

COMPANY NUMBER: 0692958
PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
NOTICE OF PASSING OF RESOLUTION
OF
MARLOW SPORTS CLUB LIMITED


Passed on: 15 September 2011

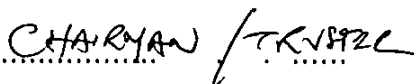
At an Annual General Meeting of the company duly convened and held at Marlow Sports Club, The Sports Ground, Pound Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire SL7 2AE on 15 September 2011 at 8pm, the following resolution was duly passed as a special resolution

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

THAT the draft regulations produced to the meeting and, for the purposes of identification, attached to this resolution be adopted as the articles of association of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the existing articles of association

Signed 

Name: 

Position 

WEDNESDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

- of -

MARLOW SPORTS CLUB LIMITED

-

A CHARITABLE COMPANY

ADOPTED BY SPECIAL RESOLUTION ON

15TH SEPTEMBER 2011

LGP
Solicitors

LAND GRAHAM PARTNERSHIP LLP

LACEMAKER HOUSE

5 – 7 CHAPEL STREET

MARLOW

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

SL7 3HN

Articles of Association for a Charitable Company

**THE COMPANIES ACT 2006
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
MARLOW SPORTS CLUB LIMITED
COMPANY NUMBER: 00692958**

(Adopted by special resolution passed on 15 September 2011)

1 Interpretation

1.1 In these articles:

Address	means a postal address or, for the purpose of electric communication, a fax number, an email or postal address or a telephone number for receiving text messages in each case registered with the charity,
Articles	means the charity's articles of association,
Board	means the board of directors of the charity from time to time;
Charity	means the company intended to be regulated by the articles,
Clear days	in relation to the period of a notice means a period excluding <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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	means the Charity Commission for England and Wales,
Companies Acts	means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006) insofar as they apply to the charity,

Directors	the directors of the charity. The directors are charity trustees as defined by section 97 of the Charities Act 1993,
Document	includes unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;
electronic form	has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006,
Officers	includes the directors and the Secretary (if any);
Seal	means the common seal of the charity if it has one,
Secretary	means any person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the charity;
United Kingdom	means Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

- 1.2 Words importing one gender shall include all genders, and the singular includes the plural and vice versa.
- 1.3 Unless the context otherwise requires words or expressions contained in the articles have the same meaning as in the Companies Act but excluding any statutory modifications not in force when this constitution becomes binding on the charity
- 1.4 Apart from the exception mentioned in the previous paragraph a reference to an Act of Parliament includes any statutory modification or re-enactment of it for the time being in force.
- 1.5 The model articles for private companies limited by guarantee contained in Schedule 2 of the Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/3229) shall not apply to the charity.

2 Liability of members

- 2.1 The liability of the members is limited.
- 2.2 Every member of the charity promises, if the charity is dissolved while he or she or it is a member or within twelve months after he or she or it ceases to be a member, to contribute such sum (not exceeding £100) as may be demanded of him or her or it towards the payment of the debts and liabilities of the charity incurred before he or she or it ceases to be a member, and of the costs charges and expenses of winding up, and the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

3 Object

The charity's object ("Object") is specifically restricted to the provision of facilities in the interests of social welfare for sports, recreation or other leisure time occupation of the inhabitants of Marlow, Buckinghamshire and the surrounding area for the benefit of the public at large and with the object of improving the conditions of life of the local inhabitants.

4 Powers

The charity has the power to do anything which is calculated to further its Object or is conducive or incidental to doing so. In particular, the charity has the power.

