

7.1 The remuneration or other sums paid to the director is not more than an amount that is reasonable in all the circumstances;

7.2 the director is absent from the part of any meeting at which there is discussion of:

- 7.2.1 his or her contract or remuneration, or any matter concerning the contract;
- 7.2.2 his or her performance in the employment, or his or her performance of the contract; or
- 7.2.3 any proposal to enter into any other contract or arrangement with him or her or to confer any benefit on him or her that would be permitted under Article 5;
- 7.3 the director does not vote on any such matter and is not counted when calculating whether a quorum of directors is present at the meeting;
- 7.4 the remaining directors are satisfied and agree that it is in the best interests of the company to contract with that director rather than with someone who is not a director;
- 7.5 the reason for their decision is recorded by the directors in the minute book;
- 7.6 the amount or maximum amount of any remuneration payable to a director is set out in an agreement in writing between the company or directors and that director; and
- 7.7 the number of directors then in office who have received remuneration or other benefits from the company are in a minority.

#### **CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

- 8 A director must declare to the other directors any situation of which he or she is aware in which he or she has, or could have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or might conflict, with the interests of the company, unless the situation cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest.
- 9 An interest of a director to be disclosed under Article 8 may be declared at a meeting of directors, by notice in writing pursuant to section 184 of the Act or by means of a general notice under section 185 of the Act.
- 10 If a conflict of interest arises for a director because of a duty of loyalty owed to another organisation, company or person and the conflict is not authorised by virtue of any other provision in the Articles, the remaining directors may authorise such a conflict of interest if each of the following conditions is satisfied:
  - 10.1 The director is absent from the part of any meeting at which there is discussion of the conflict of interest, including any arrangement or transaction affecting that other organisation, company or person;
  - 10.2 The director does not vote on any such matter and is not to be counted when calculating whether a quorum of directors is present at the meeting; and
  - 10.3 The remaining directors are satisfied and agree that it is in the interests of the company to authorise the conflict of interest that has arisen.
- 11 A conflict of interest arising for a director because of a duty of loyalty owed to another organisation, company or person may be authorised only in the manner set out at Article 10 if the conflict does not involve a direct or indirect benefit of any nature to a director.



### DEFINITIONS IN PART 3

- 12 The following words in Articles 4 to 11 (as the case may be) shall have the following meanings:

**"company"** shall include any company in which the company holds more than 50% of the shares; controls more than 50% of the voting rights attached to the shares; or has the right to appoint one or more directors to the board of the company;

and

**"director"** shall include the following:

- a. a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister of a director;
- b. the spouse or civil partner of a director or of any person falling within sub-paragraph (a);
- c. a person carrying on a business in partnership with a director or with any person falling within sub-paragraphs (a) or (b));
- d. an institution which is controlled by a director or by any person falling within sub-paragraphs (a) (b) or (c); or
- e. by two or more persons falling within sub-paragraphs (a) (b) or (c), when taken together; and
- f. a body corporate in which the director or any person falling within sub-paragraphs (a) (b) or (c) has a substantial interest, or two or more persons falling within sub-paragraphs (a) (b) or (c), when taken together, have a substantial interest.

- 13 Paragraphs 2 to 4 of Schedule 5 to the Charities Act 1993 apply for the purposes of interpreting the terms used at Article 12 as follows:

**"Child"** includes a step-child and an illegitimate child;

**"Civil partner"** shall include a person living with a director as that director's husband or wife and includes two persons of the same sex who are not civil partners but live together as if they were;

- 14 A person controls an institution if he or she is able to secure that the affairs of the institution are conducted in accordance with his or her wishes;

- 15 A person has a substantial interest in a body corporate if he or she is interested in shares comprised in the equity share capital of that body of a nominal value of more than one-fifth of that share capital, or is entitled to exercise, or control the exercise of, more than one-fifth of the voting power at any general meeting of that body

## **PART 4: DIRECTORS**

### **DIRECTORS' GENERAL AUTHORITY**

- 16 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 and do on behalf of the company all acts that may be done by the company and are not required by statutes or by the articles to be done by the company in general meeting. The directors may not do or permit any act or omission that would prejudice the company's charitable status.

