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The Companies Act 2006

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RM 02/07/2012 #140
COMPANIES HOUSE

Company Limited by Guarantee

Articles of Association
of
Able 4 Enterprise Ltd

ARTICLES FOR PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

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Amended June 2012 [main objectives]

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5780 SOUTH CAMPUS DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

DATE: 10/15/2023

TO: [Name]
FROM: [Name]
SUBJECT: [Subject]

RE: [Reference]

[Main body of text, possibly containing a list or detailed notes]

[Text block]

[Text block]

PART 1 INTERPRETATION ,LIMITATION OF LIABILITY AND MAIN OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY

Defined terms

In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise-

“articles”	means the company's articles of association;
“bankruptcy”	includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;
“chair”	has the meaning given in articles 13 & 14,
“chair of the meeting”	has the meaning given in articles 13, 14 & 32;
“Companies Acts”	means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006), in so far as they apply to the company;
“director”	means a director of the company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called,
“document”	includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;
“electronic form”	has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;
“member”	has the meaning given in section 112 of the Companies Act 2006;
“ordinary resolution”	has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act 2006;
“participate”	in relation to a directors' meeting, has the meaning given in article 11;
“proxy notice”	has the meaning given in article 38,
“special resolution”	has the meaning given in section 283 of the Companies Act 2006,
“subsidiary”	has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006, and
“writing”	means the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or otherwise.

Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006 as in force on the date when these articles become binding on the company.

Yield A (1953) - 1953
Yield B (1954) - 1954

100

Year	Yield A (1953)	Yield B (1954)
1	100	100
2	100	100
3	100	100
4	100	100
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23	100	100
24	100	100
25	100	100
26	100	100
27	100	100
28	100	100
29	100	100
30	100	100

The above data represents the yield of the crop for the years 1953 and 1954. The yield is constant at 100 for all years shown.

Liability of members

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

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

Main objects

3 The objects for which the company is established are

- (a) To help to improve the lives, home life and wellbeing of the disabled, elderly and the disadvantaged in the local communities we serve
- (b) To engage in any business, trade or industry which may seem to the Company directly or indirectly conducive to the interests or convenience of the Company's main object or of the community in the Company's area of activity generally
- (c) In carrying out the aforesaid objects the Company shall have regard to the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of the community, particularly of those who participate in the activities of the Company

PART 2: DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Directors' general authority

4. To further its objects the Company may do all such lawful things as may further the Company's objects and, in particular, but, without limitation, may borrow or raise and secure the payment of money for any purpose including for the purposes of investment or of raising funds. 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.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for the company's financial health and for providing a clear picture of its operations to stakeholders.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions. It details the steps from identifying a transaction to entering it into the accounting system, ensuring that all necessary information is captured and verified.

3. The third part of the document addresses the role of the accounting department in monitoring and controlling the company's financial resources. It highlights the need for regular reviews and the implementation of internal controls to prevent errors and fraud.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and communication in financial reporting. It stresses that clear and concise reports are essential for building trust and making informed decisions.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers recommendations for improving the company's financial management practices. It suggests regular training for staff and the use of technology to streamline processes.

6. The sixth part of the document concludes with a statement of the company's commitment to financial integrity and responsible management. It expresses confidence in the ability of the accounting department to meet its obligations and support the company's long-term success.

Members' reserve power

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

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

Directors may delegate

6. (1) Subject to the articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles or the implementation of their decisions or day to day management of the affairs of the Company:-

- 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

on such terms and conditions as they think fit.

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

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

Committees

7 (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.

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and blurring. It appears to be organized into several paragraphs or sections, but the specific content cannot be discerned.

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

Directors to take decisions collectively

8. (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 the company's articles.

(2) Each director will only be entitled to cast one vote when any resolution is put or ballot conducted, irrespective of the amount of the monies, assets or guarantees that s/he or it has loaned or contributed in any way to the company. This does not affect the directors ability to vote as a nominated proxy appointed under these articles.

