

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE
CAPITAL

ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION

of

Who Cares? Scotland

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Name

1. The company's name is "Who Cares? Scotland".

Registered office

2. The company's registered office is to be situated in Scotland.

Liability of members

3. The liability of the members is limited.

Constitution of company

4. No model articles of association, whether under the Act, Schedule 2 to the Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 or other subordinate legislation apply to this company.

Defined terms

5. In these articles of association, unless the context requires otherwise:-

“**Act**” means the Companies Act 2006;

“**charity**” means a body which is either a “**Scottish charity**” within the meaning of section 13 of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 or a “charity” within the meaning of section 1 of the Charities Act 2006, providing (in either case) that its objects are limited to charitable purposes;

“**charitable purpose**” means a charitable purpose under section 7 of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 which is also regarded as a charitable purpose in relation to the application of the Taxes Acts;

“**electronic form**” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Act;

“**OSCR**” means the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator;

“**property**” means any property, heritable or moveable, real or personal, wherever situated; and

“**subsidiary**” has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Act.

6. Any reference to a provision of any legislation (including any statutory instrument) shall include any statutory modification or re-enactment of that provision in force from time to time.

Objects

7. The company's objects are:
 1. To deliver high quality independent advocacy, children's rights and participation support to children and young people between the ages of 0 and 26, who are looked after, subject to formal processes and structures or care leavers, working with them to ensure their rights are realised and their achievements recognised.
 2. To enable children and young people but not exclusively, who are looked after or subject to formal processes and structures, and care leavers, to speak out, campaign for change and reach their potential.
8. The company's objects are restricted to those set out in article 7 (but subject to article 9).
9. The company may (subject to first obtaining the consent of OSCR) add to, remove or alter the statement of the company's objects in article 7; on any occasion when it does so, it must give notice to the registrar of companies and the amendment will not be effective until that notice is registered on the register of companies.

Powers

10. In pursuance of the objects listed in article 7 (but not otherwise), the company shall have the following powers:
 - (a) To engage in direct activities for the provision of advocacy services to looked after children and young people and care leavers, and to conduct research and public awareness campaigns to promote understanding of the needs of looked after children and young people and care leavers in Scotland.
 - (b) To carry on any other activities which further any of the above objects.
 - (c) To promote companies whose activities may further one or more of the above objects, or may generate income to support the activities of the company, acquire and hold shares in such companies and carry out, in relation to any such company which is a subsidiary of the company, all such functions as may be associated with a holding company.
 - (d) To acquire and take over the whole or any part of the undertaking and liabilities of any body holding property or rights which are suitable for the company's activities.
 - (e) To purchase, take on lease, hire, or/ otherwise acquire, any property or rights which are suitable for the company's activities.
 - (f) To improve, manage, develop, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property and rights of the company.

- (g) To sell, let, hire out, license, or otherwise dispose of, all or any part of the property and rights of the company.
- (h) To lend money and give credit (with or without security) and to grant guarantees and issue indemnities.
- (i) To borrow money, and to give security in support of any such borrowings by the company, in support of any obligations undertaken by the company or in support of any guarantee issued by the company.
- (j) To employ such staff as are considered appropriate for the proper conduct of the company's activities, and to make reasonable provision for the payment of pension and/or other benefits for members of staff, ex-members of staff and their dependants.
- (k) To engage such consultants and advisers as are considered appropriate from time to time.
- (l) To effect insurance of all kinds (which may include officers' liability insurance).
- (m) To invest any funds which are not immediately required for the company's activities in such investments as may be considered appropriate (and to dispose of, and vary, such investments).
- (n) To liaise with other voluntary sector bodies, local authorities, UK or Scottish government departments and agencies, and other bodies, all with a view to furthering the company's objects.
- (o) To establish and/or support any other charity, and to make donations for any charitable purpose falling within the company's objects.
- (p) To take such steps as may be deemed appropriate for the purpose of raising funds for the company's activities.
- (q) To accept grants, donations and legacies of all kinds (and to accept any reasonable conditions attaching to them).
- (r) To oppose, or object to, any application or proceedings which may prejudice the company's interests.
- (s) To enter into any arrangement with any organisation, government or authority which may be advantageous for the purposes of the activities of the company, and to enter into any arrangement for co-operation or mutual assistance with any charity.
- (t) To do anything which may be incidental or conducive to the furtherance of any of the company's objects.