### **DIRECTORS MAY DELEGATE**

- 17 Subject to the Articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers that are conferred on them under the Articles to such person or committee; by such means (including by power of attorney); to such an extent; and in relation to such matters or territories; and on such terms and conditions, as they think fit.
- 18 If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.
- 19 The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.

### **COMMITTEES**

- 20 Committees to which the directors delegate any of their powers must contain at least one director and must follow procedures that are based, as far as they apply, on the provisions of the Articles that govern the taking of decisions by directors.
- 21 The directors may make rules of procedure for all or any committees that prevail over any rules or bye-laws derived from the Articles if they are not consistent with them.

### **APPOINTMENT OF INVESTMENT MANAGERS**

- 22 The directors may appoint as the investment manager for the company a person who they are satisfied after inquiry is a proper and competent person to act in that capacity and who is an authorised or an exempt person within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 otherwise than exempted by virtue of paragraphs 44 and 45 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Exemption) Order 2001. The directors may delegate to an investment manager so appointed power at his or her discretion to buy and sell investments for the company in accordance with the investment policy laid down by the directors from time to time.

Where the directors make any such delegation, however, they shall:

- 22.1 inform the investment manager in writing of the extent of the company's investment powers and the terms of the delegation;
- 22.2 lay down an investments policy for the company and immediately inform the investment manager in writing of it and of any changes to it

- 22.3 ensure that they are kept informed of, and review on a regular basis, the performance of their investment portfolio managed by the investment manager and on the exercise by the investment manager of his or her delegated authority;
- 22.4 take all reasonable care to ensure that the investment manager complies with the terms of the delegated authority; and
- 22.5 pay such reasonable and proper remuneration to the investment manager and agree such proper terms as to notice and other matters as the directors shall decide, but the remuneration may include commission fees or expenses earned by the investment manager if and only to the extent that the commission fees or expenses are disclosed to the directors.

#### **INVESTMENTS HELD BY A NOMINEE**

- 23 The directors may make such arrangements as they think time to time for the investments of the company or income from those investments to be held by a corporate body as the company's nominee and pay reasonable and proper remuneration to any corporate body acting as the company's nominee under this article.

#### **MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS**

- 24 Subject to these Articles, the directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.
- 25 At any time any director may, and the secretary on the requisition of a director shall, summon a meeting of the directors. The minimum period of notice shall be seven days or such lesser period as may be appropriate in the circumstances. If the period is less than seven days the notice shall not be valid unless all directors are actually notified, unless it is physically impossible to notify them.
- 26 Any such summons shall specify where, when and how the meeting is to be held. Any director may waive notice of any meeting and the waiver may be retrospective.
- 27 All acts done in good faith by any meeting of the directors or of any committee shall, notwithstanding that it is discovered afterwards that there was some defect in the appointment or continuance in office of any such persons or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed or had duly continued in office and was qualified to be a director or member of the committee as the case may be.

#### **QUORUM FOR MEETINGS AND VOTING**

- 28 The quorum necessary for the transaction of business of the directors may be fixed from time to time by the directors and, unless so fixed at any other number, shall be two.
- 29 A meeting of the directors at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all powers and discretions for the time being exercisable by the directors.
- 30 Questions arising at any meeting of the directors shall be determined by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

#### **MEETINGS BY CONFERENCE TELEPHONE ETC.**

- 31 All or any of the directors or any committee of the directors may participate in a meeting of the directors or that committee by means of a conference telephone or any communication equipment that allows all persons participating in the meeting to hear and speak to each other throughout the meeting. A person so participating shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall be entitled to vote or be counted in a quorum accordingly.
- 32 Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled, or, if there is no such group, where the chairman then is.

#### **RESOLUTIONS IN WRITING**

- 33 A resolution executed by all the directors, or by all the members of a committee constituted under these Articles, shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors, or (as the case may be) at a meeting of that committee, which in every case was duly convened and held. For the purposes of this Article a resolution shall consist of one or more written instruments (including faxes) or one or more electronic communications sent to an address specified for the purpose by the secretary, or a combination of them, provided that each such written instrument and electronic communication (if more than one) is to the same effect; a written instrument is executed when the person executing it signs it; an electronic communication is executed when the person executing it sends it provided that it has been authenticated in such manner (if any) as the secretary prescribes; the directors, or (as the case may be) members of a committee constituted under these Articles, need not execute the same written instrument or electronic communication; a resolution shall be effective when the secretary certifies that sufficient evidence has been received by him/her that the resolution has been executed in accordance with this Article; and if no secretary is appointed, the chairman shall perform the functions of the secretary under this Article.

