

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

“A”

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

LAND ROVER SERIES ONE CLUB LIMITED

(As adopted by special resolution passed on the)

PART 1

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

1. Defined terms

(1) The regulations contained in the Model Articles for Private Companies Limited by Guarantee set out in Schedule 2 of The Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 (S.I. 3229/2008) shall not apply to the Company.

(2) In the Articles, unless the context requires otherwise:

“the 2006 Act” means the Companies Act 2006;

“Articles” means the Company’s Articles of Association;

“bankruptcy” includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;

“chairman” has the meaning given in Article 13;

“chairman of the meeting”	has the meaning given in Article 26;
“the Club Committee”	means the standing committee of persons defined in Article 7 (3), to whom are delegated various powers and responsibilities by the directors. Such positions and roles in the Club Committee include but are not restricted to (i) the Club Chairman, (ii) the Club Vice Chairman, and (iii) the Club Secretary;
“Companies Acts”	means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006), insofar as they apply to the Company;
“the Company”	means the limited company governed by these Articles, registered in England and Wales under number 2675892 and known at the date of adoption of these Articles as “LAND ROVER SERIES ONE CLUB LIMITED”;
“Company Secretary”	means the Secretary to the Company (if any) appointed in accordance with Article 36, or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the Secretary to the Company (including a joint, assistant, or deputy secretary);
“director”	means a director of the Company; and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name so 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 2006 Act;
“member”	has the meaning given in section 112 of the 2006 Act;
“ordinary resolution”	has the meaning given in section 282 of the 2006 Act;
“participate”	in relation to a directors’ meeting, has the meaning given in Article 10;
“proxy notice”	has the meaning given in Article 32;
“special resolution”	has the meaning given in section 283 of the 2006 Act;
“subsidiary”	has the meaning given in section 1159 of the 2006 Act; 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.

- (3) Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these Articles bear the same meaning as in the 2006 Act as in force on the date when these Articles become binding on the Company.

2. Liability of members

The liability of each member is limited to £1.00, being the amount that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up while they are a member or within one year after they cease to be a member, for:

- (a) payment of the Company's debts and liabilities contracted before they cease 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.

3. Objects

The Company's objects ("the Objects") are:

- (1) To undertake and promote the operation of a club for enthusiasts of Land Rover Series One vehicles ("the Club"); and to encourage social intercourse amongst and between members of the Company and of the Club; and to provide such social facilities for the members of the Company and of the Club as the Company may from time to time determine; and to enter into any contracts and other arrangements of all kinds with persons having dealings with the Company or the Club on such terms and for such periods of time as the Company may from time to time determine.
- (2) To promote and to hold, either alone or jointly with any other motor association, club, or persons, meetings, motor sport competitions, and other motoring or non-motoring events; and to offer, give, or contribute towards prizes, medals, and awards therefor; and to promote, give, or support dinners, balls, concerts, and other entertainments.
- (3) To hire, lay out, and maintain any lands or property necessary for the promotion and holdings of such meetings, motor sports competitions, and other events as the Company may organise; and to buy, prepare, make, supply, sell, and deal in all equipment and apparatus used in such meetings, competitions, and events, and all kinds of liquors, provisions, and refreshments required or used by the members of the Company and of the Club or any other persons frequenting such meetings, competitions, and events.
- (4) To carry on any business which may seem capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above Objects, or which is calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or to render more profitable any of the Company's property.
- (5) And the Company has power to do anything which is calculated to further its Objects or which is conducive or incidental to doing so.

PART 2
DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4. Directors' general authority

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.

5. Members' reserve power

- (1) The members may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or to refrain from taking, specified action.
- (2) No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

6. Directors may delegate

- (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.

7. Committees

- (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.

- (3) And in particular, the Company shall have at all times a particular committee referred to as “the Club Committee” to whom are delegated various powers and responsibilities by the directors. Such positions and roles in the Club Committee include but are not restricted to (i) the Club Chairman, (ii) the Club Vice Chairman, and (iii) the Club Secretary.

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

8. Directors to take decisions collectively

- (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 9.
- (2) If:
 - (a) the Company only has one director, and
 - (b) no provision of the Articles requires it to have more than one director,then the general rule does not apply; and that sole director may, subject to Articles 9 (3) and 16, take decisions without regard to any other of the provisions of the Articles relating to directors’ decision-making.

9. Unanimous decisions

- (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 their 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.

10. Calling a directors’ meeting

- (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 seven 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.

11. Participation in directors' meetings

- (1) Subject to the Articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or in 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.

12. Quorum for directors' meetings

- (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 unless there is just a sole director in office, and unless otherwise fixed it is two.
- (3) If the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision:
 - (a) to appoint further directors, or;
 - (b) to call a general meeting so as to enable the members to appoint further directors.

13. Chairing of directors' meetings

- (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.

14. Casting vote

- (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.