Restrictions on use of the company's assets

- 11. (a) The income and property of the company shall be applied solely towards promoting the company's objects.

- (b) No part of the income or property of the company shall be paid or transferred (directly or indirectly) to the members of the company, whether by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise.
- (c) No director of the company shall be appointed as a paid employee of the company; no director shall hold any office under the company for which a salary or fee is payable.
- (d) No benefit (whether in money or in kind) shall be given by the company to any director except (i) repayment of out-of-pocket expenses or (ii) reasonable payment in return for particular services (not being of a management nature) actually rendered to the company.

Liability of members with voting rights

12. Each member with voting rights undertakes that if the company is wound up while he/she is a member (or within one year after he/she ceases to be a member), he/she will contribute - up to a maximum of £1 - to the assets of the company, to be applied towards:
- (a) payment of the company's debts and liabilities contracted before he/she 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.

Membership structure

13. The membership structure of the company consists of:-
- a. FAMILY MEMBER – any care experienced individual. These members are voting members. Voting members have the right to attend the annual general meeting (and any other general meeting) and have important powers under the articles of association and the Act; in particular, the voting members elect people to serve as directors and take decisions in relation to changes to the articles themselves.
 - b. ALUMNI MEMBER – a branch of Family Member. Any care leaver committed to being particularly active in the organisation. These members are voting members. Voting members have the right to attend the annual general meeting (and any other general meeting) and have important powers under the articles of association and the Act; in particular, the voting members elect people to serve as directors and take decisions in relation to changes to the articles themselves.
 - c. FRIEND - any non-care experienced individual or organisation/Local Authority who wish to be associated with the organisation. These members do not have voting rights.
 - d. DIRECTORS (BOARD MEMBERS) – who hold regular meetings during the period between annual general meetings, and generally control and supervise the activities of the company; in particular, the

directors are responsible for monitoring the financial position of the company. Directors have voting rights at Board Meetings may not vote at general meetings.

- e. Employees of the company shall not be eligible for voting rights. Employees of the company shall not be eligible to be a Director.

Application for membership

14. Any person who wishes to become a member must lodge an application through the online membership process.

Membership subscription

15. The directors may invite 'Friends' of the organisation to contribute an annual subscription.

Register of members

16. The directors shall maintain a register of members, setting out the full name and address of each member, the date on which he/she was admitted to membership, and the date on which any person ceased to be a member.

Withdrawal from membership

17. Any person who wishes to withdraw from membership shall sign, and lodge with the organisation, a written notice to that effect; on receipt of the notice by the organisation, he/she shall cease to be a voting member.

Expulsion from membership

18. Any person may be expelled from voting membership by a resolution of the directors at a meeting of the directors or by a special resolution at a general meeting providing that following procedures have been observed:
 - (a) at least 14 days' notice of the intention to propose the resolution must be given to the member concerned, specifying the grounds for the proposed expulsion; and
 - (b) the member concerned (or, in the case of a member that is incorporated, its duly appointed representative) shall be entitled to be heard on the resolution at the meeting of the directors or the general meeting (as the case may be) at which the resolution is proposed before it is voted on.

Termination/transfer

19. Membership shall cease on:

- (a) death;
 - (b) notice of resignation being served on the organisation;
20. In the case of a member that is an incorporated organisation (Friend), membership shall cease on:
- (a) the making of any application for its striking-off, or the presentation at court by any competent person of a petition for its winding up;
 - (b) the passing of a resolution for its liquidation;
 - (c) the issue at court by any competent person of a notice of intention to appoint an administrator to the member, a notice of appointment of an administrator to the member or an application for an administration order in respect of the member; or
 - (d) any step is taken by any person to appoint a receiver, administrative receiver or manager in respect of the whole or a substantial part of the assets or undertaking of the member.
21. A member may not transfer his/her membership to any other person.

