



THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

Articles of Association

of

Active Lincolnshire

Incorporated: 7th October 2004

COMPANY NUMBER: 05252701

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**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION FOR A CHARITABLE COMPANY
LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL**

Articles of Association of Active Lincolnshire

(Adopted pursuant to a special resolution passed on 2019)

1 The company's name is Active Lincolnshire and in this document it is called the **charity**.

Interpretation

2 The following definitions and rules of interpretation apply in these Articles:

(1) Definitions:

Additional Director | has the meaning given to such term in article 37(1);

Address | a postal address or, for the purposes of electronic communication, a fax number, an e-mail or postal address or a telephone number for receiving text messages in each case registered with the charity;

AGM | annual general meeting;

articles | the charity's articles of association for the time being in force;

Bye-Laws | the bye-laws setting out the working practices of the charity made from time to time in accordance with article 58(1);

CA06 | the Companies Act 2006, insofar as it applies to the charity;

Charities Act | the Charities Act 2011;

charity | the company Active Lincolnshire (company number **05252701**), to be regulated by these articles;

clear days | in relation to the period of a notice means a period excluding:

- the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given; and
- the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;

Commission | the Charity Commission for England and Wales;

Control | in relation to a body corporate, the power of a person to secure that the affairs of the body corporate are conducted in accordance with the wishes of that person: (a) by means of the holding of shares, or the possession of voting power, in or in relation to that or any other body corporate; or (b) as a result of any powers conferred by the articles of association or any other document regulating that or any other body corporate;

directors | the directors of the charity. The directors are charity trustees as defined by section 177 of the Charities Act;

document | includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;

electronic form | has the meaning given in section 1168 of the CA06;

Independent Director | a director who is independent of the charity (being a person who is free from any close connection to the charity and who would be viewed as being independent of the charity from the perspective of an objective outsider). A director may still be deemed to be independent of the charity even if they are a member and/or they play sport. Examples of a director having a 'close connection' to the charity include but are not limited to:

- They are, or have within the period of 4 (four) years prior to their proposed appointment been, actively involved in or with any organisation which provides (or has within the period of 12 (twelve) months prior to their proposed appointment provided) funding to the charity in excess of £1,000 (one thousand pounds Sterling) per annum;
- They represent a specific interest group within the charity, such as a particular sporting discipline or a geographical area;
- They are, or have within the period of 4 (four) years prior to their proposed appointment been, an employee of the charity; and/or
- They have close family ties with any of the directors, or the charity's senior employees.

members | the members of the charity as defined in article 10(2) and **membership** has like meaning;

officers | includes the directors and the secretary (if any);

secretary | any person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the charity;

United Kingdom | Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

Term | 4 (four) consecutive Years; and

Year | the period of time commencing at the start of one AGM and ending immediately prior to the commencement of the next following AGM.

(2) Rules of interpretation:

- (a) Words importing one gender shall include all genders, and the singular includes the plural and vice versa.
- (b) Unless the context otherwise requires words or expressions contained in these articles have the same meaning as in the CA06 but excluding any statutory modification not in force when these articles become binding on the charity.
- (c) Apart from the exception mentioned in article 2(2)(b), a reference to a statute or statutory provision is a reference to it as amended, extended or re-enacted from time to time.
- (d) A reference to a statute or statutory provision shall include all subordinate legislation made from time to time under that statute or statutory provision.

Liability of members

- 3 (1) The liability of the members is limited to a sum not exceeding £10, being the amount that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the charity in the event of its being wound up while he or she is a member or within one year after he or she ceases to be a member, for:
- (a) payment of the charity's debts and liabilities incurred before he or she ceases to be a member;
 - (b) payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up; and
 - (c) adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

Objects

- 4 The charity's objects (**Objects**) are specifically restricted to the following:
- (1) To promote increased community participation in sport, active recreation and physical activity (together, **SARPA**) for the benefit of the inhabitants of Lincolnshire, in particular by:
- (a) Strategic planning and coordination within and between local organisations and/or networks covering community SARPA, including but not limited to sharing of knowledge and skills in the management and project planning of SARPA;
 - (b) The marketing and communication of information and opportunities relating to SARPA;
 - (c) The benefits and outcomes of investment in SARPA through robust performance measurement systems;
 - (d) The support of organisations and local communities in helping people start, stay and succeed in SARPA to whatever level they choose;
 - (e) The awareness among community SARPA organisations of financial and other resources which are open to them;
 - (f) The education and development of people, both voluntary and professional, who are involved in the infrastructure of community SARPA; and
 - (g) The improvement and preservation of good health and well-being through participation in SARPA.
- (2) The advancement of such other charitable purposes beneficial to the community consistent with the objects set out in articles 4(1)(a) to 4(1)(g) (inclusive) as the directors shall in their absolute discretion determine.