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

Unanimous decisions

9. (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

10. (1) Two Directors may (and the Secretary, if any, must at the request of two Directors) call a Directors' meeting.
- (2) A Directors' meeting must be called by at least seven Clear Days' notice unless either
 - (a) all the Directors agree; or
 - (b) urgent circumstances require shorter notice.
- (3) Notice of Directors' meetings must be given to each Director.
- (4) Every notice calling a Directors' meeting must specify
 - (a) the place, day and time of the meeting; and
 - (b) 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.
- (5) Notice of Directors' meetings need not be in Writing.
- (6) Notice of Directors' meetings may be sent by Electronic Means to an Address provided by the Director for the purpose

Participation in directors' meetings

11. (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

12. (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 or one third of the total number of directors whichever is the greater.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of independent auditors in ensuring the reliability of financial statements.

In addition, the document highlights the significance of transparency and accountability in financial reporting. It states that stakeholders, including investors and the public, have a right to know how their money is being managed. This requires the provision of clear, concise, and timely information. The text also touches upon the importance of ethical conduct and the role of professional standards in guiding the behavior of financial professionals.

The document further discusses the challenges faced by financial institutions in the current environment. It notes the increasing complexity of financial products and the rapid pace of technological change. These factors present both opportunities and risks, and require a proactive approach to risk management and innovation. The text also mentions the need for strong regulatory oversight to ensure the stability and soundness of the financial system.

Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the importance of collaboration and communication among all stakeholders. It states that a coordinated effort is necessary to address the challenges and opportunities facing the financial system. This includes working together to develop effective policies, improve regulatory frameworks, and promote a culture of trust and integrity. The text also mentions the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the system remains resilient and capable of supporting economic growth.

The document also discusses the role of financial institutions in promoting financial inclusion and supporting economic development. It notes that access to financial services is essential for individuals and businesses to improve their living standards and create jobs. This requires financial institutions to develop innovative products and services that meet the needs of underserved populations. The text also mentions the importance of financial literacy and education in empowering individuals to make informed financial decisions.

In conclusion, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the key issues facing the financial system. It emphasizes the need for a balanced approach that promotes stability, transparency, and innovation while protecting the interests of all stakeholders. The text also mentions the need for strong leadership and governance to ensure that the financial system remains a cornerstone of economic growth and prosperity.

The document also discusses the importance of maintaining a strong and resilient financial system. It notes that a sound financial system is essential for the overall health and stability of the economy. This requires a focus on risk management, capital adequacy, and liquidity. The text also mentions the need for strong supervision and regulation to ensure that financial institutions are operating in a safe and sound manner.

(3) If the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision—

(a) to appoint further directors, or

(b) to call a general meeting so as to enable the members to appoint further directors

Chairing of directors' meetings

13 The Directors shall appoint one of their number to facilitate their meetings and may at any time remove him or her from office.

14 If the appointed chair is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it

Voting

15 (1) If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal then the proposal will be deemed to have been lost.

Decisions without a meeting

16. (1) The Directors may take a unanimous decision without a Directors' meeting in accordance with this Article by indicating to each other by any means, including without limitation by Electronic Means, that they share a common view on a matter. Such a decision may, but need not, take the form of a resolution in Writing, copies of which have been signed by each Director or to which each Director has otherwise indicated agreement in Writing.

(2) A decision which is made in accordance with Article 16 shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting duly convened and held, provided the following conditions are complied with:

(a) approval from each Director must be received by one person being either such person as all the Directors have nominated in advance for that purpose or such other person as volunteers if necessary ("the Recipient"), which person may, for the avoidance of doubt, be one of the Directors,

(b) following receipt of responses from all of the Directors, the Recipient must communicate to all of the Directors by any means whether the resolution has been formally approved by the Directors in accordance with this Article 16;

(c) the date of the decision shall be the date of the communication from the Recipient confirming formal approval;

(d) the Recipient must prepare a minute of the decision in accordance with Article 20.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor of the journal, in which the author explains the reasons for writing the paper and the importance of the research.