#### **CHAIRING DIRECTORS' MEETINGS**

- 34 The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings. The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman. The directors may terminate the chairman's appointment at any time. The chairman shall immediately cease to hold appointment as such on ceasing to be a director. 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 shall appoint one of themselves to chair it.

#### **RECORDS OF DECISIONS TO BE KEPT**

- 35 The directors shall ensure that the company keeps a record, in writing, for at least ten years from the date of the decision recorded, of every decision taken by the directors.

#### **METHODS OF APPOINTING DIRECTORS**

- 36 Except as otherwise provided in the articles the company may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director and the directors may appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director.

- 37 A director appointed under Article 36 shall hold office only until the next general meeting. If not reappointed at that general meeting, he or she shall vacate office at its conclusion.
- 38 At every Annual General Meeting one third of the directors or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to one third shall retire from office. Directors whose appointment lapses at that meeting under Article 37 shall be excluded both from the directors retiring under this Article and also from the total number of directors from which the calculation of one third is to be made under this Article.
- 39 Subject to the Act, the directors to retire by rotation under Article 38 shall be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment or reappointment, but as between persons who became or were last reappointed directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.
- 40 If the company at the meeting at which a director retires by rotation does not fill the vacancy the retiring director shall, if willing to act, be deemed to have been reappointed unless at the meeting it is resolved not to fill the vacancy or unless a resolution for the reappointment of the director is put to the meeting and lost.
- 41 No person may be appointed as a director unless he or she has attained the age of eighteen years.

#### **TERMINATION OF DIRECTOR'S APPOINTMENT**

- 42 A person ceases to be a director:
1. if he or she ceases to be a member;
  2. if by notice in writing to the company he or she resigns (but only if at least three directors remain in office when the notice of resignation is to take effect);
  3. if he or she is removed by notice in writing to the company signed by a majority of the members;
  4. if he or she ceases to hold office by reason of any order made under the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986, or by virtue of any provision of the statutes;
  5. if he or she is removed from office by a resolution duly passed under Section 168 of the Act;
  6. if he or she is absent from three consecutive meetings of the directors without the consent of the chairman;
  7. if he or she becomes incapable by reason of mental disorder, illness or injury of managing and administering his or her own affairs; or
  8. if he or she is convicted of any criminal offence, other than any minor motoring or a similar offence that cannot reasonably damage the reputation of the company.

## **DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY**

43 Subject to the Act, and so far as may be consistent with the statutes:

1. every director and every other officer shall be indemnified out of the assets of the company against all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by him or her in the actual or purported execution and discharge of his or her duties or the actual or purported exercise of his or her powers and otherwise in relation to, or in connection with, his or her duties, powers or offices, in each case to the extent permitted by section 232 of the Act;
2. every other officer (other than the company's auditor or reporting accountant) may be indemnified out of the assets of the company against any liability incurred by him or her in that capacity to the extent permitted by law;
3. every auditor or reporting accountant appointed by the company may be indemnified out of the assets of the company against any liability incurred by him or her in that capacity to the extent permitted by section 532 of the Act; and
4. the company may also provide funds to any director or any other officer (other than the company's auditor or reporting accountant) or do anything to enable a director or such other officer to avoid incurring expenditure, in each case in the manner permitted by and subject to the restrictions required by section 205 of the Act.

## **DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY INSURANCE**

44 Subject to the provisions of the charities legislation and to the *articles*, the Company may pay the premium in respect of any indemnity insurance to cover the liability of any director, other officer (other than the auditor or reporting accountant) or member of the company which by virtue of any rule of law would otherwise attach to him or her in respect of any negligence, default, breach of trust or breach of duty of which he or she may be guilty or any act or omission in the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of his or her duties and/or in the exercise or purported exercise of his or her powers and/or otherwise in relation to his or her duties, powers or offices in relation to the company or any subsidiary of the company; and to make contributions to the assets of the company or any subsidiary in accordance with the provisions of section 214 of the Insolvency Act 1986, and all costs, charges and expenses which may be incurred by him or her in successfully contesting any such liability or alleged liability.

