

**THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**  
**COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**  
**MEMORANDUM of ASSOCIATION**  
**of**  
**ECO-CONGREGATION SCOTLAND**

**Burness** 

120 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, G2 7JL  
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**MEMORANDUM of ASSOCIATION**

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**ECO-CONGREGATION SCOTLAND**

Each subscriber to this memorandum of association wishes to form a company under the Companies Act 2006 and agrees to become a member of the company.

<b>Name of each subscriber</b>	<b>Signature of each subscriber</b>
Stephen James Alexander	
Alison Rosemary Boyes	
Isabella Sheena Wurthmann	

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## **Constitution of company**

- 1 The model articles of association as prescribed in Schedule 2 to The Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 are excluded in respect of this company.

## **Defined terms**

- 2 In these articles of association, unless the context requires otherwise:-
  - (a) “Act” means the Companies Act 2006;
  - (b) “charity” means a body which is either a “Scottish charity” within the meaning of section 13 of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 or a “charity” within the meaning of section 1 of the Charities Act 2006, providing (in either case) that its objects are limited to charitable purposes;
  - (c) “charitable purpose” means a charitable purpose under section 7 of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 which is also regarded as a charitable purpose in relation to the application of the Taxes Acts;
  - (d) “electronic form” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Act;
  - (e) “OSCR” means the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator;
  - (f) “property” means any property, heritable or moveable, real or personal, wherever situated; and
  - (g) “subsidiary” has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Act.
- 3 Any reference to a provision of any legislation (including any statutory instrument) shall include any statutory modification or re-enactment of that provision in force from time to time.

## **Objects**

- 4 The company’s objects are:
  - (a) The advancement of environmental protection or improvement through a structured programme for congregations of self audit and practical activities to protect the environment;
  - (b) The advancement of education through raising awareness and understanding of environmental issues and their relationship to faith and community;
  - (c) The advancement of religion through publication of materials and practical environmental action showing how care for creation and Christian faith and understanding can promote environmental protection;

- (d) The advancement of citizenship or community development through encouraging participating congregations to support each other and local communities in developing environmental awareness and action; and
  - (e) The promotion of religious or racial harmony through a demonstration that care for creation is an essential part of all faiths and by working with other faiths to promote this understanding.
- 5 The company's objects are restricted to those set out in article 4 (but subject to article 6).
- 6 The company may (subject to first obtaining the consent of OSCR) add to, remove or alter the statement of the company's objects in article 4; on any occasion when it does so, it must give notice to the registrar of companies and the amendment will not be effective until that notice is registered on the register of companies.

### **Powers**

- 7 In pursuance of the objects listed in article 4 (but not otherwise), the company shall have the following powers:-
- (a) To research, prepare and publish resources for congregations to audit their environmental impact and take steps to reduce it.
  - (b) To create networks of congregations across Scotland.
  - (c) To create and maintain websites.
  - (d) To prepare and publish newsletters.
  - (e) To create and maintain award schemes for congregations.
  - (f) To provide advice, support and information on the relationship between the Christian faith and environmental issues and action.
  - (g) To obtain protection for any intellectual property rights associated with any new products or innovations created by the company.
  - (h) To carry on any other activities which further any of the above objects.
  - (i) To promote companies whose activities may further one or more of the above objects, or may generate income to support the activities of the company, acquire and hold shares in such companies and carry out, in relation to any such company which is a subsidiary of the company, all such functions as may be associated with a holding company.
  - (j) To acquire and take over the whole or any part of the undertaking and liabilities of any body holding property or rights which are suitable for the company's activities.
  - (k) To purchase, take on lease, hire, or otherwise acquire, any property or rights which are suitable for the company's activities.
  - (l) To improve, manage, develop, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property and rights of the company.

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

### **Restrictions on use of the company's assets**

- 8
- (a) The income and property of the company shall be applied solely towards promoting the company's objects (as set out in clause 4).
  - (b) No part of the income or property of the company shall be paid or transferred (directly or indirectly) to the members of the company, whether by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise.