Powers

- 5 The charity has power to do anything which is calculated to further its Objects or is conducive or incidental to doing so. In particular, the charity has power to:
- (1) raise funds. In doing so, the charity must not undertake any taxable permanent trading

activity and must comply with any relevant statutory regulations;

- (2) buy, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any property and to maintain and equip it for use;
- (3) sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the property belonging to the charity. In exercising this power, the charity must comply as appropriate with sections 117 and 122 of the Charities Act;
- (4) borrow money and to charge the whole or any part of the property belonging to the charity as security for repayment of the money borrowed or as security for a grant or the discharge of an obligation. The charity must comply as appropriate with sections 124 to 126 (inclusive) of the Charities Act, if it wishes to mortgage land;
- (5) co-operate with other charities, voluntary bodies and statutory authorities and to exchange information and advice with them;
- (6) establish or support any charitable trusts, associations or institutions formed for any of the charitable purposes included in the Objects;
- (7) acquire, merge with or to enter into any partnership or joint venture arrangement with any other charity;
- (8) set aside income as a reserve against future expenditure but only in accordance with a written policy about reserves;
- (9) employ and remunerate such staff as are necessary for carrying out the work of the charity. The charity may employ or remunerate a director only to the extent it is permitted to do so by article 7 and provided it complies with the conditions in that article;
- (10)
 - (a) deposit or invest funds;
 - (b) employ a professional fund-manager; and
 - (c) arrange for the investments or other property of the charity to be held in the name of a nominee,

in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the trustees of a trust are permitted to do by the Trustee Act 2000;
- (11) provide indemnity insurance for the directors in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, section 189 of the Charities Act;
- (12) pay out of the funds of the charity the costs of forming and registering the charity both as a company and as a charity.

Application of income and property

- 6 (1) The income and property of the charity shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the Objects.
- (2) A director:
 - (a) is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of the charity or may pay out of such property reasonable expenses properly incurred by him or her when

acting on behalf of the charity.

- (b) may benefit from trustee indemnity insurance cover purchased at the charity's expense in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, section 189 of the Charities Act.
 - (c) may receive an indemnity from the charity in the circumstances specified in article 56.
 - (d) may not receive any other benefit or payment unless it is authorised by article 7.
- (3) Subject to article 7, none of the income or property of the charity may be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend bonus or otherwise by way of profit to any member. This does not prevent a member, who is not also a director, from receiving:
- (a) a benefit from the charity in the capacity of a beneficiary of the charity;
 - (b) reasonable and proper remuneration for any goods or services supplied to the charity.

Benefits and payments to charity directors and connected persons

7 General provisions

- (1) No director or connected person may:
- (a) buy any goods or services from the charity on terms preferential to those applicable to members of the public;
 - (b) sell goods, services, or any interest in land to the charity;
 - (c) be employed by, or receive any remuneration from, the charity; or
 - (d) receive any other financial benefit (being a benefit, direct or indirect, which is either money or has a monetary value) from the charity,

unless the payment is permitted by article 7(2), or authorised by the court or the Commission.

Scope and powers permitting directors' or connected persons' benefits

- (2)
- (a) A director or connected person may receive a benefit from the charity in the capacity of a beneficiary of the charity provided that a majority of the directors do not benefit in this way.
 - (b) A director or connected person may enter into a contract for the supply of services, or of goods that are supplied in connection with the provision of services, to the charity where that is permitted in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, sections 185 and 186 of the Charities Act.
 - (c) Subject to article 7(3), a director or connected person may provide the charity with goods that are not supplied in connection with services provided to the charity by the director or connected person.

