

**Chapter 1 : Ringing the changes in VAT - Lexology**

*The nature of state activities is undergoing rapid transformation in Europe. The European Union exerts influence on state practices in member countries, which in their turn shape European policy.*

It is not known how many towers and bells, but clearly by that date Verona had a tradition of ringing. In the following century the bell "the storm" "dei temporali" was cast. It is of octagonal shape and thought to be one of the oldest such castings in Europe. It is now preserved in the San Zeno Museum in Verona. The earliest technical information on the casting of Veronese bells is by the master [a] Gislimerio in He described the casting of the bells for San Zeno Maggiore. Gislimerio was the first of fifty bell founders which worked in Verona over the centuries. Initially the shape of the bells were empirical, however from around studies were done to determine the best shape. The results were then shared across the continent. Up until the 14th century the best bell founders were from Venice , due to its more advanced industry, but there were skilled veronese founders too. Master Jacopo considered by some to be one of the best of the time. In he cast the bell for the Gardello tower. The clock was one of the first striking clocks in the world. The bell is now in the Castelvecchio Museum. In the 15th century when Verona was given to Venice there were few native Veronese foundry workers and therefore itinerant workmen worked for the Veronese masters. Michel, started a company in Verona that continued until the 19th century. He studied the sound of the bells, designing a shape which created a pleasant and tuneful sound. His successors, such as Checcherle and Bonaventurini, continued the development and started to apply decorations making the bells into works of art. Particularly skilled founder was Gasparino which made in one bell for Santa Maria della Scala, still rung actually. In this century, wonderful belltowers were built up such as Santa Anastasia. In the 16th century the number of bells in some towers increased. The first rings of five or six bells were in four churches: All four were monasteries where the monks rang the bells themselves. During the 17th century the Da Levo family and their students one of whom was Pesenti were casting diatonically tuned bells. At the latter the bell ringers were lay musicians living in the city western suburbs who were paid with a reduction in the rent of arable land. The first evidence of wheels and counterbalances dates from this period; from which it is supposed that the bells were starting to be rung in sequence, rather than swung randomly. The Da Levo family specialised in making small and medium size fully decorated bells. In the midth century another three interesting rings were installed. Crespi and Ruffini introduced the "Manieristica" shape to Verona. This new shape had originated in the 16th century in the Alps and it became the basis for shapes still used today. The San Giorgio in Braida bells are notable works of art both for decoration and musical precision. Development of Veronese style ringing[ edit ] San Giorgio in Braida, birthplace of the Veronese system of ringing In San Giorgio in Braida the new bells were hung in such a way that the new style of ringing could develop. The bells are hung for full circle ringing where each bell is swung from balanced mouth uppermost through degrees to again balanced mouth uppermost. This method of ringing permits a precise control of the time that the bell sounds and hence allows music. It is not clear whether hanging the bells in this way was independently developed at San Giorgio or whether the method was imported from England where bells are also hung for full circle ringing. Local farmers who attended church services and had an aptitude for music were chosen to ring and look after maintenance of the bells of San Giorgio. They developed the art of ringing concerti. The ringers were paid for their efforts with food given to them at the start of autumn fall: The ringing was quite onerous, on holy days they had to get up very early for the Ave Maria, then play again for the principal mass, the afternoon and evening service and finally at night for the vespers. They eventually used to sell the food, receiving an amount of about current euro per year. At around the same time the bells of Santa Maria in Organo were modified, probably to allow them to play concerti. Many of the churches of Verona started to follow this example and the original ringers of San Giorgio in Braida were sent to organize the bands and train the new players. The ringers at Santa Anastasia were a group who worked on the floating mills on the river Adige , behind the apse of the basilica. This demand for new bells led to four bell foundries, managed by the students of Ruffini: Partilora-Selegari, Chiappani and son, and the two Cavadini companies. Santa Anastasia The only significant adverse effect was