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

### **Liability of members**

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

### **General structure**

- 10 The structure of the company consists of:-
- (a) the MEMBERS - who have the right to attend the annual general meeting (and any extraordinary general meeting) and have important powers under the articles of association and the Act; in particular, the members elect people to serve as directors and take decisions in relation to changes to the articles themselves
  - (b) the DIRECTORS - who hold regular meetings during the period between annual general meetings, and generally control and supervise the activities of the company; in particular, the directors are responsible for monitoring the financial position of the company.

### **Membership**

- 11 The members of the company shall consist of the subscribers to the memorandum of association and such other individuals and bodies as are admitted to membership under articles 12 to 24.

### **Categories of membership**

- 12 For the purposes of these articles:
- “**Partner Member**” means a member admitted under paragraph (a) or (b) of article 13;
- “**Associate Member**” means a (non-voting) member admitted under paragraph (c), (d) or (e) of article 13.

## **Qualifications for membership**

13 Membership shall be open to:

*Partner Members (full voting rights)*

- (a) any individual (subject to article 14) who has been nominated for membership by a church congregation in Scotland;
- (b) any individual (subject to article 15) who has been nominated for membership by a church-related organisation in Scotland which, in the opinion of the directors, has the requisite standing to be admitted as a voting member of the company;

*Associate Members (non-voting)*

- (c) any individual who wishes to support the aims and activities of the company;
- (d) any individual (subject to article 16) who has been nominated for membership by an unincorporated body (not qualifying for membership under paragraph (a) or (b)) which wishes to support the aims and activities of the company
- (e) any corporate body (not qualifying for membership under paragraph (a) or (b)) which wishes to support the aims and activities of the company

14 No more than one individual nominated under paragraph (a) of article 13 by each church congregation may be a member of the company at any given time.

15 No more than one individual nominated under paragraph (b) of article 13 by each church-related organisation may be a member of the company at any given time.

16 No more than one individual nominated under paragraph (d) of article 13 by each unincorporated body may be a member of the company at any given time.

17 Where a church congregation merges with another church congregation, the combined congregation which emerges from the merger process must notify the company of the identity of the individual who is to represent it at member level within the company; the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) the notification must be signed by an appropriate office-bearer of the combined church congregation;
- (b) if the individual is already a member of the company, he/she will continue as a member; and the entry against his/her name under article 33 shall be adjusted accordingly;
- (c) if the individual is not already a member of the company, an application for membership must be submitted by him/her under article 20;
- (d) if any other individual(s) is/are members of the company who were admitted on the basis of nomination by one or other of the two congregations that have merged, such other individual(s) will automatically cease to be members, with effect from the time when the company becomes aware that the merger has been completed.

- 18 Employees of the company shall not be eligible for membership; a person who becomes an employee of the company after admission to membership shall automatically cease to be a member.

### **Application for membership**

- 19 Any individual who wishes to become a member under paragraph (c) of article 13 must sign, and lodge with the company, a written application for membership.
- 20 Any individual who wishes to become a member under paragraph (a), (b) or (d) of article 13 (individuals nominated by church congregations, church-related organisations, or unincorporated bodies) must sign, and lodge with the company, a written application for membership; the application must also be signed by an appropriate office-bearer of the church congregation, church-related organisation or unincorporated body which is nominating him/her for membership.
- 21 Any corporate body which wishes to become a member must lodge with the company a written application for membership, signed on its behalf by an appropriate officer.
- 22 If an annual membership subscription is in force at the time, an application for membership must be accompanied by a remittance to meet the annual membership subscription applicable to the category of membership for which the applicant is applying.
- 23 The directors may, at their discretion, refuse to admit any individual or body to membership.
- 24 The directors shall consider each application for membership at the first directors' meeting which is held after receipt of the application; the directors shall, within a reasonable time after the meeting,
- (a) notify the applicant of their decision on the application; and
  - (b) if the decision was to refuse admission, return to the applicant any remittance lodged by him/her/it under article 22.