- (d) A director or connected person may receive interest on money lent to the charity at a reasonable and proper rate which must be not more than the Bank of England bank rate (also known as the base rate).
- (e) A director or connected person may receive rent for premises let by the director or connected person to the charity. The amount of the rent and the other terms of the lease must be reasonable and proper. The director concerned must withdraw from any meeting at which such a proposal or the rent or other terms of the lease are under discussion.
- (f) A director or connected person may take part in the normal trading and fundraising activities of the charity on the same terms as members of the public.

Payment for supply of goods only – controls

- (3) The charity and its directors may only rely upon the authority provided by article 7(2)(c) if each of the following conditions is satisfied:
 - (a) The amount or maximum amount of the payment for the goods is set out in an agreement in writing between the charity or its directors (as the case may be) and the director or connected person supplying the goods (the **supplier**) under which the supplier is to supply the goods in question to or on behalf of the charity.
 - (b) The amount or maximum amount of the payment for the goods does not exceed what is reasonable in the circumstances for the supply of the goods in question.
 - (c) The other directors are satisfied that it is in the best interests of the charity to contract with the supplier rather than with someone who is not a director or connected person. In reaching that decision the directors must balance the advantage of contracting with a director or connected person against the disadvantages of doing so.
 - (d) The supplier is absent from the part of any meeting at which there is discussion of the proposal to enter into a contract or arrangement with him or her with regard to the supply of goods to the charity.
 - (e) The supplier does not vote on any such matter and is not to be counted when calculating whether a quorum of directors is present at the meeting.
 - (f) The reason for their decision is recorded by the directors in the minute book.
 - (g) A majority of the directors then in office are not in receipt of remuneration or payments authorised by article 7.
- (4) In articles 7(2) and 7(3):
 - (a) **charity** includes any company in which the charity:
 - (i) holds more than 50% of the shares; or
 - (ii) controls more than 50% of the voting rights attached to the shares; or
 - (iii) has the right to appoint one or more directors to the board of the

company.

- (b) **connected person** includes any person within the definition in article 61.

Declaration of directors' interests

- 8 (1) Subject always to the relevant provisions of the Charities Act and the CA06 and in accordance with the charity's written policy on directors' conflicts of interests, a director must declare the nature and extent of any interest, direct or indirect, which he or she has in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the charity or in any transaction or arrangement entered into by the charity which has not previously been declared.
- (2) A director must absent himself or herself from any discussions of the charity directors in which it is possible that a conflict will arise between his or her duty to act solely in the interests of the charity and any personal interest (including but not limited to any personal financial interest).

Conflicts of interests and conflicts of loyalties

- 9 (1) If a conflict of interests arises for a director because of a duty of loyalty owed to another organisation or person and the conflict is not authorised by virtue of any other provision in these articles, the unconflicted directors may authorise such a conflict of interests where the following conditions apply:
- (a) the conflicted director is absent from the part of the meeting at which there is discussion of any arrangement or transaction affecting that other organisation or person;
 - (b) the conflicted director does not vote on any such matter and is not to be counted when considering whether a quorum of directors is present at the meeting; and
 - (c) the unconflicted directors consider it is in the interests of the charity to authorise the conflict of interests in the circumstances applying.
- (2) In this article 9 a conflict of interests arising because of a duty of loyalty owed to another organisation or person only refers to such a conflict which does not involve a direct or indirect benefit of any nature to a director or to a connected person.

Members

- 10 (1) Membership is open to individuals who reside or work within the Lincolnshire boundary, and/or who have an interest and enthusiasm for sport and physical activity matters in Lincolnshire.
- (2) Directors shall, on appointment as a director, become members of the charity (**members**).
- (3) The directors from time to time shall be the only members.
- (4) Members shall have the right to receive notice of, to attend and to vote, at general meetings of the charity.

Refusal of membership

- (5) (a) The directors may only refuse an application for membership if, acting reasonably and properly, they consider it to be in the best interests of the charity to refuse the application.
- (b) The directors must inform the applicant in writing of the reasons for the refusal within 21 days of the decision.
- (c) The directors must consider any written representations the applicant may make about the decision. The directors' decision following any written representations must be notified to the applicant in writing but shall be final.

