

The Companies Acts 2006

Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital

Articles of Association of

The Association of Coloproctology of Great Britain and Ireland Company number 05962281

As adopted by special resolution on 2017

Interpretation

1. In these articles:

“the Act” means the Companies Act 2006;

“address” means a postal address or, for the purposes of electronic communication, a fax number, an e-mail address or a text message number in each case registered with the Charity;

“the Charity” means the company intended to be regulated by these articles;

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

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

“the Commission” means the Charity Commission for England and Wales;

“Constitution” means the written constitution of the Charity as adopted or amended from time to time;

“Council” means the Council of the Charity;

“the Trustees” means the directors of the Charity. The directors are charity trustees as defined by Section 97 of the Charities Act 1993;

“the memorandum” means the memorandum of association of the Charity;

“officers” includes the Trustees and the secretary;

“President” means the president of the Council from time to time and all references in the Act to the “chairman” shall be construed accordingly;

“the seal” means the common seal of the Charity if it has one;

“secretary” means the secretary of the Charity or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the Charity, including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary;

words importing the one gender only shall include all genders, and the singular includes the plural and vice versa.

Unless the context otherwise requires words or expressions contained in these articles have the same meaning as in the Act but excluding any statutory modification not in force when this constitution becomes binding on the Charity.

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.

Full Members

2(1) The subscribers to the memorandum are the first members of the Charity.

Only Full Members shall be “members” within the meaning of the Act and no other persons shall have “members” rights pursuant to the Act.

(2) Membership is open to other individuals or organizations who:

- (a) apply to the Charity in the form required by the Trustees; and
- (b) are approved by the Trustees.

(3) (a) The Trustees may only refuse an application for Full Membership if, acting reasonably and properly, they consider it to be in the best interests of the Charity to refuse the application.

(b) The Trustees must inform the applicant in writing of the reasons for the refusal within twenty-one days of the decision.

(c) The Trustees must consider any written representations the applicant may make about the decision. The Trustees’ decision following any written representations must be notified to the applicant in writing but shall be final.

(4)(a) Subject to 4(b) below each Full Member must satisfy the Trustees that he or she is a duly registered, accredited medical practitioner with a demonstrable

interest in Coloproctology, or related discipline, within the geographic boundaries of the Great Britain and Ireland, to a standard set by the Trustees.

- (4)(b) The Trustees may in their absolute discretion and subject always to the other requirements of these articles of association permit membership to be granted to a member who is proposed to become a Trustee of the Charity but who is not a duly registered, accredited medical practitioner. Such members shall be non voting members known as “Trustee Members”.
- (5) A majority of the Trustees may admit further Full Members on terms laid down by the Trustees from time to time, subject to any maximum number of Full Members permitted from time to time.
- (6) At a meeting of the Full Members of the Charity each Full Member shall have one vote. No votes may be cast by a proxy and Regulation 59 is amended accordingly.
- (7) Membership (whether Full Membership or any other membership) is not transferable or transmissible to anyone else. Any member may, provided he or she is not the last remaining member of the Charity, withdraw from membership by giving seven days notice in writing to the Secretary (subject to the provisions of Section 74 of the Insolvency Act 1986).
- (8) The Trustees shall keep a register of names and addresses of the Full Members.
- (9) Every person admitted to membership after the incorporation of the Charity shall, before such admission and before registration, sign a written application or consent to become a member.
- (10A) Unless express provision is made below for a person to be a Full Member (in which case such person shall only have one vote in respect of any or all “classes” of membership) the following categories of “Members” shall not be members of the Charity within the meaning of Section 112 of the Act. For the avoidance of doubt each Full Member shall only be entitled to one vote in respect of any or all categories of membership held. For the avoidance of doubt, unless otherwise expressly provided for, no separate class rights attach to the different categories of Full Members and the rights of each of the Full Members shall be pari passu as if they constituted one class of members.
- (10B) The Trustees may provide for the admission of such persons as Ordinary Members, Non-Surgical Ordinary Members, Overseas Members, Associate Members, Staff Grade Members, Senior Members, Honorary Members, Affiliate Members and/or Corporate Members.
- (11) An ORDINARY MEMBER shall be a medical practitioner on the Specialist Register or an Associate Specialist in any discipline relating to coloproctology

or a non medically qualified scientist holding a permanent appointment in Great Britain or Ireland who has a demonstrable interest in coloproctology and who shall be a Full Member with full voting rights.

