

Constitution of Sheffield Beekeepers' Association

Date of constitution:

Agreed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held 14 June 2017

1) Name

The name of the Association is Sheffield Beekeepers' Association or Sheffield BKA or SBKA.

2) National location of principal office

The principal office of the Association is in England

3) Objects

The objects of the Association are

- (a) To promote, support and further the craft of amateur Beekeeping
- (b) To raise awareness and educate the general public about the importance of bees and beekeeping to the environment.

Nothing in this constitution shall authorise an application of the property of the Association for the purposes which are not charitable.

4) Powers

The Association has power to do anything which is calculated to further its objects or is conducive or incidental to doing so. In particular, the Association's powers include power to:

- 1) borrow money and to charge the whole or any part of its property as security for the repayment of the money borrowed. The Association must comply as appropriate with sections 124 and 125 of the Charities Act 2011 if it wishes to mortgage land;
- 2) buy, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any property and to maintain and equip it for use;
- 3) sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the property belonging to the Association. In exercising this power, the Association must comply as appropriate with sections 117 and 119-123 of the Charities Act 2011;
- 4) employ and remunerate such staff as are necessary for carrying out the work of the Association. The Association may employ or remunerate a charity trustee only to the extent that it is permitted to do so by clause 6 (Benefits and payments to charity trustees and connected persons) and provided it complies with the conditions of those clauses;
- 5) deposit or invest funds, employ a professional fund-manager, and arrange for the investments or other property of the Association 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;

5) Application of income and property

- 1) The income and property of the Association must be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects.
 - (a) A charity trustee is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of the Association or may pay out of such property reasonable expenses properly incurred by them when acting on behalf of the Association subject to the following approval thresholds
 - i) Accumulative expenditure up to the lower limit set by the members at a general meeting may be incurred by a single Trustee without prior approval. Such expenditure shall be reported to the next committee meeting for approval.
 - ii) Accumulative expenditure up to the upper limit set by the members at a general meeting may be incurred by any two Trustees without prior

approval. Such expenditure shall be reported to the next committee meeting for approval.

- iii) Expenditure above the upper limit must have the prior approval of the committee
 - (b) A charity trustee may benefit from trustee indemnity insurance cover purchased at the Association's expense in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, section 189 of the Charities Act 2011.
- 2) None of the income or property of the Association may be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise by way of profit to any member of the Association. This does not prevent a member who is not also a charity trustee receiving:
 - (a) a benefit from the Association as a beneficiary of the Association;
 - (b) reasonable and proper remuneration for any goods or services supplied to the Association.
 - 3) Nothing in this clause shall prevent a charity trustee or connected person receiving any benefit or payment which is authorised by Clause 6.

6) Benefits and payments to charity trustees and connected persons

1) General provisions

No charity trustee or connected person may:

- (a) buy or receive any goods or services from the Association on terms preferential to those applicable to members of the public;
- (b) sell goods, services, or any interest in land to the Association;
- (c) be employed by, or receive any remuneration from, the Association;
- (d) receive any other financial benefit from the Association;

unless the payment or benefit is permitted by sub-clause (2) of this clause, or authorised by the court or the prior written consent of the Charity Commission ("the Commission") has been obtained. In this clause, a "financial benefit" means a benefit, direct or indirect, which is either money or has a monetary value.

2) Scope and powers permitting trustees' or connected persons' benefits

- (a) A charity trustee or connected person may receive a benefit from the Association as a beneficiary of the Association provided that a majority of the trustees do not benefit in this way.
- (b) A charity trustee or connected person may enter into a contract for the supply of services, or of goods that are supplied in connection with the provision of services, to the Association where that is permitted in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, section 185 to 188 of the Charities Act 2011.
- (c) Subject to sub-clause (3) of this clause a charity trustee or connected person may provide the Association with goods that are not supplied in connection with services provided to the Association by the charity trustee or connected person.
- (d) A charity trustee or connected person may receive interest on money lent to the Association at a reasonable and proper rate which must be not more than the Bank of England bank rate (also known as the base rate).
- (e) A charity trustee or connected person may receive rent for premises let by the trustee or connected person to the Association. The amount of the rent and the other terms of the lease must be reasonable and proper. The charity trustee concerned must withdraw from any meeting at which such a proposal or the rent or other terms of the lease are under discussion.
- (f) A charity trustee or connected person may take part in the normal trading and fundraising activities of the Association on the same terms as members of the public.

3) Payment for supply of goods only – controls

The Association and its charity trustees may only rely upon the authority provided by sub-clause 2.(c) of this clause if each of the following conditions is satisfied:

- (a) The amount or maximum amount of the payment for the goods is set out in a written agreement between the Association and the charity trustee or connected person supplying the goods ("the supplier").

- (b) The amount or maximum amount of the payment for the goods does not exceed what is reasonable in the circumstances for the supply of the goods in question.
 - (c) The other charity trustees are satisfied that it is in the best interests of the Association to contract with the supplier rather than with someone who is not a charity trustee or connected person. In reaching that decision the charity trustees must balance the advantage of contracting with a charity trustee or connected person against the disadvantages of doing so.
 - (d) The supplier is absent from the part of any meeting at which there is discussion of the proposal to enter into a contract or arrangement with them with regard to the supply of goods to the Association.
 - (e) The supplier does not vote on any such matter and is not to be counted when calculating whether a quorum of charity trustees is present at the meeting.
 - (f) The reason for their decision is recorded by the charity trustees in the minute book.
 - (g) A majority of the charity trustees then in office are not in receipt of remuneration or payments authorised by clause 6.
- 4) In sub-clauses (2) and (3) of this clause:
- (a) “the Association” includes any company in which the Association:
 - i) holds more than 50% of the shares; or
 - ii) controls more than 50% of the voting rights attached to the shares; or
 - iii) has the right to appoint one or more directors to the board of the company;
 - (b) “connected person” includes any person within the definition set out in clause 30 (Interpretation);

7) Conflicts of interest and conflicts of loyalty

A charity trustee must:

- 1) declare the nature and extent of any interest, direct or indirect, which they have in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the Association or in any transaction or arrangement entered into by the Association which has not previously been declared; and
- 2) absent themselves from any discussions of the charity trustees in which it is possible that a conflict of interest will arise between their duty to act solely in the interests of the Association and any personal interest (including but not limited to any financial interest).

Any charity trustee absenting themselves from any discussions in accordance with this clause must not vote or be counted as part of the quorum in any decision of the charity trustees on the matter.

8) Liability of members to contribute to the assets of the Association if it is wound up

If the Association is wound up, the members of the Association have no liability to contribute to its assets and no personal responsibