

**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
RHYTHMS OF THE WORLD LIMITED
(the “Charity”)
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

Interpretation

- 1 In these Articles the following expressions have the following meanings unless inconsistent with the context:

“address”	a postal address or, for the purposes of electronic communication, a fax number, an e-mail or postal address or a telephone number for receiving text messages in each case registered with the Charity;
“the Articles”	the Charity’s articles of association;
“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;
“the Commission”	the Charity Commission for England and Wales;
“Companies Acts”	the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006) insofar as they apply to the Charity;
“the 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;
“Member”	shall be those persons whose name appears on the register or members maintained in accordance with Article 6(5)
“the memorandum”	the Charity’s memorandum of association;

“Officers”	includes the Directors and the Secretary;
“the seal”	the common seal of the Charity if it has one;
“Secretary”	any person appointed by the Directors to perform the duties of the secretary of the Charity; and
“the United Kingdom”	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

Unless the context otherwise requires words or expressions contained in the Articles have the same meaning as in the Companies Acts 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.

Liability of Members

- 2 (1) The liability of the Members is limited.
- (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 £10) 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.

Objects

- 3 The Charity’s objects (“Objects”) are specifically restricted to the following:
 - (1) to advance the education of the public in the arts (meaning the musical, visual, literary, dramatic or any other arts provided in each case they are of a recognised cultural, aesthetic or educational value; and
 - (2) to foster, promote and increase public interest in the arts and subjects of artistic merit, with a view to developing good relations between persons of different racial groups and enhancing the contribution which a multi-racial community has to make to society, specifically but not exclusively, in Hertfordshire.

Powers

- 4 The Charity has power to do anything which is calculated to further its Object(s) or is conducive or incidental to doing so. In particular, the Charity has power:
 - (1) to raise funds. In doing so, the Charity must not undertake any substantial permanent trading activity and must comply with any relevant statutory regulations;

- (2) to buy, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any property and to maintain and equip it for use;
- (3) to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the property belonging to the Charity. In exercising this power, the Charity must comply as appropriate with sections 36 and 37 of the Charities Act 1993, as amended by the Charities Act 2006;
- (4) to borrow money and to charge the whole or any part of the property belonging to the Charity as security for repayment of the money borrowed or as security for a grant or the discharge of an obligation. The Charity must comply as appropriate with sections 38 and 39 of the Charities Act 1993, as amended by the Charities Act 2006, if it wishes to mortgage land;
- (5) to co-operate with other charities, voluntary bodies and statutory authorities and to exchange information and advice with them;
- (6) to establish or support any charitable trusts, associations or institutions formed for any of the charitable purposes included in the Objects;
- (7) to acquire, merge with or to enter into any partnership or joint venture arrangement with any other Charity;
- (8) to set aside income as a reserve against future expenditure but only in accordance with a written policy about reserves;
- (9) 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 5 and provided it complies with the conditions in that Article;
- (10) to:
 - (a) deposit or invest funds;
 - (b) employ a professional fund-manager; and
 - (c) arrange for the investments or other property of the Charity to be held in the name of a nominee;in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the trustees of a trust are permitted to do by the Trustee Act 2000;
- (11) to provide indemnity insurance for the Directors in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, section 73F of the Charities Act 1993;
- (12) 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;
- (13) to provide:
 - (a) opportunities for people of different backgrounds to co-operate in the organisation and presentation of cultural events;

- (b) audiences with varied and stimulating programmes to celebrate multi-cultural communities;
- (c) opportunities for performers from different cultures to reach new audiences;
- (d) for an artistic and cultural exchange;
- (14) to involve the community in the planning and execution of cultural events;
- (15) to promote and enable production of cultural events; and
- (16) to raise funds for the production of cultural events through donations, sponsorship or by any other means.