2. The second part of the document is the abstract, which provides a brief summary of the main findings of the study.

3. The third part of the document is the introduction, which provides a detailed overview of the research and its objectives.

4. The fourth part of the document is the literature review, which discusses the work of other researchers in the field.

5. The fifth part of the document is the methodology, which describes the methods used to collect and analyze the data.

6. The sixth part of the document is the results, which present the findings of the study in a clear and concise manner.

7. The seventh part of the document is the conclusion, which summarizes the main findings and discusses their implications.

8. The eighth part of the document is the references, which list the works cited in the paper.

9. The ninth part of the document is the appendix, which contains additional information related to the study.

10. The tenth part of the document is the index, which provides a list of the pages on which each topic is discussed.

11. The eleventh part of the document is the glossary, which defines the key terms used in the paper.

12. The twelfth part of the document is the acknowledgments, in which the author thanks those who have helped with the research.

13. The thirteenth part of the document is the disclaimer, in which the author states that the views expressed are only those of the author and not necessarily those of the journal.

14. The fourteenth part of the document is the declaration of interest, in which the author states that there are no conflicts of interest.

15. The fifteenth part of the document is the closing remarks, in which the author expresses their hope that the paper will be helpful to the readers.

Conflicts of interest

- 17 (1) Whenever a Director finds himself or herself in a situation that is reasonably likely to give rise to a Conflict of Interest, he or she must declare his or her interest to the Directors unless, or except to the extent that, the other Directors are or ought reasonably to be aware of it already.
- (2) If any question arises as to whether a Director has a Conflict of Interest, the question shall be decided by a majority decision of the other Directors.
- (3) Whenever a matter is to be discussed at a meeting or decided in accordance with Article 8 and a Director has a Conflict of Interest in respect of that matter then, subject to Article 18, he or she must:
- (a) remain only for such part of the meeting as in the view of the other Directors is necessary to inform the debate;
 - (b) not be counted in the quorum for that part of the meeting; and
 - (c) withdraw during the vote and have no vote on the matter.
- (4) When a Director has a Conflict of Interest which he or she has declared to the Directors, he or she shall not be in breach of his or her duties to the Company by withholding confidential information from the Company if to disclose it would result in a breach of any other duty or obligation of confidence owed by him or her.

Directors' power to authorise a conflict of interest

- 18 The Directors have power to authorise a Director to be in a position of Conflict of Interest provided.
- (1) in relation to the decision to authorise a Conflict of Interest, the conflicted Director must comply with Article 17.3;
- (2) In authorising a Conflict of Interest, the Directors can decide the manner in which the Conflict of Interest may be dealt with and, for the avoidance of doubt, they can decide that the Director with a Conflict of Interest can participate in a vote on the matter and can be counted in the quorum;
- (3) The decision to authorise a Conflict of Interest can impose such terms as the Directors think fit and is subject always to their right to vary or terminate the authorisation

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(4) If a matter, or office, employment or position, has been authorised by the Directors in accordance with Article 18 then, even if he or she has been authorised to remain at the meeting by the other Directors, the Director may absent himself or herself from meetings of the Directors at which anything relating to that matter, or that office, employment or position, will or may be discussed

(5) A Director shall not be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he or she derives from any matter, or from any office, employment or position, which has been authorised by the Directors in accordance with Article 18 (subject to any limits or conditions to which such approval was subject)

Register of Directors' interests

19 The Directors shall cause a register of Directors' interests to be kept. A Director must declare the nature and extent of any interest, direct or indirect, which he or she has in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company or in any transaction or arrangement entered into by the Company which has not previously been declared.

Records of decisions to be kept

20. 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

21. 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

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

(a) by ordinary resolution, or

(b) by a decision of the directors.

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(2) In any case where, as a result of death, the company has no members and no directors, the personal representatives of the last member to have died have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a person to be a director

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), where 2 or more members die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger member is deemed to have survived an older member

Termination of director's appointment

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

- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;
- (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
- (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts,
- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months,
- (e) 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.
- (g) It is considered by the Board of Directors at a properly constituted Board Meeting that the serving director has acted against the main objects of the Company and a decision is made to remove him/her.
- (h) The director fails to provide acceptable apologies for attendance at three consecutive meetings
- (i) In the clear view of all other directors, the director involved is deemed to have acted in a way which is obstructive to the good conduct of meetings.