- (12) An OVERSEAS MEMBER shall be a duly registered medical practitioner, residing and practicing outside of Great Britain or Ireland, who has a demonstrable interest in Coloproctology and who shall be a Full Member with full voting rights.
- (13) An ASSOCIATE MEMBER shall be a duly registered medical practitioner in a training appointment and who has a special interest in Coloproctology. An Associate Member shall not have voting or other rights and shall not be a Full Member.
- (14) A STAFF GRADE MEMBER shall be a duly registered medical practitioner in a staff grade appointment and who has a special interest in Coloproctology. A Staff Grade Member shall not have voting or other rights and shall not be a Full Member.
- (15) A SENIOR MEMBER shall have retired from active practice in the field of general surgery and its associated specialities (NHS and Private) or have reached the age of seventy, whichever is earlier. He/she may be elected by the Council at the request of the Full Members. A Senior Member shall not have voting or other rights and shall not be a Full Member.
- (16) An HONORARY MEMBER shall be elected by Council after selection by the Honorary Members' Sub-committee. He or she will have made an outstanding contribution to the field of Coloproctology. If elected before retirement, voting and/or any other rights may, as the Council determine/s be retained up to the point of retirement from clinical practice (NHS or private) or the age of seventy, whichever is earlier. The Honorary Members or any of them may, at the instance of the Trustees, be invited to attend any meeting of the Trustees and to assist and advise such meeting in matters of importance or difficulty but they shall only attend when invited by the Trustees to do so and shall not vote at any such meeting. The Honorary Members shall not, by virtue of such position, receive any notice or vote at any general meeting of the Charity other than where the Trustees provide.

The Trustees shall keep a register of Honorary Members.

- (17) An AFFILIATE MEMBER shall be a ward or out-patient based specialist nurse with expertise in stomatherapy, endoscopy, colorectal cancer, genetic counselling or palliative care, an audit assistant, physiology technician or non-medical practitioner with specialist knowledge in the field of Coloproctology. An Affiliate Member shall not have voting or other rights and shall not be a Full Member.

- (18) A CORPORATE MEMBER shall be a company or organization with an interest in Coloproctology. Any potential benefit to the company or organization gained by its membership shall not be exclusive to other companies or organisations. A Corporate Member shall not have voting or other rights and shall not be a Full Member.
- (19) A TRUSTEE MEMBER shall be a member appointed via the method set out in article 4(b) above.

Removal as Member

- 3(1) The Trustees and / or the Council (if power has been delegated to the Council in writing under article 3(4) below) may in their absolute discretion terminate the membership of any individual or organisation whose continued membership would in the reasonable opinion of the Trustees (or the Council as the case may be), be detrimental to the Charity. Such decision shall be made at a Trustees meeting or Council meeting. At least 14 clear days before the Trustees or Council meeting to consider the proposed termination the Trustees and Council members shall advise the individual or organisation in writing of its intention and reasons. It shall also offer the member the opportunity to put forward any written representation for consideration before a decision is made.
- (2) A members written representation shall be delivered at least seven clear days before the Board of Trustees or, as appropriate, the Council considers the proposal to terminate the membership.
- (3) If the member is an officer or Trustee he or she shall be suspended and ineligible to vote from the date of the proposal to terminate the membership until the Trustees or Council's decision.
- (4) All powers of the Trustees contained in this article 3 may from time to time be delegated by the Trustees to the Council in writing. Such delegated power is revocable at the discretion of the Trustees from time to time.