Application of income and property

5 The income and property of the Charity shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the Objects (and no part shall be paid or transferred either directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise by way of profit to any Member) provided that nothing in these Articles shall prevent any payment in good faith by the Charity for:

- (1) the usual professional charges for business done by any Director or by any spouse or civil partner of the Director who is a solicitor, accountant or other person engaged in a profession instructed by the Charity to act in a professional capacity on its behalf;
- (2) reasonable and proper remuneration for any services supplied to the Charity by any Member, officer or servant of the Charity who is not a Director;
- (3) interest on money lent to the Charity by a Member or Director 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;
- (4) fees, remuneration or other benefit in money or money's worth to any company of which a Director may be a member holding not more than 1% of the issued share capital of that company;
- (5) reasonable and proper rent for premises demised or let by any Member or Director; or
- (6) reasonable expenses properly incurred by a Director when acting on behalf of the Charity.

Members

- 6
- (1) The subscribers to the memorandum are the first Members of the Charity.
 - (2) Membership is open to other individuals or organisations who:
 - (a) apply to the Charity in the form required by the Directors; and
 - (b) are approved by the Directors.

- (3) (a) The Directors may only refuse an application for membership if, acting reasonably and properly, they consider it to be in the best interests of the Charity to refuse the application.
- (b) The Directors must inform the applicant in writing of the reasons for the refusal within twenty-one days of the decision.
- (c) The Directors must consider any written representations the applicant may make about the decision. The Directors' decision following any written representations must be notified to the applicant in writing but shall be final.
- (4) Membership is not transferable.
- (5) The Directors must keep a register of names and addresses of the Members.

Termination of membership

7 Membership is terminated if:

- (1) the Member dies or, if it is an organisation, ceases to exist;
- (2) the Member resigns by written notice to the Charity unless, after the resignation, there would be less than three Members;
- (3) the Member is removed from membership by a resolution of the Directors that it is in the best interests of the Charity that his or her or its 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 the meeting of the Directors at which the resolution will be proposed and the reasons why it is to be proposed;
 - (b) the Member or, at the option of the Member, the Member's representative (who need not be a Member of the Charity) has been allowed to make representations to the meeting (save where such member has failed to attend any annual general meeting of the Charity or failed to tend his/her apology for absence);

and for this purpose the Directors shall be entitled to conclusively determine that it is in the best interest of the Charity to terminate membership if that member fails to attend any annual general meeting of the Charity and does not tend his/her apologies for absence.

8 The Directors shall have the discretion to suspend the membership of any Member who has not paid in full any sum due to the Charity, the Secretary having formally made a request in writing for payment of such sum(s).

General meetings

- 9 Not more than fifteen months may elapse between successive annual general meetings.
- 10 The Directors may call a general meeting at any time.

Notice of general meetings

- 11 (1) The minimum periods of notice required to hold a general meeting of the Charity are:
- (a) twenty-one clear days for an annual general meeting or a general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution;
 - (b) fourteen clear days for all other general meetings.
- (2) A general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed by a majority in number of Members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority who together hold not less than ninety-five percent of the total voting rights.
- (3) An annual general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed by all the Members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting.
- (4) 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 18.
- (5) The notice shall be given to all the Members, Directors, auditors of the Charity and every person being a legal personal representative or trustee in bankruptcy of a member who, but for his death or bankruptcy, would have been entitled to receive notice of the meeting. No other person shall be entitled to receive notice of general meetings.
- 12 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

- 13 (1) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present.
- (2) A quorum is:
- (a) four Members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote upon the business to be conducted at the meeting; [or
 - (b) one tenth of the total membership at the time whichever is the greater.]
- (3) The authorised representative of a Member organisation shall be counted in the quorum.
- 14 (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, if convened upon the requisition of Members in accordance with section 303 of the Companies Act 2006, shall be dissolved; in any other case it shall be adjourned to such time and place as the Directors shall determine.

- (2) The Directors must reconvene the meeting and must give at least seven clear days' notice of the reconvened meeting stating the date, time and place of the meeting.
 - (3) If no quorum is present at the reconvened meeting within fifteen minutes of the time specified for the start of the meeting the Members present in person or by proxy at that time shall constitute the quorum for that meeting.
- 15
- (1) General meetings shall be chaired by the person who has been appointed to chair meetings of the Directors.
 - (2) If there is no such person or he or she is not present within fifteen minutes of the time appointed for the meeting or is unwilling to act as chairman of the general meeting a Director nominated by the Directors shall chair the meeting.
 - (3) If there is only one Director present and willing to act, he or she shall chair the meeting.
 - (4) If no Director is present and willing to chair the meeting within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding it, the Members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote must choose one of their number to chair the meeting.
- 16
- (1) The Members present in person or by proxy at a meeting may resolve by ordinary resolution that the meeting shall be adjourned.
 - (2) The person who is chairing the meeting must decide the date, time and place at which the meeting is to be reconvened unless those details are specified in the resolution.
 - (3) No business shall be conducted at a reconvened meeting unless it could properly have been conducted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place.
 - (4) If a meeting is adjourned by a resolution of the Members for thirty days or more, at least fourteen clear days' notice shall be given of the reconvened meeting stating the date, time, place and general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting.
 - (5) If a meeting is adjourned by a resolution of the Members for less than thirty days, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of the adjourned meeting.
- 17
- (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 four Members present in person or by proxy and having the right to vote at the meeting; [or
 - (c) by a Member or Members present in person or by proxy representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the Members having the right to vote at the meeting.]
 - (2) (a) The declaration by the person who is chairing the meeting of the result of a vote shall be conclusive unless a poll is demanded.

- (b) The result of the vote must be recorded in the minutes of the Charity but the number or proportion of votes cast need not be recorded.
- (3) (a) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn, before the poll is taken, but only with the consent of the person who is chairing the meeting.
- (b) If the demand for a poll is withdrawn the demand shall not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.
- (4) (a) Subject to Article 17(5), a poll must be taken as the person who is chairing the meeting directs, who may appoint scrutineers (who need not be Members) and who may fix a time and place for declaring the results of the poll.
- (b) The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll is demanded.
- (5) (a) A poll demanded on the election of a person to chair a meeting or on a question of adjournment must be taken immediately.
- (b) A poll demanded on any other question must be taken either immediately or at such time and place as the person who is chairing the meeting directs.
- (c) The poll must be taken within thirty days after it has been demanded.
- (d) If the poll is not taken immediately at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.
- (e) If a poll is demanded the meeting may continue to deal with any other business that may be conducted at the meeting.

Content of proxy notices

- 18 (1) Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a "proxy notice") which
 - (a) states the name and address of the Member appointing the proxy;
 - (b) identifies the person (who need not be a Member) appointed to be that Member's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
 - (c) is signed by or on behalf of the Member appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the Directors may determine; and
 - (d) is delivered to the Charity in accordance with the Articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate.
- (2) The Charity may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes.
- (3) Proxy notices may specify how the proxy appointed under them is to vote (or that the proxy is to abstain from voting) on one or more resolutions.
- (4) Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as -

- (a) allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy discretion as to how to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the meeting; and
- (b) appointing that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the general meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself.

Delivery of proxy notices

- 19
- (1) A person who is entitled to attend, speak or vote (either on a show of hands or on a poll) at a general meeting remains so entitled in respect of that meeting or any adjournment of it, even though a valid proxy notice has been delivered to the Charity by or on behalf of that person.
 - (2) An appointment under a proxy notice may be revoked by delivering to the Charity a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the proxy notice was given.
 - (3) A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.
 - (4) If a proxy notice is not executed by the person appointing the proxy, it must be accompanied by written evidence of the authority of the person who executed it to execute it on the appointor's behalf.

Written resolutions

- 20
- (1) A resolution in writing agreed by a simple majority (or in the case of a special resolution by a majority of not less than 75%) of the Members who would have been entitled to vote upon it had it been proposed at a general meeting shall be effective provided that:
 - (a) a copy of the proposed resolution has been sent to every eligible Member;
 - (b) a simple majority (or in the case of a special resolution a majority of not less than 75%) of Members has signified its agreement to the resolution; and
 - (c) 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.
 - (2) A resolution in writing may comprise several copies to which one or more Members have signified their agreement.
 - (3) In the case of a Member that is an organisation, its authorised representative may signify its agreement.

