

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

CHARITABLE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
JUSTICE DEFENDERS

Company Number 6260329

Registered Charity Number 1121764

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JUSTICE DEFENDERS

1. Name

The company's name is Justice Defenders (and in this document it is called the **Charity**).

2. Interpretation

2.1 These articles are to be interpreted without reference to the model articles under the Companies Acts, which do not apply to the Charity.

2.2 In these articles:

address means a postal address or, for the purposes of electronic communication, a fax number or an email address, in each case registered with the Charity;

articles means the Charity's articles of association;

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:

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

Commission means the Charity Commission for England and Wales;

Companies Acts means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006) insofar as they apply to the Charity;

directors means the directors of the Charity and the directors are the charity trustees of the Charity, as defined by section 177 of the Charities Act 2011;

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;

members means (unless otherwise stated) the company law members of the Charity and **membership** shall be read accordingly;

memorandum means the Charity's memorandum of association;

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

seal means the common seal of the Charity, if it has one;

secretary means any person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the Charity;

United Kingdom means Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and

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

2.3 Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these 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.

2.4 Apart from the exception mentioned in the previous paragraph a reference to an Act of Parliament includes any statutory modification or re-enactment of it for the time being in force.

3. Liability of members

3.1 The liability of the members is limited to a sum not exceeding £10, being the amount that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Charity in the event of its being wound up while he, she or it is a member or within one year after he, she or it ceases to be a member, for:

3.1.1 payment of the Charity's debts and liabilities incurred before he, she or it ceases to be a member;

3.1.2 payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up; and

3.1.3 adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

4. Objects

4.1 The Charity's objects (**Objects**) are, for the public benefit, as follows:

4.1.1 the relief of financial hardship and the relief of sickness and the preservation of health among people living or working in Defenceless Communities; and

4.1.2 the promotion of Human Rights, in particular but not exclusively, by the provision

(directly or indirectly) of:

(a) legal education and training; and

(b) legal services

to ensure access to justice for those in Defenceless Communities.

4.2 In this Article 4:

4.2.1 **Human Rights** means human rights as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent United Nations conventions and declarations; and

4.2.2 **Defenceless Communities** means a community and/or population or class of persons whose access to health services or justice is significantly impaired by its lack of power, or of finance, or of education, or any other condition which disadvantages it.

4.3 Nothing in these articles shall authorise an application of the property of the Charity for purposes which are not charitable in accordance with section 7 of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and/or section 2 of the Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008.

5. Powers

5.1 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:

5.1.1 to raise funds, provided that in doing so, the Charity must not undertake any taxable permanent trading activity and must comply with any relevant statutory regulations;

5.1.2 to buy, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any property and to maintain and equip it for use;

5.1.3 to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the property belonging to the Charity; provided that in exercising this power, the Charity must comply as appropriate with sections 117 and 122 of the Charities Act 2011;

5.1.4 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; provided that the Charity must comply as appropriate with sections 124 - 126 of the Charities Act 2011 if it wishes to mortgage land;

5.1.5 to co-operate with other charities, voluntary bodies and statutory authorities and to exchange information and advice with them;

- 5.1.6 to establish or support any charitable trusts, associations or institutions formed for any of the charitable purposes included in the Objects;
- 5.1.7 to acquire, merge with or to enter into any partnership or joint venture arrangement with any other charity;
- 5.1.8 to set aside income as a reserve against future expenditure but only in accordance with a written policy about reserves;
- 5.1.9 to employ and remunerate such staff as are necessary for carrying out the work of the Charity; provided that the Charity may employ or remunerate a director only to the extent it is permitted to do so by article 7 and provided it complies with the conditions in that article;
- 5.1.10 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; and
- 5.1.11 to provide indemnity insurance for the directors in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, section 189 of the Charities Act 2011.

6. Application of income and property

- 6.1 The income and property of the Charity shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the Objects.
- 6.2 A director:
 - 6.2.1 is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of the Charity or may pay out of such property reasonable expenses properly incurred by him or her when acting on behalf of the Charity;
 - 6.2.2 may benefit from trustee indemnity insurance cover purchased at the Charity's expense in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, section 189 of the Charities Act 2011;
 - 6.2.3 may receive an indemnity from the Charity in the circumstances specified in article 31;

and

6.2.4 may not receive any other benefit or payment unless it is authorised by article 7.

6.3 Subject to article 7, none of the income or property of the Charity may be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend bonus or otherwise by way of profit to any member of the Charity.