- 4.1 to buy, maintain, repair, renovate and construct sporting premises, facilities and equipment,
- 4.2 to raise funds, and in doing so, the charity must not undertake any substantial permanent trading activity and must comply with any relevant statutory regulations,
- 4.3 to buy, take on lease or in exchange hire or otherwise acquire any property and to maintain and equip it for use,
- 4.4 to sell, lease, hire out or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the property belonging to the charity, and in exercising this power, the charity must comply as appropriate with sections 36 and 37 of the Charities Act 1993, as amended by the Charities Act 2006,
- 4.5 to borrow money, accept a guarantee and of its own obligations, or 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, and the charity must comply as appropriate with sections 38 and 39 of the Charities Act 1993, as amended by the Charities Act 2006, if it wishes to mortgage land;
- 4.6 to co-operate with other charities, sports clubs, voluntary bodies and statutory authorities and to exchange information and advice with them,
- 4.7 to establish or support any charitable trusts, associations or institutions formed for any of the charitable purposes included in the Object,
- 4.8 to establish, (financially and otherwise) support, invest in and / or grant loans (on commercial terms) to any trading subsidiary;
- 4.9 to acquire, merge with or to enter into any partnership or joint venture arrangements with any other charity;
- 4.10 to set aside income as a reserve against future expenditure but only in accordance with a written policy about reserves;

4.11 to 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 6 and provided it complies with the conditions in that article,

4.12 to insure its property (including land);

4.13 to wind up the charity,

4.14 to:

4.14.1 deposit or invest funds;

4.14.2 employ a professional fund manager and / or other professional service providers; and

4.14.3 arrange for the investments or other property of the charity to be held in the name of a nominee;

4.15 to provide indemnity insurance for the directors in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in section 73F of the Charities Act 1993;

4.16 to pay out of the funds of the charity the costs of any appropriate legal, accountancy and other professional advice, and

4.17 to pay out of the funds of the charity the costs of forming and registering the charity both as a company and as a charity and the costs of complying with any relevant legislation

5 Application of income and property

5.1 The income and property of the charity shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the Object.

5.2 A director 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

5.3 A director may benefit from trustee indemnity insurance cover purchased at the charity's expense in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, section 73F of the Charities Act 1993

5.4 A director may receive an indemnity from the charity in the circumstances specified in article 33

5.5 None of the income or the 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 of the charity. This does not prevent a member who is not also a director receiving

5.5.1 a benefit from the charity in the capacity of a beneficiary of the charity, and /or

5.5.2 reasonable and proper remuneration for any goods or services supplied to the charity

6 Directors' benefits

6.1 *Provision of goods and services, employment, other remuneration/financial benefits – directors/connected persons*

6.1.1 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 from the charity,

unless.

- (e) the Board approves the benefit; and
- (f) the benefiting director (or the director who is connected to the benefiting individual or organisation) has neither been counted in quorum nor been included in the vote in respect of the approval required under (e) above (or the prior discussion thereof), and
- (g) either
 - (i) the payment is permitted by at least one of the exceptions set out in article 6.2, or
 - (ii) the directors obtain the prior written approval of the Commission and fully comply with any procedures it prescribes.

6.2 *Scope and powers permitting directors'/connected persons' benefits.*

6.2.1 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.

6.2.2 A director or connected person may receive remuneration from the charity in his or her capacity as a consultant or contractor of the charity, provided that the director or connected person has been contracted to do the work because the Board believes that entering into the relevant contract is in the best interests of the charity (not because of his or her (or a connected party's) position as director)

6.2.3 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, section 73A to 73C of the Charities Act 1993

6.2.4 Subject to article 6.3, 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.

6.2.5 A director or connected person may receive interest on money lent to the charity at a reasonable and proper rate which must be 2% (or more) per annum below the base rate of a clearing bank to be selected by the directors (but need not be less than zero)

6.2.6 A director or connected person may receive rent for premises let by the director or connected person to the charity if the amount of the rent and the other terms of the lease are reasonable and proper and provided that the director concerned shall withdraw from any meeting at which such a proposal or the rent or other terms of the lease are under discussion.

6.2.7 The directors may arrange for the purchase, out of the funds of the charity, of insurance designed to indemnify the directors in accordance with the terms of, and subject to the conditions in, section 73F of the Charities Act 1993.