Directors' Remuneration & Income and Property of the Company

24. (1) The income and property of the Company whensoever derived shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Company as set out herein and no portion shall be transferred directly or indirectly to any directors or employees of the Company except by way of payment in good faith of reasonable and proper wages, and repayments of expenses to any director or employee of the Company in return for any services actually rendered to the Company

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support effective decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and reporting, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data security and privacy. It stresses the importance of implementing robust security measures to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access and breaches.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data quality and integrity. It notes that high-quality data is crucial for generating meaningful insights and making informed business decisions.

6. The sixth part of the document explores the role of data in strategic planning and performance management. It explains how data-driven insights can help organizations identify trends, set goals, and track progress over time.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of data literacy and training. It emphasizes that all employees should have a basic understanding of data and how to use it effectively in their work.

8. The eighth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points discussed and reiterating the importance of a data-driven approach to organizational success.

9. The ninth part of the document provides a list of references and resources for further reading on data management and analysis.

10. The tenth part of the document includes a glossary of key terms and definitions used throughout the document.

11. The eleventh part of the document contains a list of appendices and supplementary materials.

12. The twelfth part of the document provides contact information for the author and a list of acknowledgments.

Directors' expenses

25. 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 any class of members or of the holders of debentures of the company,,

or otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the company.

PART 3 :MEMBERS

BECOMING AND CEASING TO BE A MEMBER

Applications for membership

- 26.** (1) The subscribers to the Memorandum are the first members of the Company.
- (2) Such other persons as are admitted to membership in accordance with the Articles shall be members of the Company
 - (3) The Directors shall from time to time be the only members of the Company.
 - (4) No person shall become a member of the company unless-
 - (a) that person has completed an application for membership in a form approved by the directors, and
 - (b) the directors have approved the application

Termination of membership

- 27.** (1) A member may withdraw from membership of the company by giving 7 days' notice to the company in writing.
- (2) Membership is not transferable.
 - (3) A person's membership terminates when that person dies or ceases to exist

The following information is for your information only. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional advice. The information is provided for your information only and is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional advice. The information is provided for your information only and is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional advice.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors has reviewed the financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010, and has approved the same for release to the public. The financial statements have been audited by the independent accountants, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, who have issued their report thereon. The Board of Directors has also reviewed the report of the independent accountants and has approved the same for release to the public. The Board of Directors has also reviewed the report of the independent accountants and has approved the same for release to the public.

(4) Membership may be withdrawn if the Directors decide in a properly constituted Board Meeting that the member has brought the organisation into disrepute.

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Members' meetings

28. (1) The Directors may call a general meeting at any time.
- (2) General meetings must be held in accordance with the provisions regarding such meetings in the Companies Acts.
- (3) A person who is not a member of the Company shall not have any right to vote at a general meeting of the Company,
- (4) Article 28 3 shall not prevent a person who is a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a member from voting at a general meeting of the Company

Written resolutions

29. (1) Subject to Article (5), a written resolution of the Company passed in accordance with this Article 29 shall have effect as if passed by the Company in general meeting:
- (2) A written resolution is passed as an ordinary resolution if it is passed by a simple majority of the total voting rights of eligible members.
- (3) A written resolution is passed as a special resolution if it is passed by members representing not less than 75% of the total voting rights of eligible members. A written resolution is not a special resolution unless it states that it was proposed as a special resolution
- (4) In relation to a resolution proposed as a written resolution of the Company the eligible members are the members who would have been entitled to vote on the resolution on the circulation date of the resolution.
- (5) A members' resolution under the Companies Acts removing a Director or an auditor before the expiration of his or her term of office may not be passed as a written resolution

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated 18th March 1877. It contains a report on the progress of the work done during the year ending 31st December 1876.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

1877

THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAS THE HONOUR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1876.