Classes of Membership

- 4(1) Without prejudice to the above provisions the Trustees may establish classes of membership with different rights and obligations and shall record the rights and obligations of any member (within the meaning of the Act) in the register of members.
- (2) The Trustees may not directly or indirectly prejudicially alter the rights or obligations attached to a class of membership.

- (3) The rights attached to a class of membership of any member (within the meaning of the Act) may only be prejudicially varied if:
 - (a) three-quarters of the members of that class consent in writing to the variation; or
 - (b) a special resolution is passed at a separate general meeting of the members of that class agreeing to the variation.
- (4) The provisions in these articles about general meetings shall apply to any meeting relating to the variation of the rights of any class of members.

Termination of Membership

5. Membership is terminated if:
 - (1) the member dies or, if it is an organisation, ceases to exist;
 - (2) the member has failed for a period of longer than 12 months (or such other period as may be set by the Trustees from time to time) to pay any fees due to the Charity;
 - (3) any sum due from the member to the Charity is not paid in full within six months of it falling due;
 - (4) the member is removed from membership by a resolution of the Trustees that it is in the best interests of the Charity that his or her membership is terminated. A resolution to remove a member from membership may only be passed if:
 - (a) the member has been given at least twenty-one days' notice in writing of a meeting of the Trustees at which the resolution will be proposed and the reasons why it is to be proposed; and
 - (b) the member or, at the option of the member, the member's representative (who need not be a member of the Charity) has been allowed to make representations to the meeting.

General meetings

- 6(1) The Charity must hold its first annual general meeting within eighteen months after the date of its incorporation.
- (2) An annual general meeting must be held in each subsequent year and not more than fifteen months may elapse between successive annual general meetings.

(3) All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.

7. The Trustees may call an extraordinary general meetings at any time.

Notice of general meetings

8(1) The minimum periods of notice required to hold a general meeting of the Charity are:

- forty two clear days for an annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution;
- fourteen clear days for all other extraordinary general meetings.

(2) A general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed:

- in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote; and
- in the case of an extraordinary general meeting, by a majority in number of members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting who together hold not less than 95 percent of the total voting rights.

(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.

(4) The notice must be given to all the members and to the Trustees and auditors.

9. The proceedings at a meeting shall not be invalidated because a person who was entitled to receive notice of the meeting did not receive it because of an accidental omission by the Charity.

Proceedings at general meetings

10(1) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present.

(2) A quorum is:

- 20 members entitled to vote upon the business to be conducted at the meeting; or
- one tenth of the total membership at the time

whichever is the lesser.

- (3) The authorised representative of a member organisation shall be counted in the quorum;

11(1) If:

- (a) a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting; or
- (b) during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present;

the meeting shall be adjourned to such time and place as the Trustees shall determine.

- (2) The Trustees must reconvene the meeting and must give at least seven clear days' notice of the reconvened meeting stating the date, time and place of the meeting.
- (3) If no quorum is present at the reconvened meeting within fifteen minutes of the time specified for the start of the meeting the members present at that time shall constitute the quorum for that meeting.

12(1) General meetings shall be chaired by the person who has been appointed to chair meetings of the Trustees.

- (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 Trustee nominated by the Trustees shall chair the meeting.
- (3) If there is only one Trustee present and willing to act, he or she shall chair the meeting.
- (4) If no Trustee is present and willing to chair the meeting within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding it, the members present and entitled to vote must choose one of their number to chair the meeting.

13(1) The members present at a meeting may resolve by ordinary resolution that the meeting shall be adjourned.

- (2) The person who is chairing the meeting must decide the date time and place at which meeting is to be reconvened unless those details are specified in the resolution.
- (3) No business shall be conducted at a reconvened meeting unless it could properly have been conducted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place.