Further provisions relating to membership

- (6) Membership is not transferable and shall cease on death.
- (7) A member shall cease immediately to be a member if he or she ceases to be a director.
- (8) A member must be a natural person aged 16 years or older.
- (9) The directors must keep a register of names and addresses of the members.

Classes of membership

- 11 (1) The directors may establish such classes of associate membership with such description and with such rights and obligations as they think fit and may admit and remove such associate members in accordance with the Bye-Laws provided that no such associate members shall be members for the purposes of these articles or the CA06.
- (2) For the avoidance of doubt, article 11(1) shall not prevent the directors from making amendments to the Bye-Laws from time to time in accordance with article 58(1).

Termination of membership

- 12 Membership is terminated if:
 - (1) the member dies;
 - (2) the member resigns by written notice to the charity unless, after the resignation, there would be less than two members;
 - (3) any sum due from the member to the charity is not paid in full within six months of it falling due;
 - (4) the member is removed from membership by a resolution of the directors that it is in the best interests of the charity that his or her membership is terminated. A resolution to remove a member from membership may only be passed if:
 - (a) the member has been given at least 21 days' notice in writing of the meeting of the directors at which the resolution will be proposed and the reasons why it is to be proposed;
 - (b) the member or, at the option of the member, the member's representative (who need not be a member) has been allowed to make representations to the meeting.

General meetings

- 13 An AGM meeting shall be held within 6 (six) months of the end of each financial year of the charity.
- 14 The directors may call a general meeting at any time.

Notice of general meetings

- 15 (1) The minimum periods of notice required to hold a general meeting of the charity are:
- (a) 21 clear days for an AGM or a general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution;
 - (b) 14 clear days for all other general meetings.
- (2) A general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed by a majority in number of members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority of members who together hold not less than 90 percent of the total voting rights of the members.
- (3) The notice must specify the date time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. If the meeting is to be an AGM, the notice must say so. The notice must also contain a statement setting out the right of members to appoint a proxy under section 324 of the CA06 and article 22.
- (4) The notice must be given to all the members and to the directors and auditors.
- 16 The proceedings at a meeting shall not be invalidated because a person who was entitled to receive notice of the meeting did not receive it because of an accidental omission by the charity.

Proceedings at general meetings

- 17 (1) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present.
- (2) A quorum is 3 (three) members from time to time present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote upon the business to be conducted at the meeting.
- 18 (1) If:
- (a) a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting; or
 - (b) during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present;
- the meeting shall be adjourned to such time and place as the directors shall determine.
- (2) The directors must reconvene the meeting and must give at least seven clear days' notice of the reconvened meeting stating the date, time and place of the meeting.
- (3) If no quorum is present at the reconvened meeting within fifteen minutes of the time specified for the start of the meeting the members present in person or by proxy at that time shall constitute the quorum for that meeting.

- 19 (1) General meetings shall be chaired by the person who has been appointed to chair meetings of the directors.
- (2) If there is no such person or he or she is not present within fifteen minutes of the time appointed for the meeting a director nominated by the directors shall chair the meeting.
- (3) If there is only one director present and willing to act, he or she shall chair the meeting.
- (4) If no director is present and willing to chair the meeting within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding it, the members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote must choose one of their number to chair the meeting.
- 20 (1) The members present in person or by proxy at a meeting may resolve by ordinary resolution that the meeting shall be adjourned.
- (2) The person who is chairing the meeting must decide the date, time and place at which the meeting is to be reconvened unless those details are specified in the resolution.
- (3) No business shall be conducted at a reconvened meeting unless it could properly have been conducted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place.
- (4) If a meeting is adjourned by a resolution of the members for more than seven days, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given of the reconvened meeting stating the date, time and place of the meeting.
- 21 (1) Any vote at a meeting shall be decided by a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands a poll is demanded:
- (a) by the person chairing the meeting; or
- (b) by at least two members present in person or by proxy and having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (c) by a member or members present in person or by proxy representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting.
- (2) (a) The declaration by the person who is chairing the meeting of the result of a vote shall be conclusive unless a poll is demanded.
- (b) The result of the vote must be recorded in the minutes of the charity but the number or proportion of votes cast need not be recorded.
- (3) (a) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn, before the poll is taken, but only with the consent of the person who is chairing the meeting.
- (b) If the demand for a poll is withdrawn the demand shall not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.
- (4) (a) A poll must be taken as the person who is chairing the meeting directs, who may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and who may fix a time and place for declaring the results of the poll.
- (b) The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at

which the poll is demanded.