General meetings (meetings of members)

22. The directors shall convene an annual general meeting in each year.
23. Not more than 15 months shall elapse between one annual general meeting and the next.
24. The business of each annual general meeting shall include:-
- (a) a report by the chair on the activities of the company
 - (b) consideration of the annual accounts of the company
 - (c) the election/re-election of directors, as referred to in articles 50 to 52.
25. The directors may convene a general meeting at any time.
26. The directors must convene a general meeting if there is a valid requisition by members (under section 303 of the Act) or a requisition by a resigning auditor (under section 518 of the Act).

Notice of general meetings

27. At least 14 days' notice must be given of any general meeting (including an annual general meeting).
28. A notice calling a general meeting shall:
- (a) specify the date, time and place of the meeting;

- (b) indicate the general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting; and
 - (c) if a special resolution or a resolution requiring special notice under the Act is to be proposed, shall also state that fact, giving the exact terms of the resolution.
29. A notice convening an annual general meeting shall specify that the meeting is to be an annual general meeting.
30. Notice of every general meeting may be given
- (a) in hard copy form;
 - (b) in writing or, (where the individual to whom notice is given has notified the company of an address to be used for such purpose) in electronic form; and/or
 - (c) (subject to the company notifying members of the presence of the notice on the website, and complying with the other requirements of section 309 of the Act) by means of a website, or by any combination of these methods.

Special resolutions and ordinary resolutions

31. For the purposes of these articles, a “**special resolution**” means a resolution passed by 75% or more of the votes cast on the resolution:
- (a) at an annual general meeting or other general meeting, providing proper notice of the meeting and of the intention to propose the resolution has been given in accordance with these articles (for the avoidance of doubt, the reference to a 75% majority relates only to the number of votes cast in favour of the resolution as compared with the number of votes cast against the resolution, and accordingly no account shall be taken of abstentions or members absent from the meeting); or
 - (b) circulated as a written resolution and agreed by the members in accordance with the Act.
32. In addition to the matters expressly referred to elsewhere in these articles, the provisions of the Act allow the company, by special resolution (subject to article 9, where applicable):
- (a) to alter its name; and
 - (b) to alter any provision of these articles or adopt new articles of association.
33. For the purposes of these articles, an “**ordinary resolution**” means a resolution passed by majority vote:
- (a) by a majority vote at an annual general meeting or other general meeting, providing proper notice of the meeting has been given

in accordance with these articles (taking account only of those votes cast in favour as compared with those votes against); or

- (b) circulated as a written resolution and agreed by the members in accordance with the Act.

Procedure at general meetings

- 34. No business shall be dealt with at any general meeting unless a quorum is present; the quorum for a general meeting shall be 12 (twelve) individuals entitled to vote (each being a member or a proxy for a member).
- 35. If a quorum is not present within 15 minutes after the time at which a general meeting was due to commence - or if, during a meeting, a quorum ceases to be present - the meeting shall stand adjourned to such time and place as may be fixed by the chairperson of the meeting.
- 36. The chair of the company shall (if present and willing to act as chairperson) preside as chairperson of each general meeting; if the chair is not present and willing to act as chairperson within 15 minutes after the time at which the meeting was due to commence, the directors present at the meeting shall elect from among themselves the person who will act as chairperson of that meeting.
- 37. The chairperson of a general meeting may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting to such time and place as the chairperson may determine.
- 38. Every member shall have one vote, which (whether on a show of hands or on a secret ballot) may be given either personally or by proxy.
- 39. Any member who wishes to appoint a proxy to vote on his/her behalf at any meeting (or adjourned meeting):
 - (a) shall lodge with the company, at the company's registered office, a written instrument of proxy (in such form as the directors require), signed by him/her; or
 - (b) shall send by electronic means to the company, at such address as may have been notified to the members by the company for that purpose, an instrument of proxy (in such form as the directors require)providing (in either case), the instrument of proxy is received by the company at the relevant address not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting (or, as the case may be, adjourned meeting).
- 40. An instrument of proxy which does not conform with the provisions of article 39, or which is not lodged or sent in accordance with such provisions, shall be invalid.