the extinction of the older technique of bell ringing as a Carillon. This tradition came from the masters like Vincenzi and Gardoni, some of whom decided to change technique by starting to ring the bells with their new method. An example is Giacomo Milossi a student of Gardoni whose skill was praised in a sonnet commemorating the bells of Santa Anastasia. In the church group from Tomba arrived to give a peal, followed by another wonderful peal in the bell tower of San Tomaso Becket, Quinzano e Parona. The priest at the Stimato brought together a band of ringers under the tutelage of Modesto Cainer. Writing in his memoirs he describes the precise methods of playing a concert in rounds with the sacred bronze bell. New groups of players were created which tried to compete with the ringers of San Giorgio. In this period bellringers in the city centre were about 100, most of whom resided in the suburbs. The only remaining supplier of bells after was Luigi Cavadini, whose company continued until 1950. With the reconstruction of the biggest bell of S. In the bells of Scalzi and Santa Eufemia were increased in size and number. In in S. Rocco another peal was cast and another ringing society was born. This event was organized in a way so that all the teams of the city and also from the suburbs like Chievo and Santa Lucia, had to adhere to the oldest and most prestigious: San Giorgio in Braida. The team of San Giorgio won the competition despite the allegation that the other teams cheated, this event started the rivalry between the city players and those of the province. The San Bernardino Church acquired their bells in San Tomaso In the some of the young ringers of San Giorgio decided to form their own group directed by Sancassani in Santo Stefano and San Tommaso churches, giving themselves the name "Audace" which means the "Brave". The new president was Mario Carregari. During this time, the Audace group was able to transfer to the Cathedral assuming the name of the church. At the same time as the first world war, they started a thirty-year rivalry between the two groups. This rivalry had the positive effect of leading to further installations: The rivalry was all the more intense because in each team there were the most important men, directors, composers, players, maintenance workers, and experts in bells. The battle was also fought with sheet music composition, creating new sounds, pauses, chords and triplets. The arguments changed by the day: From this society, managed by Accordini and Biondani, other groups were created: Eufemia which stopped spontaneously. During the second world war some of the Veronese bells were destroyed. When the players returned home they all decided to join together with the old San Giorgio team now Santa Anastasia. Fortunately they were able to give demonstrations in documentaries and exhibitions all over Italy and enjoy the popularity. Since the fifties, modernity has taken control of Verona lifestyle and the society started to lose interest in church and in bellringing art. It was fashionable for priests to ring the bells electrically which prevented the players from continuing their tradition. In 1960, the creation of a regional bell ringing association managed to gradually turn around the decline, but not in the city of Verona itself, where the downwards trend continued for another twenty years. Bellringing today[ edit ] In the ringing school of St. George was re-opened and in an event, that had always been dreamed of, took place. A lot of energy was invested in historical, technical, scientific research and the restoring of disused bell towers. The bell ringing community of Verona was completely revolutionised and things quickly got better. It was like the old time: Even though imminent extinction had only just been avoided they had never seen such enthusiasm. The old San Giorgio society which had been renamed Santa Anastasia after the first world war now incorporated other teams and changed the name to Scuola Campanaria Verona in S. Anastasia Bellringing school of Verona based in S. In the Veneto region there are about 2,000 bell ringers of the Veronese method, united in local teams, more than half of which are members of the "Associazione Suonatori di Campane a Systema Veronese" ASCSV or association of bell ringers of the Veronese method. However many bell towers have not yet installed the new system and are obliged to continue to use the old electric only system. The electric system needs very expensive maintenance and can damage the towers. Bells[ edit ] The great bell of the new ring in Verona Cathedral. Cast in 1960 it weighs 10,000 kg and is the largest bell in the world hung for full circle ringing. Complex decoration of a religious nature is applied to the mould. The towers are tall with the bells installed at the top. The bells may swing through the tower openings and the sound is much louder than enclosed bell chambers. The clappers are wired on with a safety rope, a broken or detached clapper must not become a missile in the streets surrounding the tower. A heavy counterbalanced headstock reduces the forces on the tower and leads to a slower turning bell. No stays or sliders are supplied, the bell must be held at balance when

not ringing. The rope is steel which removes the problem of stretch when the bells are rung from ground floor ringing chambers. Being less flexible than natural fibres the steel rope is attached to the wheel with a toggle mechanism rather than being led through a garter hole.

*MYCOM OSI: Ringing the changes in OSS is proving a busy year for MYCOM OSI, as the global CSP community wakes up to the instrumental role cloud-based service quality assurance can play in realising autonomic networks.*

Uses and traditions[ edit ] Call to prayer[ edit ] In Christianity , some Anglican , Catholic , and Lutheran churches ring their church bells from belltowers three times a day, at 6: In the United Kingdom predominantly in the Anglican church, there is a strong tradition of change ringing on full-circle tower bells for about half an hour before a service. This originated from the early 17th century when bell ringers found that swinging a bell through a large arc gave more control over the time between successive strikes of the clapper. This culminated in ringing bells through a full circle, which let ringers easily produce different striking sequences; known as changes. Exorcism of demons[ edit ] In Christianity, the ringing of church bells was traditionally believed to drive out demons and other unclean spirits. A leather muffle is put over one side only of the clapper ball. This gives a loud strike, then a muffled strike alternately. The ringing of a church bell in the English tradition to announce a death is called a death knell. The pattern of striking depended on the person who had died; for example in the counties of Kent and Surrey in England it was customary to ring three times three strokes for a man and two times three for a woman, and one times three for a child. The age of the deceased was then rung out. In small settlements this could effectively identify who had just died. There was the "Passing Bell" to warn of impending death, the second the Death Knell to announce the death, and the last was the "Lych Bell", or "Corpse Bell" which was rung at the funeral as the procession approached the church. A more modern tradition where there are full-circle bells is to use "half-muffles" when sounding one bell as a tolled bell, or all the bells in change-ringing. This means a leather muffle is placed on the clapper of each bell so that there is a loud "open" strike followed by a muffled strike, which has a very sonorous and mournful effect. Sanctus Bells[ edit ] The sacring ring or Gloria wheels used at the St. Jude Thaddeus Church in the former Spanish colony of the Philippines. The term "Sanctus bell" traditionally referred to a bell suspended in a bell-cot at the apex of the nave roof, over the chancel arch, or hung in the church tower, in medieval churches. This bell was rung at the singing of the Sanctus and again at the elevation liturgy of the elements, to indicate to those not present in the building that the moment of consecration had been reached. The practice and the term remain in common use in many Anglican churches. Within the body of a church the function of a sanctus bell can also be performed by a small hand bell or set of such bells called altar bells rung shortly before the consecration of the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ and again when the consecrated elements are shown to the people. This custom is particularly sophisticated in the Russian Orthodox Church. Russian bells are usually stationary, and are sounded by pulling on a rope that is attached to the clapper so that it will strike the inside of the bell. Clock chimes[ edit ] Some churches have a clock chime which uses a turret clock to broadcast the time by striking the hours and sometimes the quarters. A well-known musical striking pattern is the Westminster Quarters. This is only done when the bells are stationary, and the clock mechanism actuates hammers striking on the outside of the sound-bows of the bells. In the cases of bells which are normally swung for other ringing, there is a manual lock-out mechanism which prevents the hammers from operating whilst the bells are being rung. Warning of invasion[ edit ] In World War II in Great Britain, all church bells were silenced, to ring only to inform of an invasion by enemy troops. The bell can swing through just over a full circle in alternate directions. Christian church bells have the form of a cup-shaped cast metal resonator with a flared thickened rim, and a pivoted clapper hanging from its centre inside. It is usually mounted high in a bell tower on top of the church , so it can be heard by the surrounding community. The bell is suspended from a headstock which can swing on bearings. A rope is tied to a wheel or lever on the headstock, and hangs down to the bell ringer. To ring the bell, the ringer pulls on the rope, swinging the bell. The motion causes the clapper to strike the inside of the bell rim as it swings, thereby sounding the bell. Some bells have full-circle wheels, which is used to swing the bell through a larger arc, such as in the United Kingdom where full-circle ringing is practised. Bells which are not swung are "chimed", which means they are struck by an external hammer, or by a rope attached to the internal clapper, which is the tradition in Russia. Blessing of bells[ edit ]