6.2.8 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

6.3 Payment for supply of goods only – controls

6.3.1 The charity and its directors may only rely upon the authority provided by article 6.2.4 if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) The amount or maximum amount of the payment for the goods is set out in an agreement in writing between
 - (i) the charity or its directors (as the case may be); and
 - (ii) 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 or it 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 calculated 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 6.1.1.

6.4 In this article 6 "charity" shall include any company in which the charity:

- (a) holds more than 50% of the shares; or
- (b) controls more than 50% of the voting rights attached to the shares, or
- (c) has the right to appoint one or more directors to the board of the company.

6.5 In this article 6, "connected person" means:

- (a) a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister of the director.
- (b) the spouse or civil partner of the director or of any person falling within paragraph (a) above,
- (c) a person carrying on business in partnership with the director or with any person falling within paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) above,
- (d) an institution which is controlled –
 - (i) by the director or any connected person falling within the above paragraphs of this article 6 5, or
 - (ii) by two or more persons falling within sub-paragraph (i) when taken together,

- (e) a body corporate in which the director or any connected person falling within paragraphs (a) to (c) above inclusive has a substantial interest.

6 6 Paragraphs 2 to 4 of Schedule 5 to the Charities Act 1993 apply for the purposes of interpreting the terms used in this article 6.

7 Members

7.1 Membership is open to any organisation which.

7.1.1 is a school, Community Amateur Sports Club (and registered as such at HM Revenue & Customs) or charity with a sports, health or welfare focus or is, in good faith and to the satisfaction of the directors of the charity, trying to become one of these,

7.1.2 satisfies the Membership Requirement as determined by the directors from time to time, and

7.1.3 is approved by the directors

7.2 On the date these Articles were adopted, the **Membership Requirement** is that each member must commit to hiring the facilities available for that member's sport for at least 5% of the time available to hire those facilities each year.

7 3 On the date these Articles were adopted, the only members of the charity are Marlow Cricket Club, Marlow Youth FC, Marlow Hockey Club, Marlow Striders, Marlow Tennis Club and Sir William Borlase's Grammar School, all of which have satisfied article 7.1.

7 4 *Refusal of membership*

7.4 1 The directors may only refuse an application for membership by an organisation that satisfies the conditions in 7.1 1 if, acting reasonably and properly, they consider it to be in the interests of the charity to refuse the application.

7.4 2 The directors may consider it reasonable to refuse an application by an organisation that does not have – to the reasonable satisfaction of the directors – sufficient funds or insurance to cover that potential members' contract with the charity.

7.4.3 The directors must inform the applicant in writing of the reasons for the refusal within twenty-one days of the decision

7.4 4 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.

7.5 Membership is not transferable

7.6 The directors must keep a register of names and addresses of the members

7.7 The directors shall review the charity's membership on an annual basis and ensure that each member satisfies the conditions required by this article 7.

7.8 Non-members may also use the charity's facilities, whether on a regular or ad hoc basis

8 Classes of membership

8.1 The directors may establish classes of membership with different rights and obligations and shall record the rights and obligations in the register of members.

8.2 The directors may not directly or indirectly alter the rights or obligations attached to a class of membership.

8.3 The rights attached to a class of membership may only be varied if

8.3.1 three-quarters of the members of that class consent in writing to the variation, or

8.3.2 a special resolution is passed at a general meeting of the members relating to the variation of the rights of any class of members.

9 Termination of membership

Membership shall be terminated immediately if:

9.1 the member ceases to satisfy article 7.1;

9.2 the member organisation ceases to exist,

9.3 the member withdraws from membership by written notice to the charity unless, after the withdrawal, there would be less than two members;

9.4 any sum due from the members to the charity is not paid in full within six months of it falling due,

9.5 the member is removed from membership by a resolution of the directors that it is in the best interests of the charity that its membership is terminated. A board resolution to remove a member from membership may only be passed if:

9.5.1 the member has been given at least twenty-one days' notice in writing of the meeting of the directors at which the resolution will be proposed and the reason why it is to be proposed;

9 5.2 the member, or at the option of the member the member's representative (who need not also be a member of the charity), has been allowed to make representations to the meeting.