45 Any insurance purchased under Article 44 shall not:

45.1 extend to any claim arising from any act or omission which that person knew (or must reasonably be assumed to have known) to be a breach of trust or breach of duty or which was committed by that person in reckless disregard of whether it was a breach of trust or a breach of duty or not.

- 45.2 extend to a fine imposed in connection with, or the costs or liabilities incurred in respect of, an unsuccessful defence to a criminal prosecution brought against that person in his or her capacity as a director or other officer or member of the company and/or a sum payable to a regulatory authority by way of a penalty imposed on a director, other officer or member of the company, in respect of non-compliance with any requirement of a regulatory nature (however arising).

## **PART 5: MEMBERS**

### **APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP**

- 46 The following are the members of the company at the adoption of these Articles: Michael Hooper and Robin Bynoe.
- 47 No person other than those named in Article 46 shall become a member of the company until he or she has signed and delivered to the Secretary a written consent to become a member in such form as the directors shall prescribe from time to time.

### **CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP**

- 48 The directors may establish different classes of membership and prescribe and vary their respective rights, privileges and obligations.

### **TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP**

- 49 A person shall forthwith cease to be a member (so long as at least one member remains on the Register of Members) if he or she is removed from office as a director by a resolution duly passed pursuant to Section 168 of the Act or he or she resigns membership by written notice to the secretary.

### **TRANSFER OF MEMBERSHIP**

- 50 Membership of the company is not transferable.

### **GENERAL MEETINGS**

- 51 The directors may convene a general meeting whenever they think fit and shall do so if required to do so in accordance with the Act.
- 52 The company shall hold a general meeting in every calendar year as its "Annual General Meeting" at such time and place as the directors may determine, and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it. Every Annual General Meeting shall be held not more than fifteen months after the holding of the last preceding Annual General Meeting.

### **CALLING GENERAL MEETINGS**

- 53 A general meeting of the company shall be called by at least fourteen days' clear notice.
- 54 The company may give notice by any means or combination of means permitted by the Act.
- 55 A general meeting, notwithstanding that it has been called by a shorter notice than that specified above, shall be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed by a majority in

number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority who together hold not less than ninety per cent of the total voting rights.

#### **NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS**

- 56 Every notice calling a general meeting shall specify the place, day and hour of the meeting.
- 57 There shall appear with reasonable prominence in every such notice a statement that a member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend, speak and vote instead of him or her and that the proxy need not be a member of the company.
- 58 The text of each special resolution to be proposed at the general meeting shall be set out in the notice. Either the text of, or sufficient information to enable a member to understand the purpose of, each ordinary resolution shall be set out in the notice.

#### **MEETINGS BY CONFERENCE TELEPHONE ETC.**

- 59 All or any of the members or persons permitted to attend under Article 34 may participate in the meeting by means of a conference telephone or any communication equipment that allows all persons participating in the meeting to communicate effectively with others throughout the meeting.
- 60 A member so participating shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall be entitled to vote or be counted in a quorum accordingly.
- 61 Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled, or if there is no such group, where the chairman then is.

#### **QUORUM FOR GENERAL MEETINGS**

- 62 If the company only has one member that member shall be a quorum. In any other case two members entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted or one-tenth of the total number of such persons for the time being, whichever is the greater, shall be a quorum. A proxy or an authorised representative of a member shall count for the purposes of the quorum. 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**

- 63 If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.
- 64 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 the directors present or if no directors are present the meeting shall appoint a director or member to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting shall be the first business of the meeting.
- 65 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**



- 66 Directors may attend and speak at general meetings.
- 67 The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not members of the company or otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of members in relation to general meetings to attend and speak at a general meeting.