### **Membership subscription**

- 25 No membership subscription shall be payable unless and until the members otherwise determine, by way of a resolution to that effect passed at an annual general meeting; until such a resolution is passed, the provisions of articles 26 to 31 shall not apply.
- 26 All members shall, with effect from the date on which the resolution referred to in article 25 is passed, require to pay an annual membership subscription; the amount of the annual membership subscription shall be determined at each annual general meeting, and may be set in such a way that a different level of subscription applies for each category and sub-category of Partner Member and Associate Member (such sub-categories, if any, being defined by the resolution fixing the amount of the membership subscription).

- 27 The date on which the annual membership subscription falls due in each year shall be determined by way of an ordinary resolution to that effect passed at the annual general meeting at which the resolution introducing the membership subscription is passed, and may be varied from time to time by way of an ordinary resolution passed at an annual general meeting.
- 28 If the membership subscription payable by any individual or body remains outstanding more than six weeks after the date on which it fell due (and providing he/she/it has been given at least one written reminder) the directors may, by resolution to that effect, expel him/her/it from membership.
- 29 An individual or body who/which ceases (for whatever reason) to be a member shall not be entitled to any refund of the membership subscription.
- 30 In the case of an individual admitted to membership on the basis of nomination by a church congregation, a church-related organisation or an unincorporated body, that individual will be deemed for the purposes of these articles to have paid the annual membership subscription applicable to a given year if some other individual nominated by the same church congregation, church-related organisation or unincorporated body has paid the annual membership subscription for that year.
- 31 For the purposes of article 30, a subscription paid by a church congregation which has merged with another shall be deemed to have been paid by the combined congregation which results from the merger.

### **Register of members**

- 32 The directors shall maintain a register of members, setting out the full name and address of each member, the date on which he/she/it was admitted to membership, and the date on which any individual or body ceased to be a member.
- 33 In the case of a member who was admitted under paragraph (a), (b) or (d) of article 13, the entry in the register of members against his/her name shall also include details of the church congregation, church-related body or unincorporated body which nominated him/her for membership.

### **Withdrawal from membership**

- 34 Any individual or body who/which wishes to withdraw from membership shall sign (in the case of a corporate body, through an appropriate officer), and lodge with the company, a written notice to that effect; on receipt of the notice by the company, he/she/it shall cease to be a member.
- 35 Any church congregation, church-related organisation or unincorporated body which has nominated an individual for membership may withdraw its nomination at any time by written notice to the company to that effect, signed by an appropriate office-bearer; on receipt of the notice by the company, the individual in question shall automatically cease to be a member of the company.

### **Expulsion from membership**

- 36 Any individual or body may be expelled from membership by special resolution (see article 49), providing the following procedures have been observed:-
- (a) at least 21 days' notice of the intention to propose the resolution must be given to the member concerned, specifying the grounds for the proposed expulsion
  - (b) the member concerned (or, in the case of a corporate body, his/her duly authorised representative) shall be entitled to be heard on the resolution at the general meeting at which the resolution is proposed.

### **Termination/transfer**

- 37 Membership shall cease
- (a) on death;
  - (b) in the case of an individual nominated by a church congregation, church-related organisation or unincorporated body, on the dissolution of that church congregation, church-related organisation or unincorporated body;
  - (c) in the case of a corporate body, on receivership, liquidation, dissolution or striking-off of the body which constituted the member .
- 38 A member may not transfer his/her/it membership to any other individual or body.

### **General meetings (meetings of members)**

- 39 The directors shall convene an annual general meeting in each year (but excluding the year in which the company is formed); the first annual general meeting shall be held not later than 18 months after the date of incorporation of the company.
- 40 Not more than 15 months shall elapse between one annual general meeting and the next.
- 41 The business of each annual general meeting shall include:-
- (a) a report by the chair on the activities of the company
  - (b) consideration of the annual accounts of the company
  - (c) the election/re-election of directors, as referred to in articles 73 to 80.
- 42 The directors may convene an extraordinary general meeting at any time.
- 43 The directors must convene an extraordinary general meeting if there is a valid requisition by members (under section 303 of the Act) or a requisition by a resigning auditor (under section 518 of the Act).