15. Conflicts of interest

- (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 clause (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 clause 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 any of the Company's 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 to decision-making processes include any directors' meeting or part of a directors' meeting.

- (6) Subject to clause (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.
- (8) Where the number of non-conflicted directors is less than the quorum for the purposes of approving a resolution authorising any situation or transaction constituting a conflict as anticipated by the Companies Acts, the quorum shall be all the disinterested directors.
- (9) When all the directors of the Company are conflicted, the Company shall pass the conflict to the Company's members for approval by ordinary resolution.

16. Records of decisions to be kept

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

17. Directors' discretion to make further rules

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

18. Methods of appointing directors

- (1)
 - (a) There shall be no maximum number of directors and the minimum number of directors shall be one.
 - (b) Whenever the Company has two or more directors, at least one of them shall be a natural person.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) For the purposes of clause (2), where two 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.

19. Termination of director's appointment

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 2006 Act or is prohibited from being a director by law;
- (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
- (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the Company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;
- (e) notification is received by the Company from the director that the director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.

20. Directors' remuneration

- (1) Directors may undertake any services for the Company that the directors decide.
- (2) No director or other officer, other than the auditor, shall receive remuneration solely in respect of their holding office.
- (3) For the avoidance of doubt, nothing contained in this Article 20 shall prevent the payment to the directors or other officers of the Company or members of the Club Committee for services rendered to the Company.

21. Directors' expenses

Subject to Article 20, the Company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors properly incur in connection with their attendance at -

- (a) meetings of directors or of committees of directors,
- (b) general meetings, or
- (c) separate meetings of the holders of debentures of the Company;

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

PART 3 MEMBERS

BECOMING AND CEASING TO BE A MEMBER

22. Applications for membership

The subscribers to the Memorandum of Association shall be members of the Company. Subject thereto, 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 by the Club Committee; and
- (b) the Club Committee has approved the application.

23. Termination of membership

- (1) A member may withdraw from membership of the Company by giving seven days' notice to the Company in writing.
- (2) A person's membership terminates when that person dies (if a natural person) or ceases to exist (if a corporate entity).
- (3) If a member shall die or shall be adjudged bankrupt, their legal personal representative or representatives or the trustee in their bankruptcy (as appropriate) shall be entitled to be registered as a member subject to the approval of the Club Committee.

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

24. Attendance and speaking at general meetings

- (1) The directors may call a general meeting at any time.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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.
- (6) 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.

25. Quorum for general meetings

- (1) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present.

- (2) (a) A quorum is two members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote upon the business to be conducted at the meeting.
- (b) Except that where the Company has only a single member, that member shall be considered a quorum.
- (3) The authorised representative of a member organisation shall be counted in the quorum.
- (4) If:
 - (a) a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting; or
 - (b) during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present;then the meeting shall be adjourned to such time and place as the directors shall determine.
- (5) The directors must reconvene the meeting and must give at least seven clear days' notice of the reconvened meeting stating the date, time and place of the meeting.
- (6) If no quorum is present at the reconvened meeting within fifteen minutes of the time specified for the start of the meeting the members present in person or by proxy at that time shall constitute the quorum for that meeting.

26. Chairing general meetings

- (1) The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this Article is referred to as “the chairman of the meeting”.
- (2) The Club Chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.
- (3) (a) If the Club 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, then the Club Vice Chairman shall chair the meeting.
- (b) If the Club Vice 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, then the Club Secretary shall chair the meeting.
- (c) If the Club Chairman and the Club Vice Chairman and the Club Secretary are all either unwilling to chair the meeting or none of them are present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start, then
 - (i) the directors present, or
 - (ii) (if no directors are present), the meeting,must appoint a director or a member or a member of the Club Committee to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.

27. Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members

- (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 to speak at a general meeting; and shall permit the members of the Club Committee to attend and to speak at a general meeting.

28. Adjournment

- (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 fourteen days after it was adjourned, the Company must give at least seven clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given):
 - (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

29. Voting: general

- (1) Every member present in person or by proxy at a general meeting shall have one vote.
- (2) A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is duly demanded and acted upon in accordance with these Articles and sections 321 and 322 of the 2006 Act.

30. Errors and disputes

- (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.

31. Poll votes

- (1) A poll on a resolution may be demanded:
 - (a) in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote, or
 - (b) at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared.
- (2) A poll may be demanded by:
 - (a) the chairman of the meeting;
 - (b) the directors;
 - (c) two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or
 - (d) a person or persons representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution.
- (3) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if:
 - (a) the poll has not yet been taken, and
 - (b) the chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.
- (4) Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

32. Content of proxy notices

- (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.

33. Delivery of proxy notices

- (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.