Votes of Members

- 21 Subject to Article 22, every Member, whether an individual or an organisation, shall have one vote.
- 22 In the case of an equality of votes, the person who is chairing the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

- 23 No Member shall be entitled to vote at a general meeting unless all monies owed by him to the Charity have been paid in full at the time the vote(s) at the general meeting is (/are) held.
- 24 Any member incapable of managing his or her own affairs or who becomes a patient under any mental health legislation may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by way of his or her allocated legal guardian or such person appointed by the court to manage his affairs: Any such person appointed may, on a poll vote, vote by proxy.
- 25 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.
- 26 (1) Any 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 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.
- (3) 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.

Directors

- 27 (1) A Director must be a natural person aged 18 years or older.
- (2) No one may be appointed a Director if he or she would be disqualified from acting under the provisions of Article 39.
- 28 The number of Directors shall be not less than three but (unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution) shall not be subject to any maximum.
- 29 A Director may not appoint an alternate director or anyone to act on his or her behalf at meetings of the Directors.

Powers of Directors

- 30 (1) The Directors shall manage the business of the Charity and may exercise all the powers of the Charity unless they are subject to any restrictions imposed by the Companies Acts, the Articles or any special resolution.
- (2) No alteration of the Articles or any special resolution shall have retrospective effect to invalidate any prior act of the Directors or any member of a committee with powers delegated by the Directors.
- (3) Any meeting of Directors at which a quorum is present at the time the relevant decision is made may exercise all the powers exercisable by the Directors.

Retirement of Directors

- 31 Directors can serve for a maximum of 3 years after which they must retire from office at the next annual general meeting and may stand for re-election for a maximum of two further 3 year terms.
- 32 At each annual general meeting Directors must retire from office pursuant to article 31 unless by the close of the meeting the Members have failed to elect sufficient Directors to hold a quorate meeting of the Directors.
- 33 The retirement of a Director at an annual general meeting pursuant to Article 31 shall take effect upon the conclusion of the meeting.

Appointment of Directors

- 34 Subject to the Articles, the Charity may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act to be a Director.
- 35 No person other than a Director retiring by rotation may be appointed a Director at any general meeting unless:
- (1) he or she is recommended for re-election by the Directors; or
 - (2) not less than three nor more than twenty-one clear days before the date of the meeting, the Charity is given a notice that:
 - (a) is signed by a Member entitled to vote at the meeting;
 - (b) states the Member's intention to propose the appointment of a person as a Director;
 - (c) contains the details that, if the person were to be appointed, the Charity would have to file at Companies House; and
 - (d) is signed by the person who is to be proposed to show his or her willingness to be appointed.
- 36 All Members who are entitled to receive notice of a general meeting must be given not less than three nor 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. Notice given pursuant to this Article 366 shall include all information required to be included in the Charity's register of Directors.
- 37 (1) The Directors may appoint a person who is willing to act to be a Director.
- (2) A Director appointed by a resolution of the other Directors shall retire at the next annual general meeting of the Charity.
- 38 The appointment of a Director, whether by the Charity in general meeting or by the other Directors, must not cause the number of Directors to exceed any number fixed as the maximum number of Directors.

Disqualification and removal of Directors

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

- (1) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally;
- (2) ceases to be a Director by virtue of any provision in the Companies Acts or is prohibited by law from being a Director;
- (3) 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);
- (4) ceases to be a Member of the Charity;
- (5) becomes incapable by reason of mental disorder, illness or injury of managing and administering his or her own affairs;
- (6) resigns as a Director by notice to the Charity (but only if at least the minimum number of Directors (in accordance with Article 28) will remain in office when the notice of resignation is to take effect);
- (7) fails to declare the nature and extent of any interest, direct or indirect, which he or she has in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the Charity or in any transaction or arrangement entered into by the Charity (in accordance with Article 48);
- (8) 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;
- (9) is requested to resign in writing by not less than three quarters of the other Directors; or
- (10) is removed by ordinary resolution of the Charity having received special notice in accordance with section 312 of the Companies Act and having been provided with the right to be heard by the Charity before any resolution is passed pursuant to this Article 39(10) and sections 168 and 169 of the Companies Act.