### **Notice of general meetings**

- 44 At least 14 clear days' notice must be given of an annual general meeting or extraordinary general meeting.
- 45 The reference to "clear days" in article 44 shall be taken to mean that, in calculating the period of notice, the day after the notice is posted, (or, in the case of a notice sent by electronic means, the day after it was sent) and also the day of the meeting, should be excluded.
- 46 A notice calling a meeting shall specify the time and place of the meeting; it shall (a) indicate the general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting and (b) if a special resolution (see article 49) (or a resolution requiring special notice under the Act) is to be proposed, shall also state that fact, giving the exact terms of the resolution.
- 47 A notice convening an annual general meeting shall specify that the meeting is to be an annual general meeting; any other general meeting shall be called an extraordinary general meeting.
- 48 Notice of every general meeting shall be given
- (a) in hard copy form
  - (b) in writing or, (where the individual to whom notice is given has notified the company of an address to be used for the purpose of electronic communication) in electronic form; or
  - (c) (subject to the company notifying members of the presence of the notice on the website, and complying with the other requirements of section 309 of the Act) by means of a website.

### **Special resolutions and ordinary resolutions**

- 49 For the purposes of these articles, a "special resolution" means a resolution passed by 75% or more of the votes cast on the resolution at an annual general meeting or extraordinary general meeting, providing proper notice of the meeting and of the intention to propose the resolution has been given in accordance with articles 44 to 48; for the avoidance of doubt, the reference to a 75% majority relates only to the number of votes cast in favour of the resolution as compared with the number of votes cast against the resolution, and accordingly no account shall be taken of abstentions or members absent from the meeting.
- 50 In addition to the matters expressly referred to elsewhere in these articles, the provisions of the Act allow the company, by special resolution,
- (a) to alter its name
  - (b) to alter any provision of these articles or adopt new articles of association.
- 51 For the purposes of these articles, an "ordinary resolution" means a resolution passed by majority vote (taking account only of those votes cast in favour as compared with those votes against), at an annual general meeting or

extraordinary general meeting, providing proper notice of the meeting has been given in accordance with articles 44 to 48.

### **Procedure at general meetings**

52 No business shall be dealt with at any general meeting unless a quorum is present; the quorum for a general meeting shall (subject to article 53) be that number of individuals entitled to vote (each being a Partner Member or a proxy for a Partner Member) which is equal to 5% (to the nearest round number) of the total number of Partner Members at the time.

53 A quorum will be deemed to be present if there are 50 individuals present at the meeting who are entitled to vote (each being a Partner Member or a proxy for a Partner Member), notwithstanding that the percentage specified in article 52 is not met.

54 For the avoidance of doubt, Associate Members (and authorised representatives or substitutes for Associate Members) shall not be counted in determining whether a quorum is present.

55 If a quorum is not present within 15 minutes after the time at which a general meeting was due to commence - or if, during a meeting, a quorum ceases to be present - the meeting shall stand adjourned to such time and place as may be fixed by the chairperson of the meeting.

56 The chair of the company shall (if present and willing to act as chairperson) preside as chairperson of each general meeting; if the chair is not present and willing to act as chairperson within 15 minutes after the time at which the meeting was due to commence, the directors present at the meeting shall elect from among themselves the person who will act as chairperson of that meeting.

57 The chairperson of a general meeting may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting to such time and place as the chairperson may determine.

58 Every Partner Member shall have one vote, which (whether on a show of hands or on a secret ballot) may be given either personally or by proxy.

59 Associate Members shall be entitled to attend and speak at general meetings, but shall not be entitled to vote.

60 Any Partner Member who wishes to appoint a proxy to vote on his/her behalf at any meeting (or adjourned meeting):

(a) shall lodge with the company, at the company's registered office, a written instrument of proxy (in such form as the directors require), signed by him/her; or

(b) shall send by electronic means to the company, at such electronic address as may have been notified to the members by the company for that purpose, an instrument of proxy (in such form as the directors require)

providing (in either case), the instrument of proxy is received by the company at the relevant address not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting (or, as the case may be, adjourned meeting).