- (4) If a meeting is adjourned by a resolution of the members for more than seven days, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given of the reconvened meeting stating the date time and place of the meeting.
- 14(1) Any vote at a meeting shall be decided by a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands a poll is demanded
- (a) by the person chairing the meeting; or
 - (b) by at least two members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
 - (c) by a member or members representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting.
- (2)
- (a) The declaration by the person who is chairing the meeting of the result of a vote shall be conclusive unless a poll is demanded.
 - (b) The result of the vote must be recorded in the minutes of the Charity but the number or proportion of votes cast need not be recorded.
- (3)
- (a) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn, before the poll is taken, but only with the consent of the person who is chairing the meeting.
 - (b) If the demand for a poll is withdrawn the demand shall not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.
- (4)
- (a) A poll must be taken as the person who is chairing the meeting directs, who may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and who may fix a time and place for declaring the results of the poll.
 - (b) The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll is demanded.
- (5)
- (a) A poll demanded on the election of a person to chair a meeting or on a question of adjournment must be taken immediately.
 - (b) A poll demanded on any other question must be taken either immediately or at such time and place as the person who is chairing the meeting directs.
 - (c) The poll must be taken within thirty days after it has been demanded.
 - (d) If the poll is not taken immediately at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

- (e) If a poll is demanded the meeting may continue to deal with any other business that may be conducted at the meeting.
- 15. If there is an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the person who is chairing the meeting shall have a casting vote in addition to any other vote he or she may have.
- 16. On a vote on a written resolution each member (or in the case of a member that is an organisation, by its authorised representative) who would have been entitled to vote on it had it been proposed at a general meeting shall have one vote. A written resolution may comprise several copies each signed by or on behalf of one or more members.

Votes of members

- 17(1) Subject to Articles 3 and 14 and the next paragraph, every member, whether an individual or an organisation shall have one vote.
- (2) No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting or at any adjourned meeting if he or she owes any money to the Charity.
- 18. 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.
- 19(1) The organisation that is a member of the Charity may nominate any person to act as its representative at any meeting of the Charity.
- (2) The organisation must give written notice to the Charity of the name of its representative. The nominee shall not be entitled to represent the organisation at any meeting unless the notice has been received by the Charity. The nominee may continue to represent the organisation until written notice to the contrary is received by the Charity.
- (3) Any notice given to the Charity will be conclusive evidence that the nominee 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 nominee has been properly appointed by the organisation.

Trustees

- 20(1) A Trustee must be a natural person aged 18 years or older.
- (2) No one may be appointed a Trustee if he or she would be disqualified from acting under the provisions of Article 34.

21. The number of Trustees shall be not less than three but (unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution) shall not be subject to any maximum.
22. The first Trustees shall be those persons notified to Companies House as the first directors of the Charity.
23. A Trustee may not appoint an alternate director or anyone to act on his or her behalf at meetings of the Trustees.

Powers of Trustees

- 24(1) The Trustees 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 Act, the memorandum, these articles or any special resolution.
- (2) No alteration of the memorandum or these articles or any special resolution shall have retrospective effect to invalidate any prior act of the Trustees.
- (3) Any meeting of Trustees at which a quorum is present at the time the relevant decision is made may exercise all the powers exercisable by the Trustees.

Retirement

25. At the first annual general meeting all the Trustees must retire from office unless by the close of the meeting the members have failed to elect sufficient Trustees to hold a quorate meeting of the Trustees. . If there is only one Trustee he or she must retire.
- 26 If a Trustee is required to retire at an annual general meeting by a provision of these articles the retirement shall take effect upon the conclusion of the meeting.

The Appointment of Trustees

27. Intentionally blank.
- 28(1) The Board of Trustees of the Charity shall unless otherwise determined by the Trustees consist of the following officers:-