41. A member shall not be entitled to appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.
42. A proxy appointed to attend and vote at any meeting instead of a member shall have the same right as the member who appointed him/her to speak at the meeting and need not be a member of the company.
43. A vote given, or ballot demanded, by proxy shall be valid notwithstanding that the authority of the person voting or demanding a ballot had terminated prior to the giving of such vote or demanding of such ballot, unless notice of such termination was received by the company at the company's registered office (or, where sent by electronic means, was received by the company at the address notified by the company to the members for that purpose) before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote was given or the ballot demanded.
44. If there are an equal number of votes for and against any resolution, the chairperson of the meeting shall not be entitled to a casting vote.
45. A resolution put to the vote at a general meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a secret ballot is demanded by the chairperson (or by at least two persons present in person at the meeting and entitled to vote (whether as members or proxies for members)); a secret ballot may be demanded either before the show of hands takes place, or immediately after the result of the show of hands is declared.
46. If a secret ballot is demanded, it shall be taken at the meeting and shall be conducted in such a manner as the chairperson may direct; the result of the ballot shall be declared at the meeting at which the ballot was demanded.

Maximum number of directors

47. The maximum number of directors shall be 15 (fifteen), of whom no less than 5 directors shall be family members. If the number of Directors in this category falls below five, the directors shall call a general meeting as soon as reasonably practicable for the purpose of appointing such additional Directors who are family members as required to comply with this article.

Eligibility

48. A person shall not be eligible for election/appointment as a director unless he/she is a family member, alumni member or friend of the company.

Patron and Ambassadors

49. The Directors may at any time appoint suitably qualified persons to act in the capacity as Patron and as Ambassadors to promote the aims of

the company. Such persons need not be members of the company, and shall not constitute directors of the company.

Election, appointment, retirement, re-election

50. At any general meeting, the members may (subject to article 47) elect any member or friend of the organisation to be a Director, provided that in each case the person concerned is willing to act as such.
51. The directors may at any time appoint any family member (providing he/she is willing to act) to be a Director (subject to article 47).
52. The directors will oversee a recruitment process for new directors in advance of elections, to ensure potential candidates are best prepared to assume the roles.
53. At each annual general meeting at least one third of Directors shall retire from office. The directors to retire shall be those who have been in office the longest or, in the event that two or more directors have been in office for the same period, as the directors concerned may agree (or, failing such agreement, by the directors concerned drawing lots). Any director retiring at an annual general meeting under this article shall be eligible for election or re-election at that general meeting and, if so elected or re-elected, shall be treated as having continued in office notwithstanding this article.

Termination of office

54. A director shall automatically vacate office in accordance with article 52 or if any of the following occurs:
 - (a) he/she ceases to be a director through the operation of any provision of the Act or becomes prohibited by law from being a director;
 - (b) he/she becomes debarred under any statutory provision from being a charity trustee;
 - (c) he/she becomes incapable for medical reasons of fulfilling the duties of his/her office and such incapacity is expected to continue for a period of more than six months;
 - (d) he/she ceases to be a member of the company;
 - (e) he/she becomes an employee of the company;
 - (f) he/she resigns office by notice to the company;
 - (g) he/she is absent (without permission of the directors) from more than three consecutive meetings of the directors, and the directors resolve to remove him/her from office; and

- (h) he/she is removed from office by ordinary resolution (special notice having been given) in pursuance of section 168 of the Act.
- (i) an investigation by the directors finds he/she has materially breached the code of conduct or seriously or persistently breached charity trustee duties.

Register of directors

55. The directors shall maintain a register of directors, setting out full details of each director, including the date on which he/she became a director, and also specifying the date on which any person ceased to hold office as a director.

Office bearers

56. The directors shall appoint a chair and such other office bearers (if any) as they consider appropriate, taking account of each candidate's statement to the Board in relation to their ability to meet the criteria set out in the WC?S Roles and Responsibilities document as from time to time amended.
57. All of the office bearers shall normally cease to hold office at the conclusion of each annual general meeting, but shall then be eligible for re-appointment.
58. A person elected to any office shall cease to hold that office if he/she ceases to be a director, or if he/she resigns from that office by written

Powers of directors

59. Subject to the provisions of the Act, and these articles, and subject to any directions given by special resolution, the company and its assets and undertaking shall be managed by the directors, who may exercise all the powers of the company.
60. A meeting of the directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the directors.