In some churches, bells are often blessed before they are hung. In the Roman Catholic Church the name Baptism of Bells has been given to the ceremonial blessing of church bells, at least in France, since the eleventh century. It is derived from the washing of the bell with holy water by the bishop , before he anoints it with the "oil of the infirm" without and with chrism within; a fuming censer is placed under it and the bishop prays that these sacramentals of the Church may, at the sound of the bell, put the demons to flight, protect from storms, and call the faithful to prayer.

## Chapter 3 : Veronese bellringing art - Wikipedia

*Ringling the Changes in Europe: Regulatory Competition and the Transformation of the State. Britain, France, Germany:*  
1. *Ringling the Changes in Europe: Regulatory.*

Share via Email Wish you were here – now you can use your mobile in Europe just as your contract says you can use it at home. Alamy Stock Photo Whether you voted remain or leave, the European commission has come to your aid. Holidaymakers are about to get free mobile phone roaming across Europe and a host of other destinations from 15 June – for the next two years, at least. Following a long campaign and a series of staged roaming price cuts, the commission will finally put in place a long-cherished aim – the ability of Europeans to make same-cost mobile calls and data downloads irrespective of which EU country they are in. But fears remain that once Brexit takes place the gains could be reversed. Some mobile operators are choosing to include these areas in their new roaming-free packages, but others are not. When does all this happen? The EU started tackling the issue of high roaming charges more than a decade ago, but finally on Thursday 15 June cross-border roaming charges within Europe will cease. From that date, call time, text and data allowances bought as part of a deal or monthly contract at home will be usable anywhere in the EU at no extra charge. Reading the Guardian on your mobile in Malaga will be the same price as accessing it in Manchester. Why is it happening? In short, they have been a huge rip-off. Back in Brits in Spain paid 50p a minute to call home, and even after the EU imposed a series of price cuts mobile users have typically been paying 16p a minute to make calls, with additional charges applied to send texts or make any downloads. In some extreme cases – where a large amount of data was used – the roaming charges cost more than the holiday itself. But the EC sought to crack down on this, and in proposed a single market for electronic communications within the EU and to abolish the charges. The result is that contract and pay-as-you-go customers will pay the same charge in Europe as they would if they were at home – bill shock should largely become a thing of the past, for those travelling to Europe at least. What about using your smartphone to update Facebook or send an email? So if your contract allows you 1GB of data a month, you can use it in another EU country without surcharge. This applies if you buy bundles of data or are a PAYG customer. If your contract allows you 1GB of data a month, you can use it in another EU country without surcharge Will I still pay to receive a call while abroad? Not in the EU. This disappears on 15 June. Does this mean I can throw away my European sim card or second phone? It will still be worth doing this outside Europe. Can I ditch my UK contract and seek out the cheapest European mobile deal in, say Spain, and use it here instead? You could try, but you need to be aware that the agreement between the EC and the European mobile operators association BEREC sets out rules that are designed to prevent people doing exactly that. If you spend several months using roaming in another country you may find your service is suspended. What about other non-EU European destinations and countries further afield? Technically you could still be charged to roam in non-EU countries like Turkey, Switzerland or Norway. However, most of the big operators have chosen to include popular non-EU destinations in their free packages. There are one or two exceptions – for example, O2 pay-as-you-go customers get a worse deal than those on contract. What about on ferries? In the past Guardian Money has revealed how the cross-channel ferry firms have a bizarre arrangement with a Bermuda-based telecom firm to provide a mobile service aboard its ferries. Customers have been landed with big roaming bills as the phone thinks it is in the Sargasso Sea rather than 10 miles from Hull. What the providers are offering.