- (5) (a) A poll demanded on the election of a person to chair a meeting or on a question of adjournment must be taken immediately.
- (b) A poll demanded on any other question must be taken either immediately or at such time and place as the person who is chairing the meeting directs.
- (c) The poll must be taken within thirty days after it has been demanded.
- (d) If the poll is not taken immediately at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.
- (e) If a poll is demanded the meeting may continue to deal with any other business that may be conducted at the meeting.

Content of proxy notices

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

Delivery of proxy notices

- 23 (1) A person who is entitled to attend, speak or vote (either on a show of hands or on a poll) at a general meeting remains so entitled in respect of that meeting or any adjournment of it, even though a valid proxy notice has been delivered to the charity by or on behalf of that person.
- (2) An appointment under a proxy notice may be revoked by delivering to the charity a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the proxy notice was given.

- (3) A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.
- (4) If a proxy notice is not executed by the person appointing the proxy, it must be accompanied by written evidence of the authority of the person who executed it to execute it on the appointor's behalf.

Written resolutions

- 24 (1) A resolution in writing agreed by a simple majority (or in the case of a special resolution by a majority of not less than 75%) of the members who would have been entitled to vote upon it had it been proposed at a general meeting shall be effective provided that:
- (a) a copy of the proposed resolution has been sent to every eligible member;
 - (b) a simple majority (or in the case of a special resolution a majority of not less than 75%) of members has signified agreement to the resolution; and
 - (c) it is contained in an authenticated document which has been received at the charity's registered office within the period of 28 days beginning with the circulation date.
- (2) A resolution in writing may comprise several copies to which one or more members have signified their agreement.

Votes of members

- 25 Every member shall have one vote.
- 26 Any objection to the qualification of any voter must be raised at the meeting at which the vote is tendered and the decision of the person who is chairing the meeting shall be final.

Directors

- 27 (1) A director must be a natural person aged 16 years or older.
- (2) No one may be appointed a director if he or she would be disqualified from acting under the provisions of article 39.
- 28 (1) The minimum number of directors shall be 4 (four) and the maximum number of directors, including any Additional Directors co-opted pursuant to article 37, shall be 12 (twelve).
- (2) At least one quarter of the directors from time to time shall be Independent Directors.
- (3) In the absence of agreement to the contrary and subject always to article 31, each director shall be appointed for an initial term in office of 1 (one) Term.
- 29 A director may not appoint an alternate director or anyone to act on his or her behalf at meetings of the directors.

Powers of directors

- 30 (1) The directors shall manage the business of the charity and may exercise all the powers of the charity unless they are subject to any restrictions imposed by the CA06,

these articles or any special resolution.

- (2) No alteration of these articles or any special resolution shall have retrospective effect to invalidate any prior act of the directors.
- (3) Any meeting of directors at which a quorum is present at the time the relevant decision is made may exercise all the powers exercisable by the directors.

Retirement of directors

- 31 Subject always to article 33 at each AGM one-third of the directors or, if their number is not a whole number, the number nearest to one-third (whether by rounding up or down), must retire from office. If there is only one director, he or she must retire.
- 32 (1) The directors to retire by rotation shall be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment. If any directors became or were appointed directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.
- (2) If a director is required to retire at an AGM by a provision of these articles, the retirement shall take effect upon the conclusion of the meeting.
- 33 (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, a director may not serve in office for more than 2 (two) consecutive Terms. If a director has served in office for 2 (two) consecutive Terms then he or she must (and shall be deemed to) resign at the end of the second of the 2 (two) consecutive Terms (the **Second Term**).
- (2) Any director who is resigns or is deemed to resign at the end of his or her Second Term may not stand for re-election as a director pursuant to article 35 until the AGM the date of which falls closest to the 4th (fourth) anniversary of the date of his or her termination of office as a director.
- (3) For the purposes of this article 33:
- (a) a Term shall be deemed to be a period 4 (four) consecutive Years even if the director's office as a director terminates prior to the end of the 4th (fourth) Year of that Term; and
 - (b) Terms shall be deemed to be consecutive if there is a period of not more than 26 (twenty-six) months between the end of the first Term and the commencement of the second Term.
- (4) If a director is prevented from serving in office pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this article 33, he or she may not serve as an Additional Director during such period.