7. Benefits and payments to directors and connected persons

General provisions

7.1 No director or connected person may:

7.1.1 buy any goods or services from the Charity on terms preferential to those applicable to members of the public;

7.1.2 sell goods, services, or any interest in land to the Charity;

7.1.3 be employed by, or receive any remuneration from, the Charity; or

7.1.4 receive any other financial benefit from the Charity,

unless the payment is permitted by article 7.2, or authorised by the court or the prior written consent of the Charity Commission has been obtained; and in this article a **financial benefit** means a benefit, direct or indirect, which is either money or has a monetary value.

Scope and powers permitting directors' or connected persons' benefits

7.2 A director or connected person may:

7.2.1 receive a benefit from the Charity in the capacity of a beneficiary of the Charity provided that a majority of the directors do not benefit in this way;

7.2.2 enter into a contract for the supply of services, or of goods that are supplied in connection with the provision of services, to the Charity where that is permitted in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, sections 185 and 186 of the Charities Act 2011;

7.2.3 subject to article 7.3, provide the Charity with goods that are not supplied in connection with services provided to the Charity by the director or connected person;

7.2.4 receive interest on money lent to the Charity at a reasonable and proper rate which must be not more than the Bank of England bank rate (also known as the base rate);

- 7.2.5 receive rent for premises let by the director or connected person to the Charity. The amount of the rent and the other terms of the lease must be reasonable and proper. The director concerned must withdraw from any meeting at which such a proposal or the rent or other terms of the lease are under discussion; and
- 7.2.6 take part in the normal trading and fundraising activities of the Charity on the same terms as members of the public.

Payment for supply of goods only – controls

- 7.3 The Charity and its directors may only rely upon the authority provided by article 7.2.3 if each of the following conditions is satisfied:
 - 7.3.1 the amount or maximum amount of the payment for the goods is set out in an agreement in writing between the Charity or its directors (as the case may be) and the director or connected person supplying the goods (the **supplier**) under which the supplier is to supply the goods in question to or on behalf of the Charity;
 - 7.3.2 the amount or maximum amount of the payment for the goods does not exceed what is reasonable in the circumstances for the supply of the goods in question;
 - 7.3.3 the other directors are satisfied that it is in the best interests of the Charity to contract with the supplier rather than with someone who is not a director or connected person. In reaching that decision the directors must balance the advantage of contracting with a director or connected person against the disadvantages of doing so;
 - 7.3.4 the supplier is absent from the part of any meeting at which there is discussion of the proposal to enter into a contract or arrangement with him or her or it with regard to the supply of goods to the Charity;
 - 7.3.5 the supplier does not vote on any such matter and is not to be counted when calculating whether a quorum of directors is present at the meeting;
 - 7.3.6 the reason for their decision is recorded by the directors in the minute book; and
 - 7.3.7 a majority of the directors then in office are not in receipt of remuneration or payments authorised by this article 7.

Interpretation

- 7.4 In article 7.2 and 7.3:
 - 7.4.1 **Charity** includes any company in which the Charity:
 - (a) holds more than 50% of the shares;

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

7.4.2 **connected person** includes any person within the definition in article 35.

8. Declaration of directors' interests

A director must declare the nature and extent of any interest, direct or indirect, which he or she has in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the Charity 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 Charity's 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).

9. Conflicts of interests and conflicts of loyalties

9.1 If a conflict of interests arises for a director because of a duty of loyalty owed to another organisation or person and the conflict is not authorised by virtue of any other provision in these articles, the unconflicted directors may authorise such a conflict of interests where the following conditions apply:

- 9.1.1 the conflicted director is absent from the part of the meeting at which there is discussion of any arrangement or transaction affecting that other organisation or person;
- 9.1.2 the conflicted director does not vote on any such matter and is not to be counted when considering whether a quorum of directors is present at the meeting; and
- 9.1.3 the unconflicted directors consider it is in the interests of the Charity to authorise the conflict of interests in the circumstances applying.

9.2 In this article 9, a conflict of interests arising because of a duty of loyalty owed to another organisation or person only refers to such a conflict which does not involve a direct or indirect benefit of any nature to a director or to a connected person.

9.3 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article 9, a director may also be a director or other officer of, or be employed by, any subsidiary of the Charity and in such case, no further authorisation shall be necessary in respect of any such interest, provided that this article 9.3 shall not authorise a conflict of interests in respect of any matter, transaction or arrangement giving rise to a financial benefit for the director.