- 61 An instrument of proxy which does not conform with the provisions of article 60, or which is not lodged or sent in accordance with such provisions, shall be invalid.
- 62 A Partner Member shall not be entitled to appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.
- 63 A proxy appointed to attend and vote at any meeting instead of a Partner Member shall have the same right as the member who appointed him/her to speak at the meeting and need not be a member of the company.
- 64 A vote given, or ballot demanded, by proxy shall be valid notwithstanding that the authority of the person voting or demanding a ballot had terminated prior to the giving of such vote or demanding of such ballot, unless notice of such termination was received by the company at the company's registered office (or, where sent by electronic means, was received by the company at the address notified by the company to the members for the purpose of electronic communications) before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote was given or the ballot demanded.
- 65 An Associate Member which is a corporate body shall be entitled to authorise an individual to attend and speak at general meetings on its behalf as an authorised representative; but on the basis that an Associate Member shall not be entitled to appoint more than one authorised representative to attend on the same occasion.
- 66 An Associate Member who was nominated for membership by an unincorporated body shall be entitled to authorise an individual to attend and speak (in his/her absence) at general meetings on his/her behalf as his/her substitute; but on the basis that an Associate Member shall not be entitled to appoint more than one substitute to attend on the same occasion and that (for the avoidance of doubt) a substitute will not be entitled to attend a general meeting if the Associate Member himself/herself is present at that general meeting.
- 67 If there are an equal number of votes for and against any resolution, the chairperson of the meeting shall not be entitled to a casting vote.
- 68 A resolution put to the vote at a general meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a secret ballot is demanded by the chairperson (or by at least two persons present in person at the meeting and entitled to vote (whether as Partner Members or proxies for Partner Members)); a secret ballot may be demanded either before the show of hands takes place, or immediately after the result of the show of hands is declared.
- 69 If a secret ballot is demanded, it shall be taken at the meeting and shall be conducted in such a manner as the chairperson may direct; the result of the ballot shall be declared at the meeting at which the ballot was demanded.

#### **Maximum number of directors**

- 70 The maximum number of directors shall be 12.

## **Eligibility**

- 71 An individual shall (subject to article 72) be eligible for election/appointment as a director even if he/she is not a member of the company.
- 72 An individual shall not be eligible for election/appointment as a director if he/she is an employee of the company.

## **Election, retiral, re-election**

- 73 At each annual general meeting, the Partner Members may (subject to articles 70 and 72) elect any individual (providing he/she is willing to act) to be a director.
- 74 The directors may at any time appoint any individual (providing he/she is willing to act) to be a director (subject to articles 70 and 72).
- 75 At the first annual general meeting, one third (to the nearest round number) of the directors shall retire from office; the question of which of them is to retire shall be determined by some random method.
- 76 At each annual general meeting (other than the first)
- (a) any director appointed under article 74 during the period since the preceding annual general meeting shall retire from office; and
  - (b) out of the remaining directors, one third (to the nearest round number) - or such larger number as may apply through the operation of article 78 - shall retire from office.
- 77 The directors to retire under paragraph (b) of article 76 at any annual general meeting shall consist of
- (a) any directors who require to retire at that annual general meeting through the operation of the provisions of article 78; and
- (if the number retiring under paragraph (a) of this article 77 is less than the one-third prescribed by paragraph (b) of article 76)
- (b) those of the other directors who have been longest in office since they were last elected or re-elected (and on the basis that as between persons who were last elected/re-elected on the same date, the question of which of them is to retire shall be determined by some random method).
- 78 A director who has served for a period of six years shall retire from office at the annual general meeting which falls at the end of that six-year period, and shall not then be eligible for re-election or re-appointment as a director until a further period of one year has elapsed.
- 79 For the purposes of article 78
- (a) the period between incorporation of the company and the first annual general meeting shall be deemed to be a period of one year
  - (b) the period between the appointment of a director and the annual general meeting which next follows shall be deemed to be a period of

one year (unless it is of less than six months' duration, in which case it shall be disregarded)

- (c) the period between one annual general meeting and the next shall be deemed to be a period of one year;
- (d) if an individual ceases to hold office as a director and is re-appointed as a director within a period of six months, he/she shall be deemed to have held office as a director continuously.