Appointment of directors

- 34 The charity may by ordinary resolution:
- (1) appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director; and
 - (2) determine the rotation in which any directors are to retire pursuant to article 32.
- 35 No person other than a director retiring by rotation pursuant to article 32 may be appointed a director at any general meeting unless:

- (1) he or she is recommended for election by the directors; or
- (2) not less than 14 nor more than 35 clear days before the date of the meeting, the charity is given a notice that:
 - (a) is signed by a member entitled to vote at the meeting;
 - (b) states the member's intention to propose the appointment of a person as a director;
 - (c) contains the details that, if the person were to be appointed, the charity would have to file at Companies House; and
 - (d) is signed by the person who is to be proposed to show his or her willingness to be appointed.

36 All members who are entitled to receive notice of a general meeting must be given not less than seven nor more than 28 clear days' notice of any resolution to be put to the meeting to appoint a director other than a director who is to retire by rotation.

- 37 (1) The directors may appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director provided that the number of directors appointed pursuant to this article 37:
- (a) is not more than one third of the total number of directors; and
 - (b) does not cause the total number of directors to exceed 12 (twelve),
- and such director so appointed pursuant to this article 37(1) shall be known as an **Additional Director**.
- (2) An Additional Director appointed pursuant to article 37(1):
- (a) may only be appointed as an Additional Director for a maximum of 12 (twelve) months and if subsequently that Additional Director is appointed as a director, the period for which he or she was appointed as an Additional Director shall count towards his or her term in office for the purposes of article 33.
 - (b) must retire at the next AGM and must not be taken into account in determining the directors who are to retire by rotation

38 The appointment of a director, whether by the charity in general meeting or by the other directors, must not cause the number of directors from time to time to exceed 12 (twelve).

Disqualification and removal of directors

39 A director shall cease to hold office if he or she:

- (1) ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision in the CA06 or is prohibited by law or pursuant to article 27 from being a director;
- (2) is disqualified from acting as a trustee by virtue of sections 178 and 179 of the Charities Act (or any statutory re-enactment or modification of those provisions);
- (3) ceases to be a member;
- (4) becomes incapable by reason of mental disorder, illness or injury of managing and

administering his or her own affairs;

- (5) resigns as a director by notice to the charity (but only if at least 4 (four) directors will remain in office when the notice of resignation is to take effect); or
- (6) is absent without the permission of the directors from all their meetings held within a period of six consecutive months and the directors resolve that his or her office be vacated; or
- (7) has, in the opinion of a majority of the other directors (for the purposes of this article 39(7) only such majority being unanimity less one director, not taking into account the director in question who shall not be entitled to vote on the matter), acted in such a way so as to bring the charity into disrepute.

Remuneration of directors

40 The directors must not be paid any remuneration unless it is authorised by article 7.

Proceedings of directors

- 41
- (1) The directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit, subject to the provisions of these articles.
 - (2) Any director may call a meeting of the directors.
 - (3) The secretary (if any) must call a meeting of the directors if requested to do so by a director.
 - (4) Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes.
 - (5) In the case of an equality of votes, the person who is chairing the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
 - (6) A meeting may be held by suitable electronic means agreed by the directors in which each participant may communicate with all the other participants.
- 42
- (1) No decision may be made by a meeting of the directors unless a quorum is present at the time the decision is purported to be made. **Present** includes being present by suitable electronic means agreed by the directors in which a participant or participants may communicate with all the other participants.
 - (2) The quorum shall be 4 (four) or the number nearest to one-third of the total number of directors, whichever is the greater, or such larger number as may be decided from time to time by the directors.
 - (3) A director shall not be counted in the quorum present when any decision is made about a matter upon which that director is not entitled to vote.
- 43 If the number of directors is less than the number fixed as the quorum, the continuing directors or director may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or of calling a general meeting.
- 44
- (1) The directors shall appoint a director to chair their meetings and may at any time revoke such appointment.
 - (2) If no-one has been appointed to chair meetings of the directors or if the person appointed is unwilling to preside or is not present within ten minutes after the time

appointed for the meeting, the directors present may appoint one of their number to chair that meeting.