It is a pleasure to observe that the work has been carried on with vigour and success, and that the various departments have all made considerable progress.

The Secretary has the pleasure to inform the Governor that the various departments have all made considerable progress.

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1877

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The Secretary has the pleasure to inform the Governor that the various departments have all made considerable progress.

- (6) A copy of the written resolution must be sent to every member together with a statement informing the member how to signify their agreement to the resolution and the date by which the resolution must be passed if it is not to lapse. Communications in relation to written notices shall be sent to the Company's auditors in accordance with the Companies Acts.
- (7) A member signifies their agreement to a proposed written resolution when the Company receives from him or her an authenticated Document identifying the resolution to which it relates and indicating his or her agreement to the resolution.
- (8) If the Document is sent to the Company in Hard Copy Form, it is authenticated if it bears the member's signature.
- (9) If the Document is sent to the Company by Electronic Means, it is authenticated [if it bears the member's signature] or [if the identity of the member is confirmed in a manner agreed by the Directors] or [if it is accompanied by a statement of the identity of the member and the Company has no reason to doubt the truth of that statement] or [if it is from an email Address notified by the member to the Company for the purposes of receiving Documents or information by Electronic Means].
- (10) A written resolution is passed when the required majority of eligible members have signified their agreement to it.
- (11) A proposed written resolution lapses if it is not passed within 28 days beginning with the circulation date.

Attendance and speaking at general meetings

30. (1) A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting.
- (2) A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when-
 - (a) that person is a member of the company with the right 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.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures and protocols that must be followed when conducting these activities. It provides a clear framework for how to handle data and ensure its integrity.

3. The third part of the document addresses the role of the management team in overseeing these processes. It highlights the need for regular communication and reporting to ensure that all activities are being carried out as planned.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of training and development for all staff members. It stresses that ongoing education is essential for keeping up with the latest industry trends and technologies, which is necessary for the organization to remain competitive.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by reiterating the organization's commitment to excellence and high standards of performance. It expresses confidence that the outlined strategies will lead to significant growth and success in the future.

6. The sixth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers a call to action for all employees to work together towards the organization's common goals.

Appendix A: Detailed Financial Projections

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the financial projections for the next five years. It includes data on revenue, expenses, and net income, allowing for a comprehensive analysis of the organization's financial health and growth potential.

Year 1: Revenue: \$1,200,000; Expenses: \$800,000; Net Income: \$400,000

Year 2: Revenue: \$1,500,000; Expenses: \$950,000; Net Income: \$550,000

Year 3: Revenue: \$1,800,000; Expenses: \$1,100,000; Net Income: \$700,000

(3) The directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable members attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it.

(4) In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more members attending it are in the same place as each other.

(5) Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them.

Quorum for general meetings

31. (1) No business other than the appointment of the chair of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum.

(2) The quorum for general meetings of the company is 1/5 of the members entitled to vote, or 3, whichever is the greater

Chairing general meetings

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

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

(a) the directors present, or

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

(3) The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as “the chair of the meeting”.

Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members

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

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

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent data collection procedures and the use of advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights from the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and processing, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that the data remains reliable and secure.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data governance and the role of various stakeholders in ensuring that data is used ethically and in compliance with relevant regulations.

6. The sixth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It emphasizes the need for a holistic approach to data management that integrates all aspects of the organization's operations.

7. The seventh part of the document includes a list of references and sources used in the research. It also provides contact information for the authors and a list of acknowledgments.

8. The eighth part of the document is a concluding statement that reiterates the main points of the document and expresses the authors' hope that the information provided will be helpful to the readers.