Remuneration of Directors

40 The Directors must not be paid any remuneration unless it is authorised by Article 5.

Proceedings of Directors

- 41
- (1) The Directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit, subject to the provisions of the Articles.
 - (2) Any Director may call a meeting of the Directors.
 - (3) The Secretary must call a meeting of the Directors if requested to do so by a Director.
 - (4) Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes.

- (5) In the case of an equality of votes, the person who is chairing the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
- (6) A meeting may be held by suitable electronic means agreed by the Directors in which each participant may communicate with all the other participants.
- 42 (1) No decision may be made by a meeting of the Directors unless a quorum is present at the time the decision is purported to be made. 'Present' includes being present by suitable electronic means agreed by the Directors in which a participant or participants may communicate with all the other participants.
- (2) The quorum shall be four Directors or such larger number as may be decided from time to time by the Directors.
- (3) A Director shall not be counted in the quorum present when any decision is made about a matter upon which that Director is not entitled to vote.
- 43 A Director shall not be entitled to vote (/his vote shall not be counted):
- (1) on any matters relating to remuneration or fees payable to him or her pursuant to Article 5; or
- (2) in respect of any contract in which he is interested or in respect of any matter arising therefrom.
- 44 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.
- 45 (1) The Directors shall appoint a Director to chair their meetings and may at any time revoke such appointment.
- (2) If no-one has been appointed to chair meetings of the Directors or if the person appointed is unwilling to preside or is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the Directors present may appoint one of their number to chair that meeting.
- (3) The person appointed to chair meetings of the Directors shall have no functions or powers except those conferred by the Articles or delegated to him or her by the Directors.
- 46 (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 of 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.

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

Delegation

- 47 (1) The Directors may delegate any of their powers or functions to a committee of such number of Directors as the Directors consider fit; but the terms of any delegation must be recorded in the minute book.
- (2) Questions arising at a committee meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes.
- (3) Unless directed otherwise by the Directors, member of a committee may regulate their proceedings as they think fit, subject to the provisions of the Articles.
- (4) In the case of an equality of votes, the person who is chairing the committee meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
- (5) The members of a committee shall appoint one of their number to chair their meetings and may at any time revoke such appointment.
- (6) If no-one has been appointed to chair meetings of the committee or if the person appointed is unwilling to preside or is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the members of the committee present may appoint one of their number to chair that meeting.
- (7) A committee may co-opt up to three persons having knowledge and experience appropriate to the subject matter for which the committee is formed. Those persons co-opted who are not Directors shall have no power to vote at any proceedings of the Directors.
- (8) The Directors may impose conditions when delegating, including the conditions that:
- (a) the relevant powers are to be exercised exclusively by the committee (and any persons co-opted by that committee) to whom they delegate;
- (b) no expenditure may be incurred on behalf of the Charity except in accordance with a budget previously agreed with the Directors.
- (9) The Directors may revoke or alter a delegation (in particular, in any instances of noncompliance with Article 47(10)).
- (10) All acts and proceedings of any committees must be fully and promptly reported to the Directors within 14 days from the commencement of those acts and proceedings.

Declaration of Directors' interests

- 48 A Director must declare the nature and extent of any interest, direct or indirect, which he or she has in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the Charity or in any transaction or arrangement entered into by the Charity which has not previously been declared. 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).

Conflicts of interests

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

Validity of Directors' decisions

- 50 (1) Subject to Article 50(2), all acts done by a meeting of Directors, or of a committee of Directors, shall be valid notwithstanding the participation in any vote of a Director:
- (a) who was disqualified from holding office;
 - (b) who had previously retired or who had been obliged by the constitution to vacate office;
 - (c) who was not entitled to vote on the matter, whether by reason of a conflict of interests or otherwise;
- if without:
- (d) the vote of that Director; and
 - (e) that Director being counted in the quorum;
- the decision has been made by a majority of the Directors at a quorate meeting.
- (2) Article 50(1) does not permit a Director or a connected person to keep any benefit that may be conferred upon him or her by a resolution of the Directors or of a committee of Directors if, but for Article 50(1), the resolution would have been void, or if the Director has not complied with Article 48.