**Chapter 4 : Church bell - Wikipedia**

*This entry about Ringing The Change has been published under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence, which permits unrestricted use and reproduction, provided the author or authors of the Ringing The Change entry and the Encyclopedia of Law are in each case credited as the source of the Ringing The Change entry.*

Taxation issues for France Telecom and noteholders. The representation of noteholders. The notes were priced at EUR. If the Orange share price rises above the principal amount of the notes, investors will begin to see an enhanced return on their capital. In setting the price of an exchangeable bond, a balance has to be struck between the issue price and the interest rate. In common with other exchangeable bonds, the interest rate on the France Telecom exchangeable notes is 2%. Each note offers the holder the option to redeem the note by way of exchange for one share in Orange, subject to adjustment on the occurrence of certain events see "Terms and conditions of the notes" below. The notes mature after a two year term, at which time France Telecom is obliged to repay the principal amount EUR. France Telecom also reserved the right to redeem in cash all of the notes outstanding following an all cash offer for Orange accepted by France Telecom for a detailed description of the notes and the mechanics of exchange, see boxes "The France Telecom exchangeable note" and "The offering: The France Telecom exchangeable notes were issued in dematerialised bearer form au porteur, with the title evidenced by book entries in accordance with French law. Debt instruments issued by French corporations are more usually issued in bearer rather than registered form, although it is essentially a matter of preference for the issuer. The difference between dematerialised that is, uncertificated bearer and registered securities is not very great: Title to dematerialised bearer securities is evidenced by book entry in an electronic account held by a financial intermediary. As the underlying shares in Orange already exist, there was no need to consider matters such as whether there was sufficient authorised share capital or disapplication of pre-emption rights. Issuing and listing Issuing debt outside France generally provides certain advantages over a French debt issue: Access to international markets as the issue can be structured along the lines of an international offering. There is no French withholding tax on interest payments made by the issuer. An English language prospectus may be used although case law on this has recently changed. There is no need to comply with French law regarding representation of noteholders although France Telecom voluntarily chose to adopt this method of representation see "Noteholder representation" below. Another factor was that there was no compelling reason to make the offer publicly available in France. France Telecom was aiming the offer at international institutional investors and there was to be no retail offer in France. The notes were to be listed on Euronext Paris part of the grouping together of the Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels stock exchanges that took place in September. As in the US and the UK, France has a dual listing regime requiring application both to a listing authority and to a stock exchange. France Telecom therefore applied to: The application to the COB required submission of a prospectus for formal approval evidenced by a visa. For issues of securities outside France, the COB has traditionally accepted a prospectus in English, to which a short summary in French of the terms and conditions of the notes would be attached. This was an issue at a practical level. Even though technically the listing was in France there was no public offering in France and it was very much an international offer". The application to Euronext Paris consisted of a letter that requested listing of the notes. An applicant must also submit a copy of the draft prospectus, but there is no requirement for it to be approved by the exchange. The letter may be in English as the stock exchange is flexible as to language. Under French law, securities must fall within one of a number of existing categories of debt, equity or equity-linked debt. The legal advisers therefore needed to consider this issue at an early stage in the structuring process. This is the main legal document. This is the main selling document. An offering memorandum is not mandatory but it is common market practice to issue one. In particular, because the offering is made pursuant to certain exemptions from the registration requirements under US securities laws Regulation S and Rule A see "Overseas securities laws" below, the offering memorandum is used to document the selling restrictions applicable under these rules. The subscription agreement between France Telecom, Orange and the managers of the offering. It is governed by French law see box "Subscription agreement". The agreement is governed by French law. It

governs the obligations of the agent in relation to the payment of the principal and interest on the notes and the cash value of the notes, as well as the redemption of the notes by way of exchange for shares. This agreement is governed by French law. Terms and conditions of the notes The English language offering memorandum contains a translation of the terms and conditions of the notes. It is common for the terms and conditions of equity-linked debt to set out events that would trigger an adjustment of the exchange ratio and the method of calculation of that adjustment. The purpose is to compensate bondholders for events that would otherwise be materially prejudicial to them because of their dilutive effect. Issue of securities by Orange conferring preferential subscription rights. Increase of capital by Orange by means of capitalisation of reserves, profits or premiums, distribution of bonus shares or division or consolidation of its shares. Absorption, merger fusion, spin-off or demerger of Orange or public offers in respect of its shares. Payment of extraordinary dividends meaning any large dividend in cash or in kind paid on the Orange shares above a certain threshold. It is unusual to see payment of extraordinary dividends included among the adjustment events of a French issue of equity-linked debt. French law provides for automatic adjustment on the occurrence of certain events, but those events do not, however, include the payment of extraordinary dividends. As this adjustment event is commonly found in international offerings of exchangeable debt, it was included among the adjustments in this particular issue, to make it more attractive to international institutional investors. The terms and conditions of the notes also provide for an adjustment in the event of a public offer for the shares of Orange that is accepted by France Telecom. Under the escrow agreement, when an adjustment event occurs, France Telecom must deposit into the escrow account a number of additional Orange shares or other securities or cash sufficient to permit exchange of all outstanding notes after adjustment. The terms and conditions of the France Telecom offering also contain some standard protections found in straight bond issues. For example, even though the notes are unsecured obligations of France Telecom, a negative pledge offers the holders some protection by preventing France Telecom from creating certain security interests over its real property or business for the benefit of the holders of other listed negotiable notes or bonds, without granting the same security to the noteholders at the same time. Similarly, the noteholder has the right to call for repayment of the principal amount on the occurrence of certain events of default. A default in the payment of interest on, or the cash value of, any notes, which has not been remedied within 15 days from the date the payment became due. A default by France Telecom in performing or complying with its other obligations under the notes, which has not been remedied within 60 days of receipt of notice. The liquidation, winding-up or merger of France Telecom in certain circumstances. Approvals The following corporate approvals were required: This authority is usually renewed each year. Fortunately for France Telecom, sufficient authority was in place, granted at the France Telecom general meeting held on 21st June, , to cover the proposed exchangeable note issue. This enabled the decision to issue the notes to be made quickly and easily by a single person. Under French law, where a financial instrument is convertible or exchangeable into the shares of another company, such other company has the right to object to the use of its share capital as security. By letter dated 31st January, , Orange confirmed that it would not object to the issue of the notes. Overseas securities laws The offering of exchangeable bonds was aimed at institutional investors. France Telecom therefore structured the offering to fall within certain private placement exemptions from overseas securities laws including French securities laws that would otherwise require compliance with stringent formalities. As far as US law was concerned, for example, the offer was made to certain investors outside the US, under the offshore transactions safe harbour from registration requirements provided by Regulation S of the Securities Act of the Securities Act. These securities may only be resold to other qualified institutional buyers under Rule A, in an offshore transaction pursuant to Regulation S or pursuant to another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Over-allotment option Under the terms of the subscription agreement, France Telecom granted the managers an over-allotment option which they exercised of an additional It is standard practice on exchangeable bond issues for there to be intervention on the grey markets before closing. Over-allotment options used in equity offerings are generally exercisable for a longer period following allocation or closing 30 days. In that case the option provides a source of shares with which managers may satisfy over-allotments, if it is uneconomic for the managers to buy them in the after market and thereby stabilise the market price.