President

President Elect

Honorary Treasurer

Honorary Secretary

- (2) The initial term of office for each of the officers listed above is as recorded in the Constitution from time to time.
 - (3) The President and President-Elect shall be instated at the end of the Annual General Meeting at which he or she is elected. The President-Elect will, provided he or she is duly appointed or re-appointed, succeed the President.
 - (4) The Council: Subject to Article 38 below the Board of Trustees may make rules regarding the Council and may authorize the Council and/or any committees or other persons to operate certain business of the Charity.
29. The Charity may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act to be a Trustee.
30. No person may be appointed a Trustee at any general meeting unless:
- (1) he or she is recommended for re-election by the Trustees; or
 - (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 Trustee
 - (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.
31. All members who are entitled to receive notice of a general meeting must be given not less than seven nor more than twenty-eight clear days' notice of any resolution to be put to the meeting to appoint a Trustee.
- 32(1) The Trustees may appoint a person who is willing to act to be a Trustee.
- (2) A Trustee appointed by a resolution of the other Trustees must retire at the next annual general meeting.
33. The appointment of a Trustee, whether by the Charity in general meeting or by the other Trustees, must not cause the number of Trustees to exceed any number fixed as the maximum number of Trustees.

Disqualification and removal of Trustees.

34. A Trustee shall cease to hold office if he or she:
- (1) ceases to be a Trustee by virtue of any provision in the Act or is prohibited by law from being a director;
 - (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);
 - (3) ceases to be a member of the Charity;
 - (4) becomes incapable by reason of mental disorder, illness or injury of managing and administering his or her own affairs;
 - (5) resigns as a Trustee by notice to the Charity (but only if at least two Trustees will remain in office when the notice of resignation is to take effect); or
 - (6) is absent without the permission of the Trustees from all their meetings held within a period of six consecutive months and the Trustees resolve that his or her office be vacated.

Trustees' remuneration.

35. The Trustees must not be paid any remuneration unless it is authorised by clause 5 of the Memorandum.

Proceedings of Trustees.

- 36(1) The Trustees may regulate their proceedings as they think fit, subject to the provisions of the articles.
- (2) Any Trustee may call a meeting of the Trustees.
 - (3) The secretary must call a meeting of the Trustees if requested to do so by a Trustee.
 - (4) Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes.
 - (5) In the case of an equality of votes, the President or person who chairs the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
- 37(1) No decision may be made by a meeting of the Trustees unless a quorum is present at the time the decision is purported to be made.

- (2) The quorum shall be two or the number nearest to one third of the total number of Trustees, whichever is the greater or such larger number as may be decided from time to time by the Trustees.
- (3) A Trustee shall not be counted in the quorum present when any decision is made about a matter upon which that Trustee is not entitled to vote.
38. If the number of Trustees is less than the number fixed as the quorum, the continuing Trustees or Trustee may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or of calling a general meeting.
- 39(1) The Trustees shall appoint a Trustee to chair their meetings and may at any time revoke such appointment.
 - (2) If no-one has been appointed to chair meetings of the Trustees or if the person appointed is unwilling to preside or is not present within ten minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the Trustees present may appoint one of their number to chair that meeting.
 - (3) The person appointed to chair meetings of the Trustees shall have no functions or powers except those conferred by these articles or delegated to him or her by the Trustees.
- 40(1) A resolution in writing signed by all the Trustees entitled to receive notice of a meeting of Trustees or of a committee of Trustees and to vote upon the resolution shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Trustees or (as the case may be) a committee of Trustees duly convened and held.
 - (2) The resolution in writing may comprise several documents containing the text of the resolution in like form each signed by one or more Trustees.

Delegation

- 41(1) The Trustees may delegate any of their powers or functions to a committee of two or more Trustees but the terms of any delegation must be recorded in the minute book.
- (2) The Trustees may impose conditions when delegating, including the conditions that:
 - the relevant powers are to be exercised exclusively by the committee to whom they delegate;
 - no expenditure may be incurred on behalf of the Charity except in accordance with a budget previously agreed with the Trustees.

- (3) The Trustees may revoke or alter a delegation.
- (4) All acts and proceedings of any committees must be fully and promptly reported to the Trustees.
42. A Trustee must absent himself or herself from any discussions of the Trustees 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).
- 43(1) Subject to paragraph 43(2), all acts done by a meeting of Trustees, or of a committee of Trustees, shall be valid notwithstanding the participation in any vote of a Trustee:
- who was disqualified from holding office;
 - who had previously retired or who had been obliged by the constitution to vacate office;
 - who was not entitled to vote on the matter, whether by reason of a conflict of interest or otherwise;

if without:

- the vote of that Trustee; and
- that Trustee being counted in the quorum;

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

- (2) Paragraph 43(1) does not permit a Trustee to keep any benefit that may be conferred upon him or her by a resolution of the Trustees or of a committee of Trustees if, but for paragraph 43(1), the resolution would have been void, or if the Trustee has not complied with article 39.