10. Members

- 10.1 The only persons eligible to be members of the Charity are its directors and the members of the Charity shall be its directors for the time being. Membership of the Charity cannot be transferred to anyone else.
- 10.2 Any member who ceases to be a director of the Charity automatically ceases to be a member.
- 10.3 The directors must keep a register of names and addresses of the members.
- 10.4 The directors may create associate or other classes of non-voting membership, and may determine the rights and obligations of any such members (including payment of membership fees), and the conditions for admission to, and termination of membership of any such class of members.
- 10.5 Other references in these articles to **members** and **membership** do not apply to non-voting members, and non-voting members do not qualify as company law members for any purpose.

11. General meetings

- 11.1 An annual general meeting may, but need not, be held each year.
- 11.2 The directors may call a general meeting at any time.

12. Notice of general meetings

- 12.1 The minimum periods of notice required to hold a general meeting of the Charity are:
 - 12.1.1 twenty-eight clear days for all general meetings at which a resolution is proposed which requires special notice under the Companies Acts; and
 - 12.1.2 fourteen clear days for all other general meetings.
- 12.2 A general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed by a majority in number of members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority who together hold not less than 90 percent of the total voting rights.
- 12.3 The notice must specify the date time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. If the meeting is to be an annual general meeting, the notice must say so. The notice must also contain a statement setting out the right of members to appoint a proxy under section 324 of the Companies Act 2006 and article 14.
- 12.4 The notice must be given to all the members and to the directors and auditors.
- 12.5 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.

13. Proceedings at general meetings

13.1 No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present.

13.2 A quorum for a general meeting shall be the greater of:

13.2.1 three members; or

13.2.2 25% of the total membership

present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote upon the business to be conducted at the meeting. For the purposes of this Article 15.2, **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.

13.3 If a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting or during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such time and place as the directors shall determine, provided that:

13.3.1 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; and

13.3.2 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.

13.4 General meetings shall be chaired by the person who has been appointed to chair meetings of the directors. If there is no such person or he or she is not present within fifteen minutes of the time appointed for the meeting, the members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote must choose one of their number to chair the meeting.

13.5 The members present in person or by proxy at a meeting may resolve by ordinary resolution that the meeting shall be adjourned and should such a resolution be passed:

13.5.1 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;

13.5.2 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; and

13.5.3 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.

- 13.6 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. The declaration by the person who is chairing the meeting of the result of a vote shall be conclusive unless a poll is demanded. 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.
- 13.7 A poll may be demanded:
- 13.7.1 by the person chairing the meeting;
 - 13.7.2 by at least two members present in person or by proxy and having the right to vote at the meeting; or
 - 13.7.3 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.
- 13.8 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. 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.
- 13.9 A poll must be taken as the person who is chairing the meeting directs, who may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and who may fix a time and place for declaring the results of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll is demanded.
- 13.10 A poll demanded on the election of a person to chair a meeting or on a question of adjournment must be taken immediately. 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, provided that:
- 13.10.1 the poll must be taken within thirty days after it has been demanded; and
 - 13.10.2 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.
- 13.11 If a poll is demanded the meeting may continue to deal with any other business that may be conducted at the meeting.

14. Content of proxy notices

- 14.1 Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a **proxy notice**) which:
- 14.1.1 states the name and address of the member appointing the proxy;

- 14.1.2 identifies the person appointed to be that member's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
 - 14.1.3 is signed by or on behalf of the member appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine; and
 - 14.1.4 is delivered to the Charity in accordance with these articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate.
- 14.2 The Charity may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form and may specify different forms for different purposes.
- 14.3 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.
- 14.4 Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as:
- 14.4.1 allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy discretion as to how to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the meeting; and
 - 14.4.2 appointing that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the general meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself.

15. Delivery of proxy notices

- 15.1 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.
- 15.2 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.
- 15.3 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.
- 15.4 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.

16. Written resolutions

- 16.1 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:

- 16.1.1 a copy of the proposed resolution has been sent to every eligible member;
 - 16.1.2 a simple majority (or in the case of a special resolution a majority of not less than 75%) of members has signified its agreement to the resolution; and
 - 16.1.3 it is contained in an authenticated document which has been received at the registered office within the period of 28 days beginning with the circulation date.
- 16.2 A resolution in writing may comprise several copies to which one or more members have signified their agreement.

17. Votes of members

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

18. Directors

- 18.1 A director must be a natural person aged 16 years or older.
- 18.2 No one may be appointed a director if he or she would be disqualified from acting under the provisions of article 21.
- 18.3 The minimum number of directors shall be three but (unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution) shall not be subject to any maximum.
- 18.4 A director may not appoint an alternate director or anyone to act on his or her behalf at meetings of the directors.