**Taxation** The main tax issues for France Telecom are: One of the advantages of an issue of notes exchangeable for an underlying equity stake is that it enables the issuer to defer any capital gain to the time of exchange on a simple sale of the underlying stake, the tax charge would accrue at the time of sale. Interest payments on exchangeable bonds are generally tax deductible against income as an expense. For the noteholders, the tax issues are: Thanks to a special ruling by the French tax authorities, any gain that may be realised in connection with the early redemption of the notes by exchange for Orange shares or their cash value will be characterised for French tax purposes as a capital gain instead of as interest, which would be subject to income tax at a higher rate. Therefore, French resident noteholders will be subject to capital gains tax in France on the gain realised in connection with the early redemption of the notes, and, generally, non-French resident noteholders will not be subject to taxation in France on the gain realised in connection with the early redemption of the notes, provided, however, that the notes are not held in connection with a permanent establishment or a fixed base in France. However, non-French resident noteholders may be subject to taxation under local laws on the gain realised in connection with the early redemption of the notes. French resident noteholders will be subject to taxation in France on capital gains realised on the disposal of the notes, and, generally, non-French resident noteholders will not be subject to taxation in France, provided, however, that the notes are not held in connection with a permanent establishment or a fixed base in France. However, non-French resident noteholders may be subject to taxation on capital gains on disposal of the notes under local laws. Both French and non-French resident noteholders may be subject to income tax on interest under local laws.

**Noteholder representation** Under French law a mandatory requirement for domestic bond issues is that noteholders must be represented as a body masse. The masse is a separate legal entity that takes certain decisions through a representative, and other through the general meeting of the noteholders. On a standard international bond issue, a trust arrangement is commonly used to represent the interests of the noteholders. The terms and conditions of the notes impose certain restrictions on the identity of the representative to maintain its independence from both France Telecom and Orange. The masse has a right to change the representative in general meeting. French law sets out the powers that may be delegated to the representative. The main advisers were Robert C. Issue France Telecom issued

**Term** Unless previously redeemed or purchased and cancelled, the notes mature and become payable on 16th February, Early redemption by exchange at option of noteholder At the option of the noteholder, each note may be exchanged for fully paid existing shares of Orange, at an initial one for one ratio the ratio is subject to adjustment for certain events. The exchange right is suspended from the date on which France Telecom notifies noteholders of its decision to accept a takeover offer for the shares of Orange. France Telecom has the right to elect to pay cash instead of delivering shares, in which case the amount of cash is calculated by reference to the value of the Orange shares on the open market the "cash value". The transfer is made as follows: The noteholder presents one or more exchange notices to the financial intermediary maintaining its security account the "approved intermediary". France Telecom may also redeem all, but not part, of the notes in cash if it has accepted an all cash takeover offer for Orange.

**Chapter 5 : 'Ringing the changes' scam alert for Midlothian - BBC News**

*Ringing the changes in VAT Hogan Lovells The basic rule is modified for supplies which straddle the change in rate (for example, leases granted prior to 4 January ). The European.*