34. Amendments to resolutions

- (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 forty-eight hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the chairman of the meeting may determine), and

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

PART 4

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

35. Means of communication to be used

- (1) Anything sent or supplied by or to the Company under these Articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the 2006 Act 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) Every notice convening a general meeting shall comply with the provisions of section 307 and 325 of the 2006 Act as to the length of notice required for the meeting and the giving of information to members in regard to their right to appoint proxies; and notices of and other communications relating to any general meeting which any member is entitled to receive shall be sent to the directors and to the auditor for the time being of the Company.
- (3) 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.
- (4) A director may agree with the Company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than forty-eight hours.

36. Company Secretary

In accordance with the Act the Company is not obliged to appoint a Company Secretary. However, the directors may choose to appoint any person who is willing to act as a Company Secretary for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit and from time to time to remove such person and, if they so decide, to appoint a replacement, in each case by a decision of the directors.

37. Company seals

- (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 then 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);
 - (c) any member of the Club Committee; or
 - (d) any person otherwise authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

38. No right to inspect accounts and other records

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.

39. Provision for employees on cessation of business

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 a former director or a 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.

40. Rules

- (1) The directors may from time to time make such rules or bylaws as they may deem necessary or expedient or convenient for the proper conduct and management of the Company and for the purposes of prescribing classes of and conditions of membership, and in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, they may by such rules or bylaws regulate:
 - (a) the admission and classification of members of the Company (including the admission of organisations to membership) and the rights and privileges of such members, and the conditions of membership and the terms on which members may resign or have their membership terminated and the entrance fees, subscriptions and other fees or payments to be made by members;
 - (b) the conduct of members of the Company in relation to one another, and to the Company's servants;
 - (c) the setting aside of the whole or any part or parts of the Company's premises at any particular time or times or for any particular purpose or purposes;

- (d) the procedure at general meetings and meetings of the directors and of committees of the directors and of the Club Committee insofar as such procedure is not regulated by the Articles;
 - (e) generally, all such matters as are commonly the subject matter of company rules.
- (2) The Company in general meeting shall have power to alter, add to, or repeal the rules or bylaws; and the directors shall adopt such means as they think sufficient to bring to the notice of members of the Company all such rules or bylaws, which shall be binding on all members of the Company. PROVIDED THAT no rule or bylaw shall be inconsistent with, or shall affect or repeal anything contained in, these Articles of Association.

41. Profits not to be distributed

- (1) The income and property of the Company shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the Company's objects and activities and no part shall be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus, or otherwise by way of profit, to members of the Company.
- (2) PROVIDED THAT nothing in this document shall prevent any payment in good faith by the Company:
- (a) of the usual professional charges for business done by any director or member of the Company or a member of the Club Committee who is a solicitor, accountant or other person engaged in a profession when instructed by the Company to act in a professional capacity on its behalf. PROVIDED THAT at no time shall a majority of the directors or of members of the Club Committee benefit under this provision and THAT such person shall withdraw from any meeting at which their appointment or remuneration is under discussion;
 - (b) of reasonable remuneration to any person holding office as an event or fund raising organiser or manager or as a member of the Club Committee for work undertaken whilst holding that office, notwithstanding that they are a director or a member of the Company. PROVIDED THAT such person withdraws from any meeting whilst their remuneration is being discussed;
 - (c) of reasonable and proper remuneration for any services rendered to the Company by any member, officer, or servant of the Company who is not a director or a member of the Club Committee;
 - (d) of interest on money lent by any member of the Company or by a director or by any member of the Club Committee at a reasonable and proper rate per annum not above the published base lending rate of a clearing bank to be selected by the directors;
 - (e) of fees, remuneration, or other benefit in money or money's worth to any company of which a director may also be a member holding not more than 1/100th part of the issued capital of that company;

- (f) of reasonable and proper rent for premises demised or let by any member of the Company or member of the Club Committee or any director;
- (g) to any director or any member of the Club Committee, of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. PROVIDED THAT no payment to a member or to a director or to a member of the Club Committee shall be effective unless passed at a quorate meeting of the Club Committee.

42. Dissolution

If the Company is wound up or dissolved and after all its debts and liabilities have been satisfied there remains any property it shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Company, but shall be given or transferred to some other company or companies, or society or societies (whether charitable or not) having activities similar to those of the Company at the time of dissolution and which prohibits the distribution of its or their income and property to an extent at least as great as is imposed on the Company by Article 41 above, chosen by the members of the Company at or before the time of dissolution or (in default thereof) by a judge of the High Court of Justice having jurisdiction in such winding-up or dissolution as he shall determine.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

43. Indemnity

- (1) Subject to clause (2), a relevant director of the Company or of 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 2006 Act),
 - (c) any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the Company or of 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 if both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate, and
 - (b) a "relevant director" means any director or former director of the Company or of an associated company.

44. Insurance

- (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 of 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 any associated company, and
 - (c) companies are “associated” if one is a subsidiary of the other or if both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.