

COMPANIES ACT 2006

**WRITTEN SPECIAL RESOLUTION OF
AVONGLLEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**

Company Number 5623143

The following special written resolution was agreed and passed by the members on
the 6 day of *March* 2013

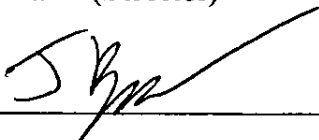
- 1 That the Company shall adopt a new Memorandum of Association, being an historic record of the original subscribers, and new Articles of Association as are attached and which are consistent with the Companies Act 2006, and
- 2 That the Company name shall be changed to "13 St Luke's Avenue Limited"

Signed



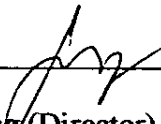
Hans Schumann (Director)

Signed



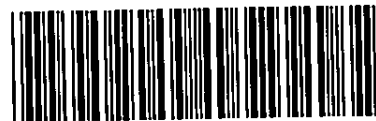
Joanna Pycroft (Director)

Signed



Siew Foon Wong (Director)

TUESDAY



A21 09/04/2013 #23
COMPANIES HOUSE

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

**MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF
AVONGLLEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**

The Memorandum of Association of the Company shall be an historic record of the original Subscriber who wished to form a company and who agreed to become a member of the Company and took one share

Name and Address of the Subscriber

Key Legal Services (Nominees) Limited
20 Station Road
Radyr
Cardiff CF15 8AA

Dated 14th November 2005

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF AVONGLLEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

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PART 1

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Defined terms

1. In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise—

“articles” means the company’s articles of association,

“property” means 13 St Luke’s Avenue, Clapham, London SW4 7LG;

“residence” means an individual residential unit comprised in the property

“resident” means the leaseholder of a residence, but should two or more persons be residents of a residence, they shall be deemed to be one resident for the purposes of these articles

“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 29,

“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,

“fully paid” in relation to a share, means that the nominal value and any premium to be paid to the company in respect of that share have been paid to the company,

“hard copy form” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006,

“holder” in relation to shares means the person whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares,

“instrument” means a document in hard copy form;

“ordinary resolution” has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act 2006,

“paid” means paid or credited as paid;

“participate”, in relation to a directors’ meeting, has the meaning given in article 10,

“proxy notice” has the meaning given in article 35,

“shareholder” or “member” means a person who is the holder of a share;

“shares” means shares in the company;

“special resolution” has the meaning given in section 283 of the Companies Act 2006,

“subsidiary” has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006;

“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

Primary Purpose

1(a). The Company is incorporated for the purpose of acquiring the freehold of the property known as 13 St Luke’s Avenue, Clapham, London SW4 7LG, to hold the same for the benefit of the residents thereof and to oversee the management of the communal areas serving the property.

Liability of members

2. The liability of the members is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by them.

PART 2

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS’ POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Directors’ general authority

3. 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

Shareholders’ reserve power

4.—(1) The shareholders 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

5.—(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

(4) The Directors may appoint a Company Secretary on such terms and conditions as they may from time to time determine and any Secretary so appointed may be removed by them.

Committees

6.—(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

7.—(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 however —

(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 following provisions of the articles relating to directors' decision-making

Unanimous decisions

8.—(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

9.—(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

10.—(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

11.—(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 shareholders to appoint further directors.

Chairing of directors' meetings

- 12.—(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

- 13.—(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

- 14.—(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 shares or other securities of the company or any of its subsidiaries, or to underwrite, sub-underwrite, or guarantee subscription for any such shares or 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

15. 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

16. 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

17.—(1) Once all residents of the property have been admitted to membership, then any person who is a resident (or the authorized representative of a corporate resident), 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 shareholders and no directors, the personal representatives of the last shareholder 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 shareholders die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger shareholder is deemed to have survived an older shareholder.

Termination of director's appointment

18. A person ceases to be a director as soon as—

- (a) the terms of article 17(1) have been met which require the directors to be residents and a director is no longer a resident of the property (or is no longer the authorized representative of a corporate resident), or by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law In particular the company may by ordinary resolution at a meeting remove a director before the expiration of his period of office;
- (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person,

- (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;
- (e) by reason of that person's mental health, a court makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person would otherwise have;
- (f) notification is received by the company from the director that the director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.

Directors' remuneration

- 19.—(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

20. The company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors properly incur in connection with their attendance at—
- (a) meetings of directors or committees of directors,
 - (b) general meetings, or
 - (c) separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the company, or otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the company.

PART 3

SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

SHARES

All shares to be fully paid up

- 21.**—(1) No share is to be issued for less than the aggregate of its nominal value and any premium to be paid to the company in consideration for its issue
- (2) This does not apply to shares taken on the formation of the company by the subscribers to the company's memorandum

Members and allotment of shares

- 22.**—(1) As soon as all residents of the property have been admitted to membership of the company, then no other person shall be admitted as a member.
- (2) A resident shall not be entitled to cease his membership whilst holding, whether alone or jointly with others, a legal estate in any residence.
- (3) Every person entitled to be admitted to membership of the company shall sign a written consent to become a member and shall have his name entered in the register of members. Should two or more persons be residents of a residence they shall all comply, but shall be deemed to be one member and the voting rights of that member shall be exercised by the person whose name appears first in the register of members
- (4) If any member parts with all interest in the residence held in his name, or if his interest ceases and determines in the event of his death or bankruptcy he shall cease to be a member and the person who becomes the resident of his residence shall be entitled to be registered as a member of the company. The company shall have the authority to register the transfer of a share in such circumstances.
- (5) For so long as the company has only one class of shares, the directors may exercise the power of the company to allot shares of that class. However, shares may only be allotted to residents of the property.