Carillon Carillon - showing the large number of tuned bells normally used The carillon is a collection of tuned bells for playing conventional melodic music. The bells are stationary and struck by hammers linked to a clavier keyboard. Carillonneur in action The instrument is played sitting on a bench by hitting the top keyboard that allows expression through variation of touch, with the underside of the half-clenched fists, and the bottom keyboard with the feet, since the lower notes in particular require more physical strength than an organ, the latter not attaining the tonal range of the better carillons: A carillon renders at least two octaves for which it needs 23 bells, though the finest have 47 to 56 bells or extravagantly even more, arranged in chromatic sequence, so tuned as to produce concordant harmony when many bells are sounded together. Professional Carillonneurs like Belgian Jef Denyn have widespread fame [3] The oldest are found in church towers in continental northern Europe, especially in cathedral towers in Belgium and present-day northern France, where some like the St. Modern large carillon edifices have been erected as stand-alone instruments across the world, for instance the Netherlands Carillon at Arlington National Cemetery. Chime bell instrument A carillon-like instrument with fewer than 23 bells is called a chime. American chimes usually have one to one and a half diatonic octaves. Many chimes play an automated piece of music, such as clock chimes. Since the 20th century, in Belgium and The Netherlands, clock chime bells have inner tuning and produce complex fully harmonized music. Russian Orthodox bells[ edit ] Play media Bell-ringer demonstrating Russian chiming on a portable belfry The bells in Russian tradition are sounded by their clappers, attached to ropes; a special system of ropes is developed individually for every belltower. All the ropes are gathered in one place, where the bell-ringer stands. The ropes usually all ropes are not pulled, but rather pressed with hands or legs. Since one end of every rope is fixed, and the ropes are kept in tension, a press or even a punch on a rope makes a clapper move. The Russian Tsar Bell is the largest extant bell in the world. When being rung they swing through a full circle from mouth upwards round to mouth upwards, and then back again. In English style see below full circle ringing the bells in a church tower are hung so that on each stroke the bell swings through a complete circle; actually a little more than degrees. Each alternate pull or stroke is identified as either handstroke or backstroke - handstroke where the "sally" the fluffy area covered with wool is pulled followed by a pull on the plain "tail". At East Bergholt in the English county of Suffolk , there is a unique set of bells that are not in a tower and are rung full circle by hand. To swing the heavy bells requires a ringer for each bell. Along with the relatively limited palette of notes available, the upshot is that such rings of bells do not easily lend themselves to ringing melodies. This is a diagram of one type of method ringing. Each bell strikes once in every sequence, or change, and repetition is avoided. Here 1 is the highest-pitched, and 6 is the lowest Instead, a system of change ringing evolved, probably early in the seventeenth century, which centres on mathematical permutations. The ringers begin with rounds, which is simply ringing down the scale in numerical order. On six bells this would be The ringing then proceeds in a series of rows or changes, each of which is some permutation of rounds for example where no bell changes by more than one position from the preceding row this is also known as the Steinhausâ€”Johnsonâ€”Trotter algorithm. In call change ringing, one of the ringers known as the Conductor calls out to tell the other ringers how to vary their order. The timing of the calls and changes of pattern accompanying them are made at the discretion of the Conductor and so do not necessarily involve a change of ringing sequence at each successive stroke as is characteristic of method ringing. Some ringers, notably in the West of England where there is a strong call-change tradition, ring call changes exclusively but for others, the essence of change ringing is the substantially different method ringing. As of there are 7, English style rings. The Netherlands, Pakistan, India, and Spain have one each. The Windward Isles and the Isle of Man have 2 each. Canada and New Zealand 8 each. The Channel Isles Africa as a continent has The remaining 6, There are hundreds of these methods which have been composed over the centuries and all have names, some being very fanciful. Serious ringing always starts and ends with rounds;

and it must always be true that each row must be unique, never repeated. A performance of a few hundred rows or so is called a touch. A performance of all the possible permutations possible on a set of bells is called an extent, with  $n$ .

**Chapter 6 : Ringing the changes - The IPKat**

*British MPs want to rename one of London's most famous landmarks -- known to tourists around the world as "Big Ben" -- after Queen Elizabeth II, for her Jubilee.*

This will affect the supply of opted properties. A tax point is generally created on the earlier of the receipt of payment or the issue of a VAT invoice. For sales of property the operative tax point is the earlier of completion, payment or invoice. The basic rule is modified for supplies which straddle the change in rate for example, leases granted prior to 4 January. Quarterly rent payable in advance on 25 December is subject to VAT at the rate in force at the time of payment. Quarterly rent charged in arrears on 25 March is subject to VAT at the rate in force at the time of the invoice. The wording of the lease will determine the circumstances in which the cost of the VAT rate increase can be passed on to the tenant. In the interest of simplicity, this is the scenario assumed here. For sales freehold transfers and assignments of a lease at a premium, completion also creates a tax point and it is the earlier of completion, payment or invoice which is the operative tax point for these purposes. Normally, the applicable rate of VAT will be clear. However, where completion occurs prior to 4 January and a VAT invoice is issued on or after 4 January, but within 14 days of completion, the supplier is entitled to charge the rate in force at the time of the invoice. Where the supply in question is a continuous supply which straddles the rate change primarily, where there is a lease which was granted prior to 4 January and which continues after that date, the rules become a little more creative. If you grant a lease on which VAT is payable and charge rent in advance, rent payable on the 25 December quarter day is subject to VAT at the rate in force at the time of payment. If you grant a lease on which VAT is payable and charge rent in arrears, rent payable on the 25 March quarter day will be subject to VAT at the rate in force at the time of the invoice. Some apportionment will therefore be required. In applying the rules, there is no requirement for a supplier to be consistent in its treatment of the recipients of its supplies. HMRC have said that there is no need to notify them of which rule has been applied when. This deals with the position at law, but what about the position under contract? Where the lease states that the consideration due rent is exclusive of VAT, then the rate rise will be taken into account automatically. For tax points falling before 4 January, the rate in force at the time of the invoice will apply. Where rent is paid in arrears as in the example above, the landlord will, in contract, be entitled to apportion and charge the appropriate rate as indicated. Where the lease explicitly states that the consideration due rent is inclusive of VAT or is silent on the issue, the position is different. In the former case, the landlord will be out of pocket as a result of the rate rise because additional VAT will have to be accounted for out of monies received as rent. Some re-negotiation of the total amount payable may be required in these circumstances. Where the lease is silent on VAT, s. 62(1) applies. In other words, s. 62(1) applies. For tenants whose business is fully taxable, this should be no more than a moderate cash flow issue, but for partially or fully exempt businesses, this may be an unexpected and significant additional cost. A lease which refers to VAT for example, as above, explicitly states that the consideration is inclusive of VAT or refers particularly to s. 62(1). Taxpayers particularly tenants whose business is partially or fully exempt may be tempted to circumvent the rise in rate of VAT by creating a tax point prior to 4 January in respect of supplies which will in fact take place partly or wholly on or after 4 January. It seems seasonally appropriate to wrap up with a festive adage: Taxpayers will also have to bear the rate rise in mind when calculating the net present value of leases which span the rate change date for stamp duty land tax purposes.