#### **ADJOURNMENT**

- 68 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 shall adjourn it.
- 69 The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if:
1. the meeting consents to an adjournment; or
  2. 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.
- 70 The chairman of the meeting shall adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- 71 When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting shall:
1. 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
  2. have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment that have been given by the meeting.
- 72 If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than fourteen days after it was adjourned, the company must give at least seven clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given):
1. to the same persons to whom notice of the company's general meetings is required to be given, and
  2. containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.
- 73 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: GENERAL**

- 74 A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is duly demanded in accordance with the Articles.

- 75 Every member shall have one vote except that if the chairman of the meeting is a member, he or she shall have a second or casting vote.

#### **ERRORS AND DISPUTES**

- 76 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.
- 77 Any such objection must be referred to the chairman of the meeting, whose decision is final.

#### **POLL VOTES**

- 78 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:
- 79 A poll may be demanded by the chairman of the meeting; the directors; two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or 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.
- 80 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if the poll has not yet been taken; and the chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.
- 81 Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

#### **CONTENT OF PROXY NOTICES**

- 82 Proxies may be validly appointed only by a notice in writing (a "proxy notice") that:
1. states the name and address of the member appointing the proxy;
  2. identifies the person appointed to be that member's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
  3. is signed by or on behalf of the member appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine; and
  4. 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.
- 83 The company may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form and, subject to the Act, by a particular time and may specify different forms for different purposes.
- 84 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.
- 85 Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as:
1. 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

2. 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**

- 86 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.
- 87 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.
- 88 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.
- 89 If a proxy notice is not executed by the person appointing the proxy, it must be accompanied by written evidence of the authority of the person who executed it to execute it on the appointer's behalf.

#### **AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS**

- 90 An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if:
  1. 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 forty-eight hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the chairman of the meeting may determine); and
  2. the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.
- 91 A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if:
  1. the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed; and
  2. the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.

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.

#### **RESOLUTIONS IN WRITING**

- 92 A resolution executed by such number of members as would have been required to vote for the resolution had it been proposed in general meeting at which all of the members were

present and voting shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a general meeting duly convened and held.

93 For the purposes of Article 92:

1. a resolution shall consist of one or more written instruments (including faxes) or one or more electronic communications sent to an address specified for the purpose by the secretary, or a combination of them, provided that each such written instrument and electronic communication (if more than one) is to the same effect;
2. a written instrument is executed when the person executing it signs it;
3. an electronic communication is executed when the person executing it sends it provided that it has been authenticated in such manner (if any) as the secretary shall prescribe;
4. the members need not execute the same written instrument or electronic communication;
5. a resolution shall be effective when the secretary certifies that sufficient evidence has been received by him/her that the resolution has been executed in accordance with this Article 93;
6. if no secretary is appointed, the chairman shall perform the functions of the secretary under this Article 93;
7. the resolution must be accompanied by a statement informing the member how to signify his or her agreement to it and the date by which this is to be done; and
8. a proposed written resolution will lapse if it is not passed before twenty-eight days from the circulation date.

## **PART 6: LIABILITY OF MEMBERS AND DISSOLUTION**

### **LIABILITY OF MEMBERS**

94 Each member undertakes that, if the company is wound up while he or she is a member or within one year after he or she ceases to be a member, he or she will contribute an amount to the assets of the company that may be required for:

1. payment of the company's debts and liabilities contracted before he or she ceases to be a member;
2. payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up;
3. and adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves,

provided that the amount shall not in aggregate exceed £1.

### **DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS ON WINDING UP & DISSOLUTION**

- 95 If on the winding up or dissolution of the company there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatever, it shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the company, but shall be given or transferred to such other charity or charities that prohibit the distribution of its or their income and property to an extent at least as great as is imposed upon the company by Articles 3 and 4 and having charitable objects identical with or similar to the objects of the company, as the members of the company shall resolve at or before the time of dissolution and if that cannot be done to some other charitable object or objects.