19. Powers of directors

- 19.1 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, these articles or any special resolution.
- 19.2 No alteration of these articles or any special resolution shall have retrospective effect to invalidate any prior act of the directors.
- 19.3 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.

20. Appointment of directors

- 20.1 Every director shall be appointed for a term of three years (or such other shorter period as the board may agree) by a resolution passed at a properly convened meeting of the board of directors.
- 20.2 In selecting individuals for appointment as directors, the board of directors shall have regard to the skills, knowledge and experience needed for the effective administration of the Charity.
- 20.3 The appointment of a director shall not cause the number of directors to exceed any number fixed as the maximum number of directors.
- 20.4 Any person having completed a three-year term, or otherwise retiring, as a director is eligible for reappointment provided that a director who has served for three consecutive terms may not be reappointed for a fourth consecutive term but may only be reappointed after an interval of at least one year.

21. Retirement, disqualification and removal of directors

- 21.1 A director shall cease to hold office if he or she:
 - 21.1.1 ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision in the Companies Acts or is prohibited by law from being a director;
 - 21.1.2 is disqualified from acting as a trustee by virtue of sections 178 and 179 of the Charities Act 2011 (or any statutory re-enactment or modification of those provisions);
 - 21.1.3 dies;
 - 21.1.4 ceases to be a member of the Charity;
 - 21.1.5 in the written opinion, given to the company, of a registered medical practitioner treating that person, has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;
 - 21.1.6 retires as a director by notice to the Charity (but only if at least two directors will remain in office when the notice of retirement is to take effect);
 - 21.1.7 is absent without the permission of the directors from all their meetings held within a period of six consecutive months and the directors resolve that his or her office be vacated; or
 - 21.1.8 is removed by an ordinary resolution of the members passed, at a general meeting of the members called for that purpose and properly convened in accordance with these

articles.

22. Remuneration of directors

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

23. Proceedings of directors

- 23.1 The directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit, subject to the provisions of these articles.
- 23.2 Any director may call a meeting of the directors. The secretary (if any) must call a meeting of the directors if requested to do so by a director.
- 23.3 Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the person who is chairing the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
- 23.4 A meeting may be held by suitable electronic means agreed by the directors in which each participant may communicate with all the other participants.
- 23.5 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. The quorum shall be two or the number nearest to one-third of the total number of directors, whichever is the greater, or such larger number as may be decided from time to time by the directors. For the purposes of this article 23.5, **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. 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. Persons other than the directors may be invited by the directors to attend and speak, but not vote, at meetings of the directors.
- 23.6 If the number of directors is less than the number fixed as the quorum, the continuing directors or director may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or of calling a general meeting.
- 23.7 The directors shall appoint a director to chair their meetings and may at any time revoke such appointment. If no-one has been appointed to chair meetings of the directors or if the person appointed is unwilling to preside or is not present within ten minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the directors present may appoint one of their number to chair that meeting. Save for the second or casting vote at article 23.3, the person appointed to chair meetings of the directors shall have no functions or powers except those conferred by these articles or delegated to him or her by the directors.
- 23.8 A resolution in writing or in electronic form agreed by all of the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the directors and to vote upon the resolution shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors duly convened and held. The resolution in writing may comprise several documents containing the text of the resolution in

like form to each of which one or more directors has signified their agreement.

24. Delegation

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

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

24.2.1 the relevant powers are to be exercised exclusively by the committee to whom they delegate; and

24.2.2 no expenditure may be incurred on behalf of the Charity except in accordance with a budget previously agreed with the directors.

24.3 The directors may revoke or alter a delegation.

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

25. Validity of directors' decisions

25.1 Subject to article 25.2, 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:

25.1.1 who was disqualified from holding office;

25.1.2 who had previously retired or who had been obliged by the constitution to vacate office; or

25.1.3 who was not entitled to vote on the matter, whether by reason of a conflict of interests or otherwise,

provided that, if without (a) the vote of that director; and (b) that director being counted in the quorum, the decision has been made by a majority of the directors at a quorate meeting.

25.2 Article 25.1 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 25.1, the resolution would have been void, or if the director has not complied with article 8.

26. Seal

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 may determine who shall sign any

instrument to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by a director and by the secretary (if any) or by a second director.

27. Minutes

27.1 The directors must keep minutes of all:

- 27.1.1 appointments of officers made by the directors;
- 27.1.2 proceedings at meetings of the Charity; and
- 27.1.3 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.

28. Accounts

- 28.1 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.
- 28.2 The directors must keep accounting records as required by the Companies Act.