**Chapter 7 : Ringing the changes: Big Ben's tower may be renamed for Queen's Jubilee - CNN**

*But with L'Äw ringing the changes and finally giving the next generation a chance, it was a shame to see Marc-Andre ter Stegen still sat on the bench. Europe's most prestigious club.*

He described the aim of the strategic plan as a change in philosophy. The company has to reposition itself and start to put the creation of value for the shareholder as the major objective and a measure of success for the company, as well as creating profit as an instrument of growth. Basically, we see ourselves arriving in as an energy company. In upstream, we will be concentrating much more on international activities in the Atlantic Basin, preferably in deep water, where we have a competitive advantage. So now we think we have a plausible strategy, although, at the same time, it is quite ambitious, Reichstul admits. He adds that one of the most important challenges is to change the internal culture of the company. The plan calls for the creation of business, profit-focused units, where performance can be measured and rewarded. A new bonus distribution system has been introduced, although this is still very timid, just a pilot project, Reichstul says. Important leg Reichstul adds that the strategy on gas is an important leg of the plan. In order to foster demand for natural gas we have to invest [always through a minority stake] in partnerships in gas-fired power plants. The government has stated an aim to add 7, MW of generating capacity over the next three to four years so we have an important role in helping to establish this and a very important interest in fostering this because we have the gas. Some observers have questioned the viability of the plan, not in terms of the actual strategy, which is viewed as having a good chance of success, but how plausible it is to create a business entity, which operates like a private company, but remains strongly linked to the state. This would add to the Reichstul sees no problem with this model: The company will become a corporation. It will not be privatised. It will have the shape of a corporation where the majority shareholder is the government, but without being an instrument of the state. Its feasible. Asked whether this is viable, he responds: This will be the proof of the pudding. The government wanted to open up the [energy] sector and it decided how to do it. There is a middle of the road [option]. The government presence will remain with the minister of mines and energy, the chairman of Petrobras and the chief of staff holding a seat on the board. Petrobras is the largest company in Brazil, so it suffers the benefits and the pains of being in Brazil, so whenever [the country] gets into problems, Petrobras suffers in some way. So how realistic is the target for ? Clearly, "the year for the vision part of the plan, is realistic, Reichstul says. By , I think we will already be looking like an energy company with gas, thermal power plants and other activities, which are being introduced into the mix. The way we do things is becoming more business-oriented. He claimed that there was little resistance to the change from management and other employees. The discussions ahead of the strategic plan involved 40 people. As far as the rest of the workforce is concerned, Lucchesi commented: Net income partially helped to offset the negative impact of the currency devaluation, which was fully accounted for in the first quarter. Increased international prices for products and a rise in oil, NGL and natural gas output also helped the balance sheet. The company generated R3. The accounting changes and the reporting of the latest results formed part of what the chief financial director, Ronnie Vaz Moreira, terms a balance-sheet clean up. Moreira took up the post at Petrobras last June. With the latest results, Moreira said: We wanted to demonstrate to the market-place that we are serious about transparency and we wanted to address the issue of the quality of our operations. I think that the initial impact was extremely powerful. We had an asset write-down of around R5bn and the market has more than compensated Petrobras for that. Now begins the difficult part, which is to deliver what we promised in the strategic plan. We have to communicate and motivate the employees to improve and put in place systems that allow us to monitor better costs and demonstrate results by business segment. As part of the new move to transparency, Moreira said, the company will produce quarterly releases to see how we are doing. We will give information so people can judge how well we are progressing. Moreira said this is being sourced from four areas: We are working hard to conclude this and should be able to announce something within the next few months. In terms of sourcing investment generally, Moreira commented: We are pretty optimistic and one of our projects, which has already gone to bank syndication, was oversubscribed. We think the market has

