

The Companies Acts 1985 to 2006

INSIGHT COUNSELLING

A company limited by guarantee
and not having a share capital

Registered No. SC339990
Incorporated on 22nd March 2008

**MEMORANDUM and ARTICLES of
ASSOCIATION**

The Companies Acts 1985 to 2006

Memorandum of Association

of

INSIGHT COUNSELLING

A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital

1. The company's name is **Insight Counselling**.
2. The company's registered office is to be situated in Scotland.
3. The company's objects are:
 - 1) To advance health by alleviating the emotional distress of clients suffering from a variety of mental health issues, such as depression, anxiety and stress
 - 2) To save lives by offering hope to those clients who indicate suicidal intent
 - 3) To promote equality and social inclusion by offering a service free at the point of need
 - 4) To deliver a high standard of counselling within ethical boundaries, demonstrating compassion, and seeking to bring hope, comfort and encouragement to all clients

In pursuance of those aims (but not otherwise), the company shall have the following powers:-

- (a)
 - i) To provide such volunteer counsellors, volunteer receptionists and such salaried staff as are necessary to deliver an effective counselling service
 - ii) To provide suitable premises for
 - a) confidential one-to-one and group counselling and
 - b) effective administration of the service
 - iii) To secure ongoing funding for all the costs of providing the counselling service.
 - iv) To provide ongoing training as appropriate to maintain national accredited counselling standards.
 - v) To publicise the counselling service.
- (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 charitable body, 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 charitable body.
- (t) To do anything which may be incidental or conducive to the furtherance of any of the company's objects.

And it is declared that

- (i) in this clause, “property” means any property, heritable or moveable, wherever situated
- (ii) in this clause, and throughout this memorandum of association,
 - (A) the expression “charity” shall mean 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 96 of the Charities Act 1993
 - (B) the expression “charitable purpose” shall mean 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 sections 505 and 506 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988;
- (iii) any reference in this memorandum of association to a provision of any legislation shall include any statutory modification or re-enactment of that provision in force from time to time.

4.

- (a) The income and property of the company shall be applied solely towards promoting the company’s objects (as set out in clause 3).
- (b) A director may be employed by the company subject to the following conditions:
 - (i) his/her remuneration is for work done solely towards promoting the objects.
 - (ii) the remuneration or other sums paid to the director do not exceed an amount that is reasonable in all the circumstances.
 - (iii) he/she is absent from the part of any meeting at which there is discussion of:
 - his/her employment or remuneration; or
 - his/her performance in the employment
 - (iv) he/she does not vote on any such matter
 - (v) he/she is not to be counted when calculating whether a quorum of directors is present at any such meeting.
 - (vi) the other directors are satisfied that it is in the best interests of the company to employ that director rather than someone who is not a director.
 - (vii) a majority of the directors then in office have received no such payments.
- (c) 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, except as set out in clause 4 (b) above.
- (d) No benefit (whether in money or in kind) shall be given by the company to any director, other than as set out in clause 4 (b) above, 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.

5. The liability of the members is limited.
6. Every member of the company undertakes to contribute such amount as may be required (not exceeding £1) to the company's assets if it should be wound up while he/she is a member or within one year after he/she ceases to be a member, for payment of the company's debts and liabilities contracted before he/she ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.
7.
 - (a) If on the winding-up of the company any property remains after satisfaction of all the company's debts and liabilities, such property shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the company; that property shall instead be transferred to some other charitable body or bodies (whether incorporated or unincorporated) whose objects are similar (wholly or in part to the objects of the company.
 - (b) The body or bodies to which property is transferred under paragraph (a) shall 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 jurisdiction at the time.
 - (c) To the extent that effect cannot be given to the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this clause 7, the relevant property shall be applied to some other charitable object or objects.
8. Accounting records shall be kept in accordance with all applicable statutory requirements and such accounting records shall, in particular, contain entries from day to day of all sums of money received and expended by the company and the matters in respect of which such receipt and expenditure take place and a record of the assets and liabilities of the company; such accounting records shall be open to inspection at all times by any director of the company.

The Companies Acts 1985 to 2006

Articles of Association

of

INSIGHT COUNSELLING

A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital

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General structure

1. The structure of the company consists of:-
 - (a) the MEMBERS - who 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 *Companies Acts*; in particular, the members elect people to serve as directors and take decisions in relation to changes to the *Articles* themselves.
 - (b) the DIRECTORS - 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.

Qualification for membership

2. Membership of the company shall consist of the subscribers to the *Memorandum of Association*, and shall be open to any individual over 16, and any corporate body, provided he/she/it is in sympathy with
 - a) the objects of the company as set out in the *Memorandum of Association*, and
 - b) with its values—compassion, service to the community and treating people with unconditional respect.

Application for membership

3. Any person or corporate body wishing to become a member must complete a written application for membership. The application form for corporate membership shall include details of the subscription due. The form must be signed
 - a) the applicant in the case of personal membership
 - b) an appropriate officer in the case of corporate membership.
4. The application shall then be considered by the board at its next board meeting.
5. The board shall notify each applicant promptly (in writing) of its decision on whether or not to admit him/her/it to membership.