10 General Meetings

10.1 Two general meetings (one of which shall be the **Annual General Meeting**) must be held in each financial year

10.2 No more than fifteen months may elapse between successive Annual General Meetings.

10.3 The directors may call a general meeting at any time.

11 Notice of general meetings

11.1 The minimum periods of notice required to hold a general meeting of the charity are.

11.1.1 twenty-one clear days for an Annual General Meeting or a general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution;

11.1.2 fourteen clear days for all other general meetings.

11.2 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 who together hold not less than 90 percent of the total voting rights.

11.3 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 Annual General Meeting, 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 Companies Act 2006 and article 13

11.4 The notice must be given to all the members and to the directors and auditors.

11.5 The proceedings at a general 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.

12 Proceedings at general meetings

12.1 *Quorum*

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- 12.1.1 No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present
 - 12.1.2 A quorum is 60% of the members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote upon the business to be conducted at the meeting
 - 12.1.3 One authorised representative of each member organisation represented at a General Meeting shall be counted in the quorum.
 - 12.1.4 If a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, or during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such time and place as the directors shall determine
 - 12.1.5 The directors must reconvene the meeting and must give at least seven clear days' notice of the reconvened meeting stating the date, time and place of the meeting.
 - 12.1.6 If no quorum is present at the reconvened meeting within fifteen minutes of the time specified for the start of the meeting, the members present in person or by proxy at that time shall constitute the quorum for that meeting

12.2 *Chairman*

- 12.2.1 General meetings shall be chaired by the person who has been appointed to chair meetings of the directors
- 12.2.2 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.
- 12.2.3 If there is only one director present and willing to act, he or she shall chair the meeting.
- 12.2.4 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

12.3 *Adjournment*

- 12.3.1 The members present in person or by proxy at a meeting may resolve by ordinary resolution that the meeting shall be adjourned.
- 12.3.2 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
- 12.3.3 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

12.3.4 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.

12.4 *Voting*

12.4.1 Member organisations shall be represented by no more than one duly authorised representative at general meetings and that representative shall be entitled to vote on behalf of that member organisation.

12.4.2 Each member of the charity present and entitled to vote shall have one vote whether by a show of hands or by a poll.

12.4.3 Unless a special resolution is required, any decision by the members shall be made by an ordinary resolution, being a simple majority of the members (including their duly appointed proxies) who, being entitled to do so, vote on the resolution.

12.4.4 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.

12.4.5 The declaration by the person who is chairing the meeting of the result of a vote shall be conclusive unless a poll is demanded.

12.4.6 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.

12.4.7 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.

12.4.8 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.

12.4.9 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.

12.4.10 The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll is demanded.

12.4.11 A poll demanded on the election of a person to chair a meeting or on a question of adjournment must be taken immediately.

12.4.12 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.

12.4.13 The poll must be taken within thirty days after it has been demanded.

12.4.14 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

12.4.15 If a poll is demanded the meeting may continue to deal with any other business that may be conducted at the meeting.

12.5 *Observers*

12.5.1 Each member shall be entitled to invite one individual from that member organisation (other than the duly authorised representative referred to in article 12.1.3) to act as an observer.

12.5.2 Any member present and entitled to vote at a general meeting shall be entitled to ask questions of any observer in relation to that observer's member organisation, but the observers shall only discuss issues which they are asked about.