improved and we are optimistic about. Asked about engendering a culture of cost reduction in a previous monopoly, Moreira admitted. But we are going to spend a lot of time strategising how we do that. We are communicating how important it is that Petrobras changes. The market has changed and we have lost our monopoly. We plan to motivate our employees by aligning their interests with our objectives. Money is important, but it also sends a signal that we are serious about our goals and maximising our return and rewarding people. Vast acreage is being offered under the stewardship of the ANP. A first round was held last year and a second one is due in the next two months. So we are starting to talk directly with companies which are complementary to Petrobras, Barbosa says. The current cash that we have has to be applied to projects that produce the best returns, so we also need to sell some of the assets that are not producing the proper return for us, we are assigning some smaller fields to small groups of companies. Retaining operatorship At the same time, joint ventures, with Petrobras usually retaining operatorship, are being favoured. So far, 27 of these deals have been signed with foreign companies. Most recently, in January, it signed agreements, covering four blocks, with Chevron, Coastal and two Brazilian companies, Queiroz Galvao and Petroserv. Of its 62 blocks in Brazil, Petrobras has a working interest in 51, with the remainder signed as joint ventures or in the process of negotiation to that end. Asked if there was a limit to the number of blocks that could be run with foreign partners, Barbosa said: No, this is just a business. The exploratory phase is not a big deal, the important thing is development. In some cases we have lower costs than the newcomer, but in the development phase they can provide the finance at costs that we consider to be fair. It is also planned to increase proved reserves from 8. All forms of partnership Our main task is to increase production based on existing reserves of oil, either already in production or at different stages of development, Barbosa said. The key is to do this with a sharp reduction in costs and increased funding. He said the company would consider all forms of partnership, which in some cases may not even involve equity. For example, we have two giant fields in Roncador [Campos]. We have to be monitoring these kinds of area and we do have a small interest in a prospect in Kazakhstan, for example. One of the ways to reduce capital costs is to have a wide asset base. Technical director, Antonio Luiz Silva de Menezes said the company is currently working on a project called ProCap, which is aimed at opening up new frontiers in the Campos Basin. We are trying to develop more technology to go deeper because of our reserves, improving them is a precondition for our business. The programme is under development and is expected to be presented for initial approval in February. Details are due for release in March or April of this year, Menezes said. His division is also working on new methods to handle heavy crude in the domestic refining sector to guarantee its local market position. As far as the strategic plan is concerned, in his division, Menezes said the investment that has been allocated by the board represents a very big challenge to invest it properly and to guarantee our market in Brazil. Last October, the Brazilian company ended negotiations with Exxon over a partnership in the field. We wanted to close a deal, but the company argued that conditions had changed and we decided we had to review it, so we are looking at another way of organising this project. He said the project had been delayed. Last June, the two companies signed a letter of intent aimed at the possible establishment of a joint company. The initial agreement identified five areas of co-operation, including refining and swapping of crude oil. But doubts about whether the entity will take off have been reported in recent months. Reichstul attributed this to the recent management changes at PdV. This is delaying it, but last week [January] there was a working group meeting here [in Rio]. He added the future of any deal between the two companies, very much depends on the technical outcome of this working group. Asked if this is expected to be favourable, Reichstul said: But as ever, there are complications.

**Chapter 8 : Ringing The Change | Free Online Dictionary of Law Terms and Legal Definitions**

*The change-ringing competition at the National Cathedral on Saturday brought competitors from all across the continent to ring the bells on the 31st story of the cathedral.*

CFO Neal Milsom tells Jim Banks how a big management overhaul is allowing the company to better focus on creating post-merger synergies. For now, the individual branding of Orange and T-Mobile may still be highly visible in the UK, but the two companies did in fact merge in to create Everything Everywhere. With close to 30 million subscribers - around half of the UK population - the company is a giant in the UK mobile market and firmly intends to build on its leading position. For its customers, the initial advantages of the merger include access to the networks of both T-Mobile and Orange, which boosts coverage across the UK with no extra charge for crossing between networks. For the company, the anticipated advantages stem from the synergies between the two operations and the potential to reduce operating costs. Nevertheless, bringing together two full-blown mobile operators is not a process that happens overnight and accomplishing the potential synergies requires some big decisions, hence the major overhaul of the management team 18 months after the merger. The short-term priority was to attain a stable position in the market by creating a market leader and then, with one cost base, to look at the strong synergies between the two businesses. We have much smaller top and middle management teams following the integration process," he adds. The overall aim of the shake-up is to create greater efficiency that cascades through the organisation and ensures that the company has an end-to-end approach to its key offerings. We are top in terms of retail sales and customer revenues, but are we recognised for that? So, we need to improve financial performance and customer perception," Milsom outlines. Then we will up operational excellence, which means cutting costs intelligently by getting rid of duplication and overlap; the aim is to reduce inefficiency by getting things right for the customer first time," he continues. The use of smartphones is rising rapidly, as is their functionality - and customer expectations. The competition now is in data and internet services. Our goals are the same as before, but our progress is accelerated thanks to a smaller team and sharper focus. It remains at the centre of strategic thinking and is closely aligned with the operational side of the business. So, when we look ahead and set company-wide targets, finance is heavily involved. Finance personnel have an equal voice on management committees, so we must understand the operational side of the business. In an effort to become a stand-alone company, it was vital to repay and restructure this debt. We are also looking to the bond markets now to get that maturity mix," explains Milsom. The ownership of the company remains the same - Although many companies are finding traditional bank lending hard to come by in the current climate, a business with the scale and revenue streams of Everything Everywhere had relatively little difficulty. Having repaid a large portion of its debt to its shareholders with bank loans, the company is finding the remaining money in the debt capital markets in order to ensure it has diverse sources of funding. The crucial issue now, however, is to assure success by getting the timing of the bond issue right. One of the biggest tasks will be rationalising a network that now comprises 28, radio sites previously operated by T-Mobile and Orange. Then there is the ongoing integration of the two businesses to realise cost savings and drive profitability. On top of that, the organisation has to prepare for a future in which 4G will soon be a reality and data services will be an ever higher priority. Due to the scale of the business, it has an SAP ERP system at its core, which can quickly give a high-level view of performance or report at a granular level. All functions have dashboards and key performance indicators KPIs - some financial, others non-financial - that are fed into the ERP system. We use data warehouses to track customer performance, identify trends and set budget targets, but with 27 million customers, there is a huge amount of data to slice up.

**Chapter 9 : Ringing the changes in Feiii/Ybiii cyclic coordination clusters - Chemical Science (RSC Publish**

*Some ringers, notably in the West of England where there is a strong call-change tradition, ring call changes exclusively but for others, the essence of change ringing is the substantially different method ringing.*