Adjournment

- 34. (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 chair of the meeting must adjourn it**
- (2) The chair 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 chair of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.**
- (4) When adjourning a general meeting, the chair 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.**

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VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

Voting: general

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

Errors and disputes and irregularities

- 36.** (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.
- (3) The proceedings at any meeting or on the taking of any poll or the passing of a written resolution or the making of any decision shall not be invalidated by reason of any accidental informality or irregularity (including any accidental omission to give or any non-receipt of notice) or any want of qualification in any of the persons present or voting or by reason of any business being considered which is not referred to in the notice unless a provision of the Companies Acts specifies that such informality, irregularity or want of qualification shall invalidate it.

Poll votes

- 37.** (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 chair of the meeting,
- (b) the directors,
- (b) two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 439: QUANTUM MECHANICS
PROBLEM SET 10

DATE: _____

1. A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width a . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)$ for $0 \leq x \leq a$ and zero elsewhere. Calculate the probability of finding the particle in the region $0 \leq x \leq \frac{a}{4}$.

2. A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width a . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)$ for $0 \leq x \leq a$ and zero elsewhere. Calculate the expectation value of the position $\langle x \rangle$.

3. A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width a . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)$ for $0 \leq x \leq a$ and zero elsewhere. Calculate the expectation value of the momentum $\langle p \rangle$.

4. (a)

(b) The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)$ for $0 \leq x \leq a$ and zero elsewhere.

(c) Calculate the probability of finding the particle in the region $0 \leq x \leq \frac{a}{4}$.

5. A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width a . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)$ for $0 \leq x \leq a$ and zero elsewhere. Calculate the expectation value of the position $\langle x \rangle$.

6. A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width a . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)$ for $0 \leq x \leq a$ and zero elsewhere. Calculate the expectation value of the momentum $\langle p \rangle$.

7. A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width a . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)$ for $0 \leq x \leq a$ and zero elsewhere. Calculate the expectation value of the position $\langle x \rangle$.

8. A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width a . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)$ for $0 \leq x \leq a$ and zero elsewhere. Calculate the expectation value of the momentum $\langle p \rangle$.

9. A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width a . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)$ for $0 \leq x \leq a$ and zero elsewhere. Calculate the expectation value of the position $\langle x \rangle$.

- (c) a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution.
- (3) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if—
 - (a) the poll has not yet been taken, and
 - (b) the chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.
- (4) Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

Content of proxy notices

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

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem clearly and concisely.

2. The second step is to gather information about the problem.

3. The third step is to analyze the information and identify the causes of the problem.

4. The fourth step is to develop a plan of action to solve the problem.

5. The fifth step is to implement the plan and monitor the results.

6. The sixth step is to evaluate the results and make adjustments as needed.

7. The seventh step is to document the process and the results.

8. The eighth step is to share the results with others who may be affected by the problem.

9. The ninth step is to review the process and make improvements for the future.

10. The tenth step is to celebrate the success of the problem-solving process.

11. The eleventh step is to reflect on the experience and learn from it.

12. The twelfth step is to apply the lessons learned to other situations.

13. The thirteenth step is to continue to seek out and solve problems.

14. The fourteenth step is to stay motivated and persistent.

15. The fifteenth step is to be open to feedback and criticism.

16. The sixteenth step is to be patient and take your time.

Delivery of proxy notices

39. (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

40. (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 chair of the meeting may determine), and
- (b) the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chair 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 chair 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 chair of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chair's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial data and for providing a clear audit trail.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These methods include direct observation, interviews, and the use of specialized software tools.

3. The third part of the document describes the results of the data collection and analysis. The findings indicate that there are significant areas for improvement in the current processes, particularly in the areas of data accuracy and reporting.

4. The fourth part of the document provides recommendations for addressing the identified issues. These recommendations include implementing more rigorous data entry procedures and investing in more advanced data analysis software.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the potential benefits of implementing the recommended changes. These benefits include improved data accuracy, more efficient reporting, and better overall control over the financial data.

6. The sixth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It emphasizes the need for immediate action to address the identified issues and for ongoing monitoring to ensure that the improvements are sustained.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the next steps in the project. This includes the development of a detailed implementation plan and the assignment of responsibilities to the relevant staff members.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a conclusion and a final statement of the project's objectives. It reiterates the importance of the project and expresses confidence that the recommended changes will lead to significant improvements in the financial data management process.