## **PART 7: ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS**

### **MEANS OF COMMUNICATION TO BE USED**

- 96 Any notice to be sent to or by any person under these Articles including a notice calling a meeting of the directors shall be in writing and may be delivered or sent by post, fax or using electronic communications to an address for the time being notified for that purpose to the person giving the notice. In this Article "address" in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address used for the purpose of such communications.
- 97 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.
- 98 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 forty-eight hours.
- 99 Any notice, if served by post, shall be deemed to have been served forty-eight hours after it was posted, and in proving service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted. A notice or other document sent by facsimile or contained in an electronic communication shall be deemed to have been delivered forty-eight hours following that on which the communication was sent and electronic confirmation of receipt shall be conclusive evidence that a notice was given to a fax number or email address. If a notice, document or information posted on the company's website was already on the company's website at the time the notice was sent to the Member, it will be deemed to have been sent on the day the notice was sent but if the notice, document or information was not on the company's website on the date the said notice was sent then it Will be deemed to have been sent on the day on which it appears on the website.

### **WEBSITE COMMUNICATION**

- 100 The company may send any notice, document or other information to members by making them available on the company's website so long as:

1. each member has been asked individually by the company to agree to communication via the company's website (either generally or in relation to a specific notice, document or information);
2. the company's request states clearly that if the member fails to respond to the request within twenty-eight days of the date on which the request is sent, he or she will be deemed to have consented; and
3. the company's request is not sent less than twelve months after a previous request made to the member in relation to a similar class of documents.

101 The company must notify each member who has agreed to receive communications through the company's website of the presence of the information on the website, the website address, the place on the website where the information can be found and how to access the information.

102 Any notice, document or information posted on the company's website must be in a form that the member can read and take a copy of. The notice, document or information must be available on the company's website for either twenty-eight days from the date the notification was sent to the member or for such other period as may from time to time be specified in the Act.

#### **COMPANY SEAL**

103 Any common seal may be used only on the authority of the directors.

104 The directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used.

105 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.

106 For the purposes of this Article, an authorised person is:

1. any director;
2. the secretary (if any); or
3. any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

#### **SECRETARY**

107 A secretary shall be appointed by the directors for such time, at such remuneration and on such conditions as the directors may think fit, and any secretary so appointed may be removed by the directors. The directors may from time to time by resolution appoint an assistant or deputy secretary, and any person so appointed may act in place of the secretary if there is no secretary or no secretary capable of acting.

#### **ACCOUNTS**

- 108 The directors shall cause proper and adequate books of account to be kept to enable accounts to be prepared which comply with the relevant provisions of the Act, the charities legislation and the SORP. Proper and adequate books shall not be deemed to be kept and/or deemed sufficient if there are not kept such books of account as are necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the company, to show and explain its transactions and to disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the company at any time.
- 109 The books of account shall be kept at the registered office of the company, or, subject to section 388 of the Act, at such other place or places as the directors shall think fit and shall always be open to the inspection of any director.
- 110 The company must, pursuant to section 423 of the Act, send a copy of its annual accounts and reports for each financial year to every member, to every holder of the company's debentures and to every person who is entitled to receive notice of general meetings. Copies need not be sent to a person for whom the company does not have a current address as defined in section 423 of the Act.
- 111 The company must, pursuant to section 424 of the Act, comply with the obligations set out at Article 110 not later than:
- a. the end of the period for filing accounts and reports to the Registrar of Companies,
  - b. or if earlier, the date on which the company actually delivers its accounts to the Registrar of Companies.

#### **NO RIGHT TO INSPECT ACCOUNTING AND OTHER RECORDS**

- 112 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.

#### **AUDIT**

- 113 The accounts of the company shall be examined and reported upon either by the auditor or, if no auditor is appointed, by a reporting accountant if so required by the statutes.
- 114 The appointment or re-appointment (as appropriate) of the auditor shall be determined by the company in general meeting.
- 115 The auditor's or reporting accountant's (if any) remuneration shall be determined by the company in general meeting.

#### **RULES AND BYE-LAWS**

- 116 The directors may from time to time make (and vary) such rules or bye-laws as they may deem necessary or expedient or convenient for the proper conduct and management of the company and for the purposes of prescribing:
1. classes of and conditions of membership and

2. the rights, privileges and obligations of membership, whether statutory membership or otherwise.

117 The members may alter, add to or repeal any such rules or bye-laws and the directors shall adopt such means as they think sufficient to bring to the notice of the members all such rules or bye-laws, which shall be binding on all members. No rule or bye-law shall be inconsistent with, or shall purport to affect or repeal anything in, these Articles.