12.5.3 Observers shall have no right to vote at any general meeting

13 Content of proxy notices

13.1 Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a "proxy notice") which –

13.1.1 states the name and address of the member appointing the proxy,

13.1.2 identifies the person appointed to be that member's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;

13.1.3 is signed by or on behalf of the member appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine, and

13.1.4 is delivered to the charity in accordance with the articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate

13.2 The charity may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes.

13.3 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

13.4 Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as-

13.4.1 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

13 4 2 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

14 Delivery of proxy notices

14.1 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.

14.2 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

14 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.

14 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

15 Written resolutions

15 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

15.1 1 a copy of the proposed resolution has been sent to every eligible member,

15 1.2 a simple majority (or in the case of a special resolution a majority of not less than 75%) of members has signified its agreement to the resolution; and

15.1.3 it is contained in an authenticated document which has been received at the registered office within the period of 28 days beginning with the circulation date.

15 2 A resolution in writing may comprise several copies to which one or more members have signified their agreement.

15.3 A member organisation's duly authorised representative may signify its agreement

16 Member Representation

- 16.1 In accordance with article 12.4, every member shall have one vote.
- 16.2 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.
- 16.3 Any organisation that is a member of the charity may nominate any person to act as its representative at any meeting of the charity
- 16.4 The organisation must give written notice to the charity of the name of its representative. The representative shall not be entitled to represent the organisation at any meeting unless the notice has been received by the charity. The representative may continue to represent the organisation until written notice to the contrary is received by the charity.
- 16.5 Any notice given to the charity will be conclusive evidence that the representative is entitled to represent the organisation or that his or her authority has been revoked. The charity shall not be required to consider whether the representative has been properly appointed by the organisation

17 Directors

- 17.1 A director must be a natural person aged 16 years or older.
- 17.2 No one may be appointed a director if he or she would be disqualified from acting under the provisions of article 21
- 17.3 Subject to article 17.4 the number of directors shall be not less than three but (unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution) shall not be subject to any maximum
- 17.4 If the number of directors is at any time less than three, it shall be lawful for the remaining directors to act for the purpose of admitting persons to membership of the Company, filling up vacancies in their body, or of summoning a General Meeting, but not for any other purpose.
- 17.5 The first directors shall be those persons notified to Companies House as the first directors of the charity.
- 17.6 A director may not appoint an alternate director or anyone to act on his or her behalf at meetings of the directors.

18 Powers of directors

18.1 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 Companies Acts, the articles or any special resolution

18.2 The directors shall be entitled to delegate some, but not all, of their powers to individuals or to committees. Any delegation shall only be valid if the purpose, delegated duty and person(s) to whom that delegation is being given is clearly set out in writing. Any delegation can be revoked in whole or in part by the directors at any time with immediate effect

18.3 No alteration of the articles or any special resolution shall have retrospective effect to invalidate any prior act of the directors

18.4 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.

19 Retirement of directors

19.1 At each Annual General Meeting one-third of the directors or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to one-third, must retire from office. If there is only one director he or she must retire

19.2 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 agreed amongst themselves) be determined by lot.

19.3 If a director is required to retire at an Annual General Meeting by a provision of the articles the retirement shall take effect upon the conclusion of the meeting.

20 Appointment of directors

20.1 The charity may by ordinary resolution:

20.1.1 appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director; and

20.1.2 determine the rotation in which any additional directors are to retire

20.2 No person other than a director retiring by rotation may be appointed a director at any general meeting unless:

20.2.1 he or she is recommended for re-election by the directors, and

20.2.2 not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-five 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

20.3 All members who are entitled to receive notice of a general meeting must be given no less than seven or more than twenty-eight 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.

20.4 The directors may appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director

20.5 A director appointed by a resolution of the other directors must retire at the next Annual General Meeting and must not be taken into account in determining the directors who are to retire by rotation

20.6 The appointment of a director, whether by the charity in general meeting or by the other directors, must not cause the number of directors to exceed any number fixed as the maximum number of directors.