- (3) The person appointed to chair meetings of the directors shall have no functions or powers except those conferred by these articles or delegated to him or her by the directors.

45 (1) A resolution in writing or in electronic form agreed by all of the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the directors and to vote upon the resolution shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors duly convened and held.

- (2) The resolution in writing may comprise several documents containing the text of the resolution in like form to each of which one or more directors has signified their agreement.

Delegation

46 (1) The directors may delegate any of their powers or functions to a committee comprised of two or more directors but the terms of any delegation must be recorded in the minute book.

- (2) The directors may impose conditions when delegating, including the conditions that:

- (a) the relevant powers are to be exercised exclusively by the committee to whom they delegate; and/or
- (b) no expenditure may be incurred on behalf of the charity except in accordance with a budget previously agreed with the directors.

- (3) The directors may revoke or alter a delegation.

- (4) All acts and proceedings of any committees must be fully and promptly reported to the directors.

Validity of directors' decisions

47 (1) Subject to article 47(2), all acts done by a meeting of directors, or of a committee of directors, shall be valid notwithstanding the participation in any vote of a director:

- (a) who was disqualified from holding office; or
- (b) who had previously retired or who had been obliged by the constitution to vacate office; or
- (c) who was not entitled to vote on the matter, whether by reason of a conflict of interests or otherwise,

if without:

- (d) the vote of that director; and
- (e) that director being counted in the quorum,

the decision has nevertheless been made by a majority of the directors at a quorate meeting.

- (2) Article 47(1) does not permit a director or a connected person to keep any benefit that may be conferred upon him or her by a resolution of the directors or of a committee of directors if, but for article 47(1), the resolution would have been void, or if the director has not complied with article 8.

Minutes

48 The directors must keep minutes of all:

- (1) appointments of officers made by the directors;
- (2) proceedings at meetings of the charity;
- (3) meetings of the directors and committees of directors including:
 - (a) the names of the directors present at the meeting;
 - (b) the decisions made at the meetings; and
 - (c) where appropriate the reasons for the decisions.

Accounts

- 49 (1) The directors must prepare for each financial year accounts as required by the CA06. The accounts must be prepared to show a true and fair view and follow accounting standards issued or adopted by the Accounting Standards Board or its successors and adhere to the recommendations of applicable Statements of Recommended Practice.
- (2) The directors must keep accounting records as required by the CA06.

Annual Report and Return and Register of Charities

- 50 (1) The directors must comply with the requirements of the Charities Act with regard to the:
 - (a) transmission of a copy of the statements of account to the Commission;
 - (b) preparation of an Annual Report and the transmission of a copy of it to the Commission; and
 - (c) preparation of an Annual Return and its transmission to the Commission.
- (2) The directors must notify the Commission promptly of any changes to the charity's entry on the Central Register of Charities.

Means of communication to be used

- 51 (1) Subject to these articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the charity under these articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the CA06 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the charity.
- (2) Subject to these articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied

by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.

- 52 Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to these articles:
- (1) must be in writing; or
 - (2) must be given in electronic form.
- 53 (1) The charity may give any notice to a member either:
- (a) personally; or
 - (b) by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his or her address; or
 - (c) by leaving it at the address of the member; or
 - (d) by giving it in electronic form to the member's address; or
 - (e) by placing the notice on a website and providing the person with a notification in writing or in electronic form of the presence of the notice on the website. The notification must state that it concerns a notice of a company meeting and must specify the place date and time of the meeting.
- (2) A member who does not register an address with the charity or who registers only a postal address that is not within the United Kingdom shall not be entitled to receive any notice from the charity.
- 54 A member present in person at any meeting of the charity shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and of the purposes for which it was called.
- 55 (1) Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given.
- (2) Proof that an electronic form of notice was given shall be conclusive where the charity can demonstrate that it was properly addressed and sent, in accordance with section 1147 of the CA06.
- (3) In accordance with section 1147 of the CA06 notice shall be deemed to be given:
- (a) 48 hours after the envelope containing it was posted; or
 - (b) in the case of an electronic form of communication, 48 hours after it was sent.