Company not bound by less than absolute interests

- 23.** Except as required by law, no person is to be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust, and except as otherwise required by law or the articles, the company is not in any way to be bound by or recognise any interest in a share other than the holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it

Share certificates

- 24.**—(1) The company must issue each shareholder, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that shareholder holds
- (2) Every certificate must specify—
- (a) in respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued;

- (b) the nominal value of those shares;
 - (c) that the shares are fully paid; and
 - (d) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.
- (3) No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.
- (4) If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.
- (5) Certificates must—
- (a) have affixed to them the company's common seal, or
 - (b) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts

Replacement share certificates

- 25.—(1) If a certificate issued in respect of a shareholder's shares is—
- (a) damaged or defaced, or
 - (b) said to be lost, stolen or destroyed, that shareholder is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same shares.
- (2) A shareholder exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate—
- (a) may at the same time exercise the right to be issued with a single certificate or separate certificates,
 - (b) must return the certificate which is to be replaced to the company if it is damaged or defaced, and
 - (c) must comply with such conditions as to evidence, indemnity and the payment of a reasonable fee as the directors decide.

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

- 26.—(1) The company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends or otherwise arrange a distribution of assets to the Members

PART 4

DECISION-MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Calling of, attendance and speaking at general meetings

- 27.—(1) A general meeting of the company must be called by notice of at least 14 days. However, a general meeting may be called by shorter notice than normally required if such shorter notice is agreed to by members holding at least 90% in nominal value of the shares giving a right to attend and vote at the meeting.
- (2) Notice of a general meeting of the company must be given
- (a) in hard copy form
 - (b) in electronic form,
- or partly by one such means and partly by another.

- (3) In every notice calling a meeting of the company there must appear, with reasonable prominence, a statement informing the member of the right to appoint another person as their proxy to attend, speak and vote at the meeting
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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.
- (6) 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
- (7) 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.
- (8) 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

28. 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. In the case of a company having only one member, one qualifying person present at a meeting is a quorum. In any other case, two qualifying persons are a quorum. A "qualifying person" means

- (a) an individual who is a member of the company
- (b) a person authorized to act as the representative of a corporate member of the company
- (c) a person appointed as a proxy for a member in relation to the meeting.

A member is entitled to appoint another person as their proxy to exercise all or any of their rights to attend, speak and vote at a meeting of the company.

Chairing general meetings

29.—(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 shareholder 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-shareholders

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

(2) The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not—

(a) shareholders of the company, or

(b) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of shareholders in relation to general meetings,

to attend and speak at a general meeting

Adjournment

31.—(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

32. 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. An ordinary resolution of the members may be passed by a simple majority. A special resolution of the members requires a majority in favour of not less than 75%

Errors and disputes

- 33.—**(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

- 34.—**(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 shareholders 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

- 35.—**(1) Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a “proxy notice”) which—
(a) states the name and address of the shareholder appointing the proxy;
(b) identifies the person appointed to be that shareholder’s proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
(c) is signed by or on behalf of the shareholder appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine; and
(d) is delivered to the company in accordance with the articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate
(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

36.—(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

37.—(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.

WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS

General provisions

38. – (1) A written resolution of the company has the same effect as if passed by the company in general meeting

(2) The following may not be passed as a written resolution

(a) a resolution removing a director before the expiration of his period of office

(b) a resolution removing an auditor before the expiration of his term of office

(3) An ordinary resolution proposed as a written resolution is passed if supported by members representing a simple majority of the total voting rights of eligible members.

(4) A special resolution proposed as a written resolution is passed if supported by members representing not less than 75% of the total voting rights of eligible members

Written resolutions proposed by directors

- 39 –** (1) The company must send a copy of the resolution to every eligible member. This may be in hard copy form, electronic form, or via a website.
- (2) The resolution must be accompanied by a statement informing the member how to signify agreement to the resolution and the date by which the resolution must be passed if it is not to lapse, being 28 days beginning with the circulation date.

Written resolutions proposed by members

- 40 –** (1) The members of the company may require the company to circulate a resolution as a written resolution.
- (2) Where the members require a company to circulate a resolution they may require the company to circulate with it a statement of not more than 1,000 words on the subject matter of the resolution
- (3) The company is required to circulate the resolution and any accompanying statement once it has received requests that it do so from members representing not less than 5% of the total voting rights of all members entitled to vote on the resolution.
- (4) Having received a request meeting the above terms, the company must circulate a copy of the resolution with any accompanying statement to all eligible members within 21 days. The papers may be sent in hard copy form, electronic form, or via a website.
- (5) The resolution must be accompanied by guidance as to how to signify agreement to the resolution and the date by which the resolution must be passed if it is not to lapse, being 28 days beginning with the circulation date

PART 5

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Means of communication to be used

- 41—**(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

- 42.**—(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

43. Except as provided by law or authorised by the directors or an ordinary resolution of the company, no person is entitled to inspect any of the company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a shareholder

Provision for employees on cessation of business

44. The directors may decide to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the company or any of its subsidiaries (other than a director or former director or shadow director) in connection with the cessation or transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or that subsidiary.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

Indemnity

- 45.**—(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

46.—(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.