Seal

44. If the Charity has a seal it must only be used by the authority of the Trustees or of a committee of Trustees authorised by the Trustees. The Trustees may determine who shall sign any instrument to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by a Trustee and by the secretary or by a second Trustee.

Minutes

45. The Trustees must keep minutes of all:
- (1) appointments of officers made by the Trustees;
 - (2) proceedings at meetings of the Charity;
 - (3) meetings of the Trustees and committees of Trustees including:
 - the names of the Trustees present at the meeting;
 - the decisions made at the meetings; and
 - where appropriate the reasons for the decisions.

Accounts

- 46(1) The Trustees must prepare for each financial year accounts as required by section 394 of the Act. The accounts must be prepared to show a true and fair view and follow accounting standards issued or adopted by the Accounting Standards Board or its successors and adhere to the recommendations of applicable Statements of Recommended Practice.
- (2) The Trustees must keep accounting records as required by sections 386 to 389 of the Act.

Annual Report and Return and Register of Charities

- 47(1) The Trustees must comply with the requirements of the Charities Act 1993 with regard to:
- (a) the transmission of the statements of account to the Charity;
 - (b) the preparation of an annual report and its transmission to the Commission;
 - (c) the preparation of an annual return and its transmission to the Commission.
- (2) The Trustees must notify the Commission promptly of any changes to the Charity's entry on the Central Register of Charities.

48. Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the articles:

- (1) must be in writing; or

(2) must be given using electronic communications.

49(1) The Charity may give any notice to a member either:

- (a) personally; or
- (b) by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his or her address; or
- (c) by leaving it at the address of the member; or
- (d) by giving it using electronic communications to the member's address.

(2) A member who does not register an address with the Charity or who registers only a postal address that is not within Great Britain and Ireland shall not be entitled to receive any notice from the Charity.

50. 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.

51(1) Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given.

(2) Proof that a notice contained in an electronic communication was sent in accordance with guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given.

(3) A notice shall be deemed to be given:

- (a) 48 hours after the envelope containing it was posted; or
- (b) in the case of an electronic communication, 48 hours after it was sent.

Indemnity

52. The Charity shall indemnify every Trustee or other officer or auditor of the Charity against any liability incurred by him or her in that capacity in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgement is given in favour of the Trustee or in which the Trustee is acquitted or in connection with any application in which relief is granted to the Trustee by the court from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the Charity.

Rules

- 53(1) The Trustees 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.
- (2) The bye laws may regulate the following matters but are not restricted to them:
- (a) the admission of members of the Charity (including the admission of organisations to membership either as Full Members or otherwise) and the rights and privileges of such members, and the entrance fees, subscriptions and other fees or payments to be made by members;
 - (b) the conduct of members of the Charity in relation to one another, and to the Charity's employees and volunteers;
 - (c) 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;
 - (d) the procedure at general meetings and meetings of the Trustees in so far as such procedure is not regulated by the Act or by these Articles;
 - (e) generally, all such matters as are commonly the subject matter of company rules.
- (3) The Charity in general meeting has the power to alter, add to or repeal the rules or bye laws.
- (4) The Trustees must adopt such means as they think sufficient to bring the rules and bye laws to the notice of members of the Charity.
- (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 memorandum or the articles.

Dissolution and Winding Up

54. The Charity may be dissolved by a resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting at a General Meeting convened for the purpose of which at least 21 days notice shall be given to the Full Members. Clause 8 of the Memorandum relating to the winding up or dissolution of the Association shall have effect as if its provisions were repeated in these Articles.

Conflict

55. In the event of any inconsistency or conflict arising between the provisions of these articles of association and the Constitution the provisions of these articles of association shall prevail.