Indemnity

- 56 (1) The charity may indemnify a relevant director against any liability incurred in that capacity, to the extent permitted by sections 232 to 234 (inclusive) of the CA06.
- (2) In this article 56 a **relevant director** means any director or former director of the charity.
- 57 The charity may indemnify an auditor against any liability incurred by him or her or it
- (1) in defending proceedings (whether civil or criminal) in which judgment is given in his

or her or its favour or he or she or it is acquitted; or

- (2) in connection with an application under section 1157 of the CA06 (power of Court to grant relief in case of honest and reasonable conduct) in which relief is granted to him or her or it by the Court.

Rules

- 58
- (1) The directors may from time to time make such reasonable and proper rules or bye laws as they may deem necessary or expedient for the proper conduct and management of the charity (**Bye-Laws**).
 - (2) The Bye-Laws may regulate the following matters but are not restricted to them:
 - (a) The admission of members and the rights and privileges of such members, and the entrance fees, subscriptions and other fees or payments to be made by members;
 - (b) The conduct of members in relation to one another, and to the charity's employees and volunteers;
 - (c) The setting aside of the whole or any part(s) of the charity's premises at any particular time(s) or for any particular purpose(s);
 - (d) The procedure at general meetings and meetings of the directors in so far as such procedure is not regulated by the CA06 or by these articles;
 - (e) Generally, all such matters as are commonly the subject matter of company rules.
 - (3) The charity in general meeting has the power to alter, add to or repeal the rules or Bye-Laws.
 - (4) The directors must adopt such means as they think sufficient to bring the Bye-Laws to the notice of members.
 - (5) The Bye-Laws shall be binding on all members. No Bye-Law shall be inconsistent with, or shall affect or repeal anything contained in, these articles.

Disputes

- 59
- If a dispute arises between members about the validity or propriety of anything done by the members under these articles, and the dispute cannot be resolved by agreement, the parties to the dispute must first try in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation before resorting to litigation.

Dissolution

- 60
- (1) The members may at any time before, and in expectation of, its dissolution resolve that any net assets of the charity after all its debts and liabilities have been paid, or provision has been made for them, shall on or before the dissolution of the charity be applied or transferred in any of the following ways:
 - (a) directly for the Objects; or
 - (b) by transfer to any charity or charities for purposes similar to the Objects; or

- (c) to any charity or charities for use for particular purposes that fall within the Objects.
- (2) Subject to any such resolution of the members, the directors of the charity may at any time before, and in expectation of, its dissolution resolve that any net assets of the charity after all its debts and liabilities have been paid, or provision made for them, shall on or before dissolution of the charity be applied or transferred:
- (a) directly for the Objects; or
 - (b) by transfer to any charity or charities for purposes similar to the Objects; or
 - (c) to any charity or charities for use for particular purposes that fall within the Objects.
- (3) In no circumstances shall the net assets of the charity be paid to or distributed among the members and if no resolution in accordance with article 60(1) is passed by the members or the directors the net assets of the charity shall be applied for charitable purposes as directed by the Court or the Commission.

Interpretation

61 In article 7, article 9(2) and article 47(2), **connected person** means:

- (1) a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister of the director;
- (2) the spouse or civil partner of the director or of any person falling within article 61(1);
- (3) a person carrying on business in partnership with the director or with any person falling within article 61(1) or 61(2);
- (4) an institution which is controlled:
 - (a) by the director or any connected person falling within articles 61(1), 61(2), or 61(3); or
 - (b) by two or more persons falling within article 61(4)(a), when taken together.
- (5) a body corporate in which:
 - (a) the director or any connected person falling within articles 61(1) to (3) (inclusive) has a substantial interest; or
 - (b) two or more persons falling within article 61(5)(a) who, when taken together, have a substantial interest.

Sections 350 to 352 (inclusive) of the Charities Act apply for the purposes of interpreting the terms used in this article 61.