Membership subscription

6. No membership subscription shall be payable for individual membership.
7. Corporate members shall pay an annual subscription of £500 (or as varied by an ordinary resolution at a General Meeting), to be due on the date of approval of the application, and valid for one year from that date.
8. A corporate body, which ceases (for whatever reason) to be a member shall not be entitled to any refund of the membership subscription.
9. If the membership subscription payable by any corporate body remains outstanding more than 4 weeks after the date on which it fell due (and providing it has been given at least one written reminder) the directors may, by resolution to that effect, remove it from membership.

Register of members

10. 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 he/she ceased to be a member.

Withdrawal from membership

11. Any person or body who/which wishes to withdraw from membership shall sign (in the case of a corporate body through an appropriate officer), and lodge with the company, a written notice to that effect; on receipt of the notice by the company, he/she/it shall cease to be a member.

Removal from membership

12. Any person or body may be removed from membership by special resolution (see article 26), providing the 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 removal
 - b) the member concerned shall be entitled to be heard on the resolution at the general meeting at which the resolution is proposed.

Termination/transfer

13. Individual membership shall cease on death, and also when the member moves out of the area of operation of the company, unless he/she expresses a desire to retain membership.
14. Corporate membership shall cease on receivership, liquidation, dissolution or striking off of the body which constituted the member.
15. A member may not transfer his/her/its membership to any other person/body.

General meetings (meetings of members)

16. The directors shall convene an Annual General Meeting in each year (but excluding the year in which the company is formed); the first AGM shall be held not later than 18 months after the date of incorporation of the company.
17. Not more than 15 months shall elapse between one AGM and the next.
18. The business of each AGM shall include:-
 - (a) a report by the chair on the activities of the company
 - (b) consideration of the annual accounts of the company
 - (c) election/retiral/re-election/appointment of directors, as referred to in articles 41 to 46.
19. The directors may convene a General Meeting at any time.
20. The directors must convene a General Meeting if there is a valid requisition by a resigning auditor (under section 392A of the Act).

Notice of general meetings

21. At least 14 clear days' notice must be given for all General Meetings.
22. The reference to "clear days" in article 21 shall be taken to mean that, in calculating the period of notice, the day after the notice is posted (or, in the case of a notice contained in an electronic communication, the day after it was sent) and also the day of the meeting, should be excluded.
23. A notice calling a meeting shall specify the time and place of the meeting; it shall (a) indicate the general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting and (b) if a special resolution (see article 26) is to be proposed, shall also state that fact, giving the exact terms of the resolution.
24. A notice convening an AGM shall specify that the meeting is to be an AGM; any other meeting shall be called a General Meeting.

25. Notice of every General Meeting shall be given (either in writing or, where the party to whom notice is given has notified the company of an address to be used for the purpose of electronic communications, by way of an electronic communication) to all the members and directors, and (if there are auditors in office at the time) to the auditors.

Special resolutions and ordinary resolutions

26. For the purposes of these articles, a “special resolution” means a resolution passed by 75% or more of the votes cast on the resolution at an AGM or General Meeting, providing proper notice of the meeting and of the intention to propose the resolution has been given in accordance with articles 21 to 25; 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.
27. In addition to the matters expressly referred to elsewhere in these articles, the provisions of the Act allow the company, by special resolution,
 - (a) to alter its name
 - (b) to alter its memorandum of association with respect to the company’s objects
 - (c) to alter any provision of these articles or adopt new articles of association.
28. For the purposes of these articles, an “ordinary resolution” means a resolution passed by majority vote (taking account only of those votes cast in favour as compared with those votes against, and (as applicable) the chairperson’s casting vote), at an AGM or General Meeting, providing proper notice of the meeting has been given in accordance with articles 21 to 25.

Procedure at General Meetings

29. No business shall be dealt with at any General Meeting unless a quorum is present; the quorum for a General Meeting shall be 12 members, present in person or (in the case of members which are corporate bodies) present via their duly authorised representatives.
30. 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.
31. 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.
32. 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.
33. Every member shall have one vote, which (whether on a show of hands or on a secret ballot) must be given personally or (in the case of a member which is a corporate body) given via its duly authorised representative present at the meeting.
34. A member which is a corporate body shall be entitled to authorise an individual to attend and vote at General Meetings; he/she will then be entitled to exercise the same powers on

behalf of the body which he/she represents as that body could have exercised if it had been an individual member of the company.

35. If there is an equal number of votes for and against any resolution, the chairperson of the meeting shall be entitled to a casting vote.
36. 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 members present in person at the meeting) and entitled to vote, whether as members or as representatives of corporate 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.
37. 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

38. The maximum number of directors shall be 12; out of that number, no more than 2 shall be directors who were co-opted under the provisions of article 45.

Eligibility

39. A person shall not be eligible for election/appointment as a director under articles 41 to 44 unless he/she is a member of the company or has been nominated for election/appointment as a director by a member which is a corporate body; a person appointed as a director under article 45 need not, however, be a member of the company.
40. A person shall not be eligible for election/appointment as a director if he/she is an employee of the company, unless his/her work as a contracted employee is solely for the furtherance of the company's objects as described in clause 4 (b) of the *Memorandum of Association*.