21 Disqualification and removal of directors

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

21.1.1 ceases to be a director by virtue of any provisions in the Companies Acts or is prohibited by law from being a director,

21.1.2 is disqualified from acting as a trustee by virtue of section 72 of the Charities Act 1993 (or any statutory re-enactment or modification of that provision),

21.1.3 becomes incapable by reason of mental disorders, illness or injury of managing and administering his or her own affairs;

21.1.4 is removed by special resolution of the members;

21.1.5 resigns as a director by notice to the charity (but only if at least two directors will remain in office when the notice of resignation is to take effect); or

21.1.6 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

22 Remuneration of directors

The directors must not be paid any remuneration unless it is authorised by article 6

23 Proceedings of directors

23.1 Board meetings

23.1.1 The directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit, subject to the provisions of the articles.

23.1.2 The directors shall meet at least four times during each financial year.

23.1.3 Any director may call a meeting of the directors

23.1.4 The secretary (if any) must call a meeting of the directors if requested to so by a director

23.1.5 Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes.

23.1.6 The Chairman shall not have a second or casting vote

23.1.7 A meeting may be held by suitable electronic means agreed by the directors in which each participant may communicate with all the other participants

23.2 Quorum

23.2.1 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

23.2.2 The quorum shall be three (or such larger number as may be decided from time to time by the directors).

23.2.3 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

23.2.4 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.

23.3 Chairman

23.3.1 The directors shall appoint a director to chair their meetings and may at any time revoke such appointment.

23.3 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.

23 3 3 The person appointed to chair meetings of the directors shall have no function or powers except those conferred by the articles or delegated to him or her by the directors.

23.4 *Written board resolutions*

23 4.1 A resolution in writing or in electronic form agreed by a simple majority of all the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of directors or a committee of 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 or (as the case may be) a committee of directors duly convened and held provided that:

(a) a copy of the resolution is sent or submitted to all the directors eligible to vote; and

(b) a simple majority of directors has signified its agreement to the resolution in an authenticated document or documents which are received at the registered office within the period of 28 days beginning with the circulation date

23 4 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

24 Delegation

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

24.2 The directors may impose conditions when delegating, including the conditions that:

24 2 1 the relevant powers are to be exercised exclusively by the committee to whom they delegate;

24 2.2 no expenditure may be incurred on behalf of the charity except in accordance with a budget previously agreed with the directors.

24 3 The directors may revoke or alter a delegation

24.4 All acts and proceedings of any committees must be fully and promptly reported to the directors

25 Declaration of directors' 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 which has not previously been declared. A director must absent himself or herself from any discussions of the 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).

26 Conflicts of interest

26 1 If a conflict of interest 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 the articles, the unconflicted directors may authorise such a conflict of interest where the following conditions apply:

26 1.1 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,

26.1 2 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

26.1.3 the unconflicted directors consider it is in the interests of the charity to authorise the conflict of interest in the circumstances applying

26.2 In this article a conflict of interest 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.

27 Validity of directors' decisions

27 1 Subject to article 27.2 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.

27.1 1 who was disqualified from holding office;

27 1 2 who had previously retired or who had been obliged by the constitution to vacate office; or

27 1 3 who was not entitled to vote on the matter, whether by reason of a conflict of interest or otherwise,

if without

27.1.4 the vote of that director, and

27 1.5 that director being counted in the quorum,

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

27.2 Article 27.1 does not permit a director or connected person to keep any benefit that may be conferred upon him or her by a resolution of the directors if, but for article 27 1, the resolution would have been void or if the director had not complied with article 26.

28 Seal

If the charity has a seal it must only be used with the authority of the directors or of a committee of directors. The directors may determine who shall sign any instrument to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by a director and by the secretary (if any) or by a second director

29 Minutes

The directors must keep minutes of all

29.1 appointments of officers made by the directors,

29 2 proceedings at meetings of the charity, and

29 3 meetings of the directors and committees of directors including -

29.3.1 the names of the directors present at the meeting,

29.3.2 the decisions made at the meetings, and

29 3.3 where appropriate the reasons for the decisions.

and shall circulate minutes of meetings of the directors to the members, subject to such amendments (including deletions) as the directors (at their absolute discretion) determine is appropriate to protect confidential, high-level and strategic information.