PART 4 ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Minutes

41 (1) The Directors must cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose:

- i of all appointments of officers made by the Directors;**
- ii. of all resolutions of the Company and of the Directors (including, without limitation, decisions of the Directors made without a meeting), and**
- iii of all proceedings at meetings of the Company and of the Directors, and of committees of Directors, including the names of the Directors present at each such meeting,**

(2) Any such minute, if purported to be signed (or in the case of minutes of Directors' meetings signed or authenticated) by the chair of the meeting at which the proceedings were had, or by the chair of the next succeeding meeting, shall, as against any member or Director of the Company, be sufficient evidence of the proceedings

(3) The minutes must be kept for at least ten years from the date of the meeting, resolution or decision.

Records and accounts

42. The Directors shall comply with the requirements of the Companies Acts as to maintaining a members' register, keeping financial records, the audit or examination of accounts and the preparation and transmission to the Registrar of Companies and the Regulator of:

- a annual reports,**
- b. annual returns; and**
- c annual statements of account.**
- d 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.**

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It is essential to ensure that all entries are supported by appropriate documentation and receipts.

3. Regular audits should be conducted to verify the accuracy of the records and to identify any discrepancies.

4. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling disputes and resolving conflicts.

5. It is important to establish clear communication channels and to resolve issues promptly and fairly.

6. The third part of the document provides information on the various services and products offered by the organization.

7. These services are designed to meet the needs of our customers and to provide them with the highest quality of service.

8. We are committed to continuous improvement and to providing our customers with the best possible experience.

9. The fourth part of the document contains information on the various policies and procedures that govern our operations.

10. These policies are designed to ensure that our operations are conducted in a fair and equitable manner.

11. We encourage our customers to read these policies carefully and to contact us if they have any questions or concerns.

12. The fifth part of the document provides information on the various ways in which our customers can contact us.

13. We are available to our customers at all times and we are committed to providing them with the best possible service.

14. We thank you for your interest in our organization and we look forward to serving you in the future.

Means of communication to be used

43. (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

44. (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

45. 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.

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Provision for employees on cessation of business

- 46.** 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

- 47.** (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

- 48.** (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

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(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.

PART 5: SOCIAL ENTERPRISE FEATURES

Winding up and Dissolution

49. In the event of the winding up on dissolution of the Company, after the satisfaction of all debts and liabilities, the assets remaining shall be transferred in the furtherance of the aforementioned objects to an organisation having objects similar to or compatible with any of the objects of the Company, as may be determined by the Directors

Social Audit

50. (1) A social audit of the Company's activities may, by resolution of a General Meeting, be undertaken annually in addition to the financial records required by law. The role of the social audit shall be to identify the social costs and benefits of the Company work, and to enable an assessment to be made of the Company's overall performance in relation to its objects more easily than may be made from financial accounts alone

(2) Such a social audit may be drawn up by an independent assessor appointed by the Board of Directors or by the Board themselves or authorised employees, who may submit their report for verification or comments to an independent assessor.

Stakeholder Group

51. (1) The Company may create and support Stakeholder/User Groups the purpose of which will be to add value to the workings of the Company in pursuit of its main objects.

(2) The Stakeholder/User Groups will meet at least annually to receive reports on the working of the Company and to comment on its activities.

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(3)The Stakeholder/User group meetings will be attended by at least one director of the Company who will feed back the views of the meeting to the Board of Directors.

Application of Surplus

- 52** The surplus of the Company shall be applied in the following ways, in such proportions and in such manner as decided by the Board of Directors
- (a) First, to creating a general reserve for the continuation and development of the Company,
 - (b) Secondly, to make payments for social and charitable purposes in furtherance of its objects

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

2. The second part is a list of the names of the members of the committee.

3. The third part is a list of the names of the members of the committee.

4. The fourth part is a list of the names of the members of the committee.

5. The fifth part is a list of the names of the members of the committee.

6. The sixth part is a list of the names of the members of the committee.