Election, retiral, re-election of directors

41. At each AGM, one-third of the non-executive directors, or the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office—but shall then be eligible for re-election.
42. The directors to retire by rotation shall be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment. If any such directors became or were appointed directors on the same day, those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.
43. At each AGM, the members may (subject to article 38) elect any member (providing he/she is willing to act) to be a director.
44. The directors may at any time appoint any member (providing he/she is willing to act) to be a director (subject to article 38).
45. A member which is a corporate body may (subject to article 38) nominate any individual for election/appointment as a director.

Appointment of co-opted directors

46. In addition to their powers under article 44, the directors may (subject to article 38) at any time appoint any non-member of the company to be a director (providing he/she is willing to act) either on the basis that he/she has been nominated by a body with which the company has close contact in the course of its activities or on the basis that he/she has specialist experience and/or skills which could be of assistance to the directors.

Termination of office

47. A director shall automatically vacate office if:-

- (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) (in the case of a director elected/appointed under articles 43 to 45) he/she ceases to be a member of the company or (if he/she was nominated by a corporate body) the corporate body which nominated him/her ceases to be a member of the company.
- (e) he/she becomes an employee of the company; this does not, however, apply to a director who meets the requirements of clause 4 (b) of the *Memorandum of Association*.
- (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
- (h) he/she is removed from office by ordinary resolution (special notice having been given) in pursuance of section 168 of the 2006 Act.

Register of directors

48. The directors shall maintain a register of directors, setting out full details of each director, the name of the corporate member which nominated each director (if applicable), the date on which each such person became a director, and the date on which any person ceased to hold office as a director.

Office bearers

- 49. The directors shall elect from among themselves a chair and a treasurer, and such other office bearers (if any) as they consider appropriate.
- 50. 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 notice to that effect.

Powers of directors

51. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the *Memorandum of Association* 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.

52. A meeting of the directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the directors.

Personal interests

53. 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 66) from voting on the question of whether or not the company should enter into that arrangement.
54. 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 section 317 of the Act), has a personal interest in that arrangement.
55. 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 58 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 54) and may retain any personal benefit which he/she gains from his/her participation in that arrangement.
56. No director may be given any remuneration by the company for carrying out his/her duties as a director.
57. No director may be employed by the company unless his/her work as a contracted employee is solely for the furtherance of the company's objects as described in clause 4 (b) of the *Memorandum of Association*.
58. 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).
59. The directors may be paid all travelling and other expenses 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

60. Any director may call a meeting of the directors.

61. 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.
62. 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 4.
63. 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.
64. 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.
65. The directors may, at their discretion, allow any person whom 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.
66. 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.
67. For the purposes of article 66, 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.
68. 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.
69. 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 66 to 68.

Conduct of directors

70. 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 (as set out in the memorandum of association)
 - (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) 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
 - (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

- (d) 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

71. 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.
72. Any delegation of powers under article 71 may be made subject to such conditions as the directors may impose and may be revoked or altered.
73. The rules of procedure for any sub-committee shall be as prescribed by the directors.

Operation of bank accounts

74. 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.

Minutes

75. 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

76. The directors shall ensure that proper accounting records are maintained in accordance with all applicable statutory requirements.
77. 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.
78. 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

79. Any notice which requires to be given to a member under these articles shall be given either in writing or by way of an electronic communication; 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/it to the company *or* (in the case of a member who has notified the company of an address to be used for the purpose of electronic communications) may be given to the member by way of an electronic communication.

80. 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.
81. Any notice contained in an electronic communication shall be deemed to have been given at the expiry of 24 hours after it is sent; for the purpose of proving that any electronic communication was sent, it shall be sufficient to provide any of the evidence referred to in the relevant guidance issued from time to time by the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and Administrators.

Winding-up

82. If the company is wound up, the liquidator shall give effect to the provisions of clause 7 of the memorandum of association.

Protection from Liability

83. For the purposes of this article a "Liability" is any liability incurred by a person in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him in relation to the Company or otherwise in connection with his duties, powers or office and "Associated Company" shall bear the meaning referred to in section 256 of the 2006 Act. Subject to the provisions of the 2006 Act and without prejudice to any protection from liability which may otherwise apply:
 - (a) the directors shall have power to purchase and maintain for any director of the Company, any director of an Associated Company, any auditor of the Company and any officer of the Company (not being a director or auditor of the Company), insurance against any Liability; and
 - (b) every director or auditor of the Company and every officer of the Company (not being a director or auditor of the Company) shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against any loss or liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application in which relief is granted to him by the court from any Liability.

Interpretation

84. In these articles

“the Act” means the Companies Act 1985 and “the 2006 Act” means the 2006 Act, but so that any reference in these Articles to any provision of the Act or the 2006 Act shall be deemed to include a reference to any statutory modification or re-enactment of that provision for the time being in force.

“electronic communication” has the same meaning as is assigned to that expression in the Electronic Communications Act 2000.

85. Reference in these articles to the singular shall be deemed to include the plural.