Personal interests

61. A director who has a personal interest in any transaction or other arrangement which the company is proposing to enter into, must declare that interest at a meeting of the directors; he/she will be debarred (in terms of article 72) from voting on the question of whether or not the company should enter into that arrangement.
62. For the purposes of the preceding article, a director shall be deemed to have a personal interest in an arrangement if any partner or other close relative of his/hers or any firm of which he/she is a partner or any limited company of which he/she is a substantial shareholder or

director (or any other party who/which is deemed to be connected with him/her for the purposes of the Act), has a personal interest in that arrangement.

63. Provided:
- (a) he/she has declared his/her interest
 - (b) he/she has not voted on the question of whether or not the company should enter into the relevant arrangement and
 - (c) the requirements of article 60 are complied with,
- a director will not be debarred from entering into an arrangement with the company in which he/she has a personal interest (or is deemed to have a personal interest under article 61) and may retain any personal benefit which he/she gains from his/her participation in that arrangement.
64. No director may serve as an employee (full time or part time) of the company, and no director may be given any remuneration by the company for carrying out his/her duties as a director.
65. Where a director provides services to the company or might benefit from any remuneration paid to a connected party for such services, then
- (a) the maximum amount of the remuneration must be specified in a written agreement and must be reasonable;
 - (b) the directors must be satisfied that it would be in the interests of the company to enter into the arrangement (taking account of that maximum amount); and
 - (c) less than half of the directors must be receiving remuneration from the company (or benefit from remuneration of that nature).
66. The directors may be paid all travelling and other expenses properly and reasonably incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of the directors, general meetings, or meetings of committees, or otherwise in connection with the carrying-out of their duties.

Procedure at directors' meetings

67. Any director may call a meeting of the directors or request the company secretary (if any) to call a meeting of the directors.
68. Questions arising at a meeting of the directors shall be decided by a majority of votes; if an equality of votes arises, the chairperson of the meeting shall have a casting vote.
69. No business shall be dealt with at a meeting of the directors unless a quorum is present. The quorum for meetings of the directors shall be

five unless this number is changed by a majority vote of all the directors.

70. If at any time the number of directors in office falls below the number fixed as the quorum, the remaining director(s) may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or of calling a general meeting.
71. Unless he/she is unwilling to do so, the chair of the company shall preside as chairperson at every directors' meeting at which he/she is present; if the chair is unwilling to act as chairperson or is not present within 15 minutes after the time when the meeting was due to commence, the directors present shall elect from among themselves the person who will act as chairperson of the meeting.
72. The directors may, at their discretion, allow any person who they reasonably consider appropriate, to attend and speak at any meeting of the directors; for the avoidance of doubt, any such person who is invited to attend a directors' meeting shall not be entitled to vote.
73. A director shall not vote at a directors' meeting (or at a meeting of a committee) on any resolution concerning a matter in which he/she has a personal interest which conflicts (or may conflict) with the interests of the company; he/she must withdraw from the meeting while an item of that nature is being dealt with.
74. For the purposes of article 72, a person shall be deemed to have a personal interest in a particular matter if any partner or other close relative of his/hers or any firm of which he/she is a partner or any limited company of which he/she is a substantial shareholder or director, has a personal interest in that matter.
75. A director shall not be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to a resolution on which he/she is not entitled to vote.
76. The company may, by ordinary resolution, suspend or relax to any extent – either generally or in relation to any particular matter – the provisions of articles 72 to 74.

Unanimous decisions

77. 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. 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 (including by email). 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. 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 in terms of article 68.

Conduct of directors

78. Each of the directors shall, in exercising his/her functions as a director of the company, act in the interests of the company; and, in particular, must:
- (a) seek, in good faith, to ensure that the company acts in a manner which is in accordance with its objects.
 - (b) act with the care and diligence which it is reasonable to expect of a person who is managing the affairs of another person
 - (c) to the best of their ability comply with the duties set out in the Duties of WC?S Directors document as from time to time amended
 - (d) in circumstances giving rise to the possibility of a conflict of interest of interest between the company and any other party:
 - (i) put the interests of the company before that of the other party, in taking decisions as a director; and
 - (ii) where any other duty prevents him/her from doing so, disclose the conflicting interest to the company and refrain from participating in any discussions or decisions involving the other directors with regard to the matter in question; and
 - (e) ensure that the company complies with any direction, requirement, notice or duty imposed on it by the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005.