Annual Report and Return and Register of Charities

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

Means of communication to be used

- 57 (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.
- (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.
- 58 Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the Articles:
- (1) must be in writing; or
 - (2) must be given in electronic form.
- 59 (1) The Charity may give any notice to a Member either:
- (a) personally; or
 - (b) by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the Member at his or her address; or
 - (c) by leaving it at the address of the Member; or
 - (d) by giving it in electronic form to the Member's address.
- (2) A Member who does not register an address with the Charity or who registers only a postal address that is not within the United Kingdom shall not be entitled to receive any notice from the Charity.
- 60 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.
- 61 (1) Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given.

Secretary

- 51 The Secretary shall be appointed by the Directors on such terms as the Directors consider fit and any secretary so appointed may be removed by the Directors.
- 52 No Director shall hold a salaried position of Secretary.

Seal

- 53 If the Charity has a seal it must only be used by the authority of the Directors or of a committee of Directors authorised by the Directors. The Directors shall provide for the safe custody of the seal and 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, a second Director, or any person authorised by the Directors to do so.

Minutes

- 54 The Directors must keep minutes of all:
- (1) appointments of Officers made by the Directors;
 - (2) proceedings at meetings of the Charity;
 - (3) meetings of the Directors and committees of Directors including:
 - (a) the names of the Directors present at the meeting;
 - (b) the decisions made at the meetings; and
 - (c) where appropriate the reasons for the decisions.

Accounts

- 55
- (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.
 - (2) The Directors must keep accounting records as required by the Companies Acts and shall circulate accounts to members in accordance with section 423 of the Companies Act.
 - (3) The accounting records shall at all times be open to inspection by the Charity's officers and shall be kept at the Charity's registered office or such other place as the Directors think fit.
 - (4) The Directors shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and/or books of the Charity shall be open to inspection by the Members (not being a Director) and no such Member shall have any right to inspect any account, book or document of the Directors except as conferred by statute or authorised by the Directors or the Charity.

- (2) 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.
- (3) In accordance with section 1147 of the Companies Act 2006 notice shall be deemed to be given:
 - (a) 24 hours after the envelope containing notice of a general meeting was posted (and in all other instances, 48 hours after the envelope was posted); or
 - (b) in the case of an electronic form of communication containing notice of a general meeting, 24 hours after it was sent (and in all other instances, 48 hours after it was sent).

Indemnity

- 62 (1) The Charity may indemnify a Relevant Director against any liability incurred by him or her or it in that capacity, to the extent permitted by sections 232 to 234 of the Companies Act 2006.
- (2) In this Article a "Relevant Director" means any Director or former Director of the Charity.

Rules

- 63 (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.
- (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) 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 Directors in so far as such procedure is not regulated by the Companies Acts or by the Articles;
 - (e) generally, all such matters as are commonly the subject matter of company rules.
- (3) The Charity in general meeting has the power to alter, add to or repeal the rules or bye laws.
- (4) The Directors must adopt such means as they think sufficient to bring the 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 Articles.

Dissolution

- 64 (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 has been made for them, shall on or before the dissolution of the Charity be applied or transferred in any of the following ways:
- (a) by repayment to the sponsor or awarding body of any sponsorship or award monies received which remain unspent; or
 - (b) directly for the Objects; or
 - (c) by transfer to any Charity or charities for purposes similar to the Objects; or
 - (d) to any Charity or charities for use for particular purposes that fall within the Objects.
- (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:
- (a) directly for the Objects; or
 - (b) by transfer to any Charity or charities for purposes similar to the Objects; or
 - (c) to any Charity or charities for use for particular purposes that fall within the Objects.
- (3) In no circumstances shall the net assets of the Charity be paid to or distributed among the Members of the Charity (except to a Member that is itself a Charity) and if no resolution in accordance with Article 64(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.