30 Accounts

30 1 The directors must prepare for each financial year accounts as required by the Companies Acts 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

30 2 The directors must keep accounting records as required by the Companies Acts.

31 Annual Reports and Return and Register of Charities

31 1 The directors must comply with the requirements of the Charities Act 1993 with regard to the:

31 1 1 transmission of the statements of account to the charity;

31.1.2 preparation of an Annual Report and its transmission to the Commission;

31.1.3 preparation of an Annual Return and its transmission to the Commission.

31 2 The directors must notify the Commission promptly of any changes to the charity's entry on the Central Register of Charities.

32 Means of communication to be used

32.1 Subject to the articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the charity under the articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 2006 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.

32 2 Subject to the 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

32 3 Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the articles:

32 3 1 must be in writing, or

32.3.2 must be given in electronic form.

32.4 The charity may give any notice to a member either:

32.4.1 personally; or

32.4.2 by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his or her address, or

32.4.3 by leaving it at the address of the member, or

32.4.4 by giving it in electronic form to the member's address.

32.5 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

32.6 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

32.7 Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given.

32.8 Proof that an electronic form of notice was given shall be conclusive where the company can demonstrate that it was properly addressed and sent in accordance with section 1147 of the Companies Act 2006.

32.9 In accordance with section 1147 of the Companies Act 2006 notice shall be deemed to be given

32.9.1 48 hours after the envelope containing it was posted; or

32.9.2 in the case of an electronic form of communication, 48 hours after it was sent

33 Indemnity

33.1 The charity shall indemnify every director against any liability incurred in successfully defending legal proceedings in that capacity, or in connection with any application in which relief is granted by the Court from liability for negligence, default or breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the charity

33.2 In this article "relevant director" means any director or former director of the charity

34 Rules

34.1 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.

34.2 The bye laws may regulate the following matters but are not restricted to them:

34.2.1 the admission of members of the charity (including the admission of organisations to membership) and the rights and privileges of such members, and the entrance fees subscriptions and other fees or payments to be made by members,

- 34.2.2 the conduct of members of the charity in relation to one another and to the charity's employees and volunteers;
 - 34.2.3 the setting aside of the whole or any part or parts of the charity's premises at any particular time or times or for any particular purpose or purposes;
 - 34.2.4 the procedure at general meetings and meetings of the directors in so far as such procedure is not regulated by the Companies Act or by its articles, and
 - 34.2.5 generally, all such matters as are commonly the subject matter of company rules
- 34.3 The charity in general meetings has the power to alter, add to or repeal the rules or bye laws.
- 34.4 The directors must adopt such means as they think sufficient to bring the rules and bye laws to the notice of members of the charity.
- 34.5 The rules or bye laws shall be binding on all members of the charity. No rule or bye law shall be inconsistent with, or shall affect or repeal anything contained in the articles

35 Dissolution

- 35.1 The members 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 had been made for them shall on or before the dissolution of the charity be applied or transferred in any of the following ways:
- 35.1.1 directly for the Object, or
 - 35.1.2 by transfer to any charity or charities for purposes similar to the Object, or
 - 35.1.3 to any charity or charities for use for particular purposes that fall within the Object.
- 35.2 Subject to any such resolution of the members of the charity 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
- 35.2.1 directly for the Object, or
 - 35.2.2 by transfer to any charity or charities for purposes similar to the Object; or

35.2.3 to any charity or charities for use for particular purposes that fall within the Object

35.3 In no circumstances shall the net assets of the charity be paid to or distributed among the members of the charity (except to a member that is itself a charity) and if no resolution in accordance with article 35 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