Delegation to sub-committees

79. The directors may delegate any of their powers to any sub-committee consisting of one or more directors and such other persons (if any) as the directors may determine; they may also delegate to the chair of the company (or the holder of any other post) such of their powers as they may consider appropriate.
80. Any delegation of powers under article 78 may be made subject to such conditions as the directors may impose and may be revoked or altered.
81. The rules of procedure for any sub-committee shall be as prescribed by the directors.

Operation of bank accounts

82. Subject to article 82, the signatures of two out of the signatories appointed by the directors shall be required in relation to all operations

(other than lodgement of funds) on the bank and building society accounts held by the company; at least one out of the two signatures must be the signature of a director.

83. Any director, or the company secretary, may operate any bank or building society account held by the company if so authorised by a resolution of the directors and subject always to any terms imposed by the directors in granting such authorisation.

Secretary

84. The directors may appoint any person to the office of company secretary. Otherwise, the directors shall (notwithstanding the provisions of the Act) appoint a company secretary, and on the basis that the term of the appointment, the remuneration (if any) payable to the company secretary, and the conditions of appointment shall be as determined by the directors. The company secretary may be removed by them at any time.

Minutes

85. The directors shall ensure that minutes are made of all proceedings at general meetings, directors' meetings and meetings of committees; a minute of any meeting shall include the names of those present, and (as far as possible) shall be signed by the chairperson of the meeting.

Accounting records and annual accounts

86. The directors shall ensure that proper accounting records are maintained in accordance with all applicable statutory requirements.
87. The directors shall prepare annual accounts, complying with all relevant statutory requirements; if an audit is required under any statutory provisions or if they otherwise think fit, they shall ensure that an audit of such accounts is carried out by a qualified auditor.
88. No member shall (unless he/she is a director) have any right of inspecting any accounting or other records, or any document of the company, except as conferred by statute or as authorised by the directors or as authorised by ordinary resolution of the company.

Notices

89. Any notice which requires to be given to a member under these articles shall be given either in writing or by electronic means; such a notice may be given personally to the member *or* be sent by post in a pre-paid envelope addressed to the member at the address last intimated by him/her to the company *or* (in the case of a member who has notified the company of an address to be used for that purpose) may be given to the member by electronic means.
90. Any notice, if sent by post, shall be deemed to have been given at the expiry of 24 hours after posting; for the purpose of proving that any

notice was given, it shall be sufficient to prove that the envelope containing the notice was properly addressed and posted.

91. Any notice sent by electronic means shall be deemed to have been given at the expiry of 24 hours after it is sent; for the purpose of proving that any notice sent by electronic means was indeed sent, it shall be sufficient to provide any of the evidence referred to in the relevant guidance issued from time to time by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators.

Winding-up

92. If on the winding-up of the company any property remains after satisfaction of all the company's debts and liabilities, such property shall be transferred to such body or bodies (whether incorporated or unincorporated) as may be determined by the members of the company at or before the time of dissolution (or, failing such determination, by such court as may have or acquire jurisdiction), to be used solely for a charitable purpose or charitable purposes.
93. For the avoidance of doubt, a body to which property is transferred under article 84 may be a member of the company.
94. To the extent that effect cannot be given to article 91 (as read with article 92), the relevant property shall be applied to some charitable purpose or purposes.

Indemnity

95. Every director or other officer of the company (except the auditor) shall be indemnified (to the extent permitted by sections 232, 234, 235, 532 and 533 of the Act) out of the assets of the company against any loss or liability which he/she may sustain or incur in connection with the execution of the duties of his/her office; that may include, without prejudice to that generality, (but only to the extent permitted by those sections of the Act), any liability incurred by him/her in defending any proceedings (whether civil or criminal) in which judgement is given in his/her favour or in which he/she is acquitted **or** any liability in connection with an application in which relief is granted to him/her by the court from liability for negligence, default or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the company.
96. The Company shall be entitled to purchase and maintain for any director insurance against any loss or liability which any director or other officer of the company may sustain or incur in connection with the execution of the duties of his/her office, and such insurance may extend to liabilities of the nature referred to in section 232(2) of the Act (negligence etc. of a director).