80 A director who retires from office under article 75 or 76 shall (subject to article 78) be eligible for re-election.

### **Termination of office**

81 A director shall automatically vacate office if:-

- (a) he/she ceases to be a director through the operation of any provision of the Act or becomes prohibited by law from being a director
- (b) he/she becomes debarred under any statutory provision from being a charity trustee
- (c) he/she becomes incapable for medical reasons of fulfilling the duties of his/her office and such incapacity is expected to continue for a period of more than six months
- (d) he/she ceases to be a member of the company
- (e) he/she becomes an employee of the company
- (f) he/she resigns office by notice to the company
- (g) he/she is absent (without permission of the directors) from more than three consecutive meetings of the directors, and the directors resolve to remove him/her from office
- (h) he/she is removed from office by ordinary resolution (special notice having been given) in pursuance of section 168 of the Act.

### **Register of directors**

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

### **Officebearers**

83 The directors shall elect from among themselves a chair and a treasurer, and such other office bearers (if any) as they consider appropriate.

84 All of the office bearers shall cease to hold office at the conclusion of each annual general meeting, but shall then be eligible for re-election.

85 A person elected to any office shall cease to hold that office if he/she ceases to be a director, or if he/she resigns from that office by written notice to that effect.

## **Powers of directors**

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

## **Personal interests**

- 88 A director who has a personal interest in any transaction or other arrangement which the company is proposing to enter into, must declare that interest at a meeting of the directors; he/she will be debarred (in terms of article 99) from voting on the question of whether or not the company should enter into that arrangement.
- 89 For the purposes of the preceding article, a director shall be deemed to have a personal interest in an arrangement if any partner or other close relative of his/hers **or** any firm of which he/she is a partner **or** any limited company of which he/she is a substantial shareholder or director (or any other party who/which is deemed to be connected with him/her for the purposes of the Act), has a personal interest in that arrangement.
- 90 Provided
- (a) he/she has declared his/her interest
  - (b) he/she has not voted on the question of whether or not the company should enter into the relevant arrangement and
  - (c) the requirements of article 92 are complied with,
- a director will not be debarred from entering into an arrangement with the company in which he/she has a personal interest (or is deemed to have a personal interest under article 89) and may retain any personal benefit which he/she gains from his/her participation in that arrangement.
- 91 No director may serve as an employee (full time or part time) of the company, and no director may be given any remuneration by the company for carrying out his/her duties as a director.
- 92 Where a director provides services to the company or might benefit from any remuneration paid to a connected party for such services, then
- (a) the maximum amount of the remuneration must be specified in a written agreement and must be reasonable
  - (b) the directors must be satisfied that it would be in the interests of the company to enter into the arrangement (taking account of that maximum amount); and
  - (c) less than half of the directors must be receiving remuneration from the company (or benefit from remuneration of that nature).

- 93 The directors may be paid all travelling and other expenses reasonably incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of the directors, general meetings, or meetings of committees, or otherwise in connection with the carrying-out of their duties.

#### **Procedure at directors' meetings**

- 94 Any director may call a meeting of the directors or request the secretary to call a meeting of the directors.
- 95 Questions arising at a meeting of the directors shall be decided by a majority of votes; if an equality of votes arises, the chairperson of the meeting shall have a casting vote.
- 96 No business shall be dealt with at a meeting of the directors unless a quorum is present; the quorum for meetings of the directors shall be as follows:
- (a) if there is an odd number of directors in office at the time, 50% (rounded upwards) of the total number of directors in office;
  - (b) if there is an even number of directors in office at the time, 50% of the total number of directors in office, plus one.
- 97 Unless he/she is unwilling to do so, the chair of the company shall preside as chairperson at every directors' meeting at which he/she is present; if the chair is unwilling to act as chairperson or is not present within 15 minutes after the time when the meeting was due to commence, the directors present shall elect from among themselves the person who will act as chairperson of the meeting.
- 98 The directors may, at their discretion, allow any person who they reasonably consider appropriate, to attend and speak at any meeting of the directors; for the avoidance of doubt, any such person who is invited to attend a directors' meeting shall not be entitled to vote.
- 99 A director shall not vote at a directors' meeting (or at a meeting of a committee) on any resolution concerning a matter in which he/she has a personal interest which conflicts (or may conflict) with the interests of the company; he/she must withdraw from the meeting while an item of that nature is being dealt with.
- 100 For the purposes of article 99, a person shall be deemed to have a personal interest in a particular matter if any partner or other close relative of his/hers **or** any firm of which he/she is a partner **or** any limited company of which he/she is a substantial shareholder or director, has a personal interest in that matter.
- 101 A director shall not be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to a resolution on which he/she is not entitled to vote.
- 102 The company may, by ordinary resolution, suspend or relax to any extent – either generally or in relation to any particular matter – the provisions of articles 99 to 101.