29. Annual Report and Return and Register of Charities

- 29.1 The directors must comply with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 with regard to the:
- 29.1.1 transmission of a copy of the statements of account to the Commission;
 - 29.1.2 preparation of an Annual Report and the transmission of a copy of it to the Commission; and
 - 29.1.3 preparation of an Annual Return and its transmission to the Commission.
- 29.2 The directors must notify the Commission promptly of any changes to the Charity's entry on the Central Register of Charities.

30. Means of communication to be used

- 30.1 Subject to the articles:

- 30.1.1 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; and
 - 30.1.2 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.
- 30.2 Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to these articles:
- 30.2.1 must be in writing; or
 - 30.2.2 must be given in electronic form.
- 30.3 The Charity may give any notice to a member either:
- 30.3.1 personally;
 - 30.3.2 by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his or her address;
 - 30.3.3 by leaving it at the address of the member;
 - 30.3.4 by giving it in electronic form to the member's address; or
 - 30.3.5 by placing the notice on a website and providing the person with a notification in writing or in electronic form of the presence of the notice on the website,
- provided that:
- (a) where the notice is in respect of a meeting, the notification must state that it concerns a notice of a company meeting and must specify the place date and time of the meeting; and
 - (b) 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.
- 30.4 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.
- 30.5 Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall

be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. 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.

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

30.6.1 48 hours after the envelope containing it was posted; or

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

31. Indemnity

31.1 The Charity shall indemnify a relevant director against any liability incurred in that capacity, to the extent permitted by sections 232 to 234 of the Companies Act 2006.

31.2 In this article a **relevant director** means any director or former director of the Charity.

31.3 The Charity may indemnify an auditor against any liability incurred by him or her or it:

31.3.1 in defending proceedings (whether civil or criminal) in which judgment is given in his or her or its favour or he or she or it is acquitted; or

31.3.2 in connection with an application under section 1157 of the Companies Act 2006 (power of Court to grant relief in case of honest and reasonable conduct) in which relief is granted to him or her or it by the Court.

32. Rules

32.1 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.

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

32.2.1 the admission of non-voting members of the Charity including the rights and privileges of such members, and the entrance fees, subscriptions and other fees or payments to be made by members;

32.2.2 the conduct of members and non-voting members of the Charity in relation to one another, and to the Charity's employees and volunteers;

32.2.3 the setting aside of the whole or any part or parts of the Charity's premises at any particular time or times or for any particular purpose or purposes;

32.2.4 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 these articles; and

32.2.5 generally, all such matters as are commonly the subject matter of company rules.

32.3 The Charity in general meeting has the power to alter, add to or repeal the rules or bye laws.

32.4 The directors must adopt such means as they think sufficient to bring the rules and bye laws to the notice of members (and where applicable, non-voting members) of the Charity.

32.5 The rules or bye laws shall be binding on all members (and where applicable, non-voting members) of the Charity. No rule or bye law shall be inconsistent with, or shall affect or repeal anything contained in, these articles.

33. Disputes

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

34. Dissolution

34.1 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:

34.1.1 directly for the Objects;

34.1.2 by transfer to any charity or charities for purposes similar to the Objects; or

34.1.3 to any charity or charities for use for particular purposes that fall within the Objects.

34.2 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:

34.2.1 directly for the Objects;

34.2.2 by transfer to any charity or charities for purposes similar to the Objects; or

34.2.3 to any charity or charities for use for particular purposes that fall within the Objects.

34.3 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 is passed

by the members or the directors in accordance with article 34.1 and article 34.2 respectively, the net assets of the Charity shall be applied for charitable purposes as directed by the Court or the Commission.

35. Interpretation

35.1 In article 7, article 9.2 and article 25.2, **connected person** means:

35.1.1 a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister of the director;

35.1.2 the spouse or civil partner of the director or of any person falling within article 35.1.1;

35.1.3 a person carrying on business in partnership with the director or with any person falling within article 35.1.1 or 35.1.2;

35.1.4 an institution which is controlled:

(a) by the director or any connected person falling within articles 35.1.1, 35.1.2 or 35.1.3; or

(b) by two or more persons falling within article 35.1.4(a), when taken together;

35.1.5 a body corporate in which:

(a) the director or any connected person falling within articles 35.1.1, 35.1.2 or 35.1.3 has a substantial interest; or

(b) two or more persons falling within article 35.1.5(a) who, when taken together, have a substantial interest.

35.2 Sections 350 – 352 of the Charities Act 2011 apply for the purposes of interpreting the terms used in this article.