### **Conduct of directors**

- 103 Each of the directors shall, in exercising his/her functions as a director of the company, act in the interests of the company; and, in particular, must
- (a) seek, in good faith, to ensure that the company acts in a manner which is in accordance with its objects (as set out article 4)
  - (b) act with the care and diligence which it is reasonable to expect of a person who is managing the affairs of another person
  - (c) in circumstances giving rise to the possibility of a conflict of interest of interest between the company and any other party
    - (i) put the interests of the company before that of the other party, in taking decisions as a director
    - (ii) where any other duty prevents him/her from doing so, disclose the conflicting interest to the company and refrain from participating in any discussions or decisions involving the other directors with regard to the matter in question
  - (d) ensure that the company complies with any direction, requirement, notice or duty imposed on it by the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005.

### **Delegation to sub-committees**

- 104 The directors may delegate any of their powers to any sub-committee consisting of one or more directors and such other persons (if any) as the directors may determine; they may also delegate to the chair of the company (or the holder of any other post) such of their powers as they may consider appropriate.
- 105 Any delegation of powers under article 104 may be made subject to such conditions as the directors may impose and may be revoked or altered.
- 106 The rules of procedure for any sub-committee shall be as prescribed by the directors.

### **Operation of bank accounts**

- 107 The signatures of two out of the signatories appointed by the directors shall be required in relation to all operations (other than lodgement of funds) on the bank and building society accounts held by the company; at least one out of the two signatures must be the signature of a director.

### **Secretary**

- 108 The directors shall (notwithstanding the provisions of the Act) appoint a company secretary, and on the basis that the term of the appointment, the remuneration (if any) payable to the company secretary, and the such

conditions of appointment shall be as determined by the directors; the company secretary may be removed by them at any time.

### **Minutes**

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

### **Accounting records and annual accounts**

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

### **Notices**

- 113 Any notice which requires to be given to a member under these articles shall be given either in writing or by electronic means; such a notice may be given personally to the member *or* be sent by post in a pre-paid envelope addressed to the member at the address last intimated by him/her/it to the company *or* (in the case of a member who/which has notified the company of an address to be used for the purpose of electronic communications) may be given to the member by electronic means.
- 114 Any notice, if sent by post, shall be deemed to have been given at the expiry of 24 hours after posting; for the purpose of proving that any notice was given, it shall be sufficient to prove that the envelope containing the notice was properly addressed and posted.
- 115 Any notice sent by electronic means shall be deemed to have been given at the expiry of 24 hours after it is sent; for the purpose of proving that any notice sent by electronic means was indeed sent, it shall be sufficient to provide any of the evidence referred to in the relevant guidance issued from time to time by the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and Administrators.

### **Winding-up**

- 116 If on the winding-up of the company any property remains after satisfaction of all the company's debts and liabilities, such property shall be transferred to

such body or bodies (whether incorporated or unincorporated) as may be determined by the members of the company at or before the time of dissolution (or, failing such determination, by such court as may have or acquire jurisdiction), to be used solely for a charitable purpose or charitable purposes.

- 117 For the avoidance of doubt, a body to which property is transferred under article 116 may be a member of the company.
- 118 To the extent that effect cannot be given to article 116 (as read with article 117), the relevant property shall be applied to some charitable purpose or purposes.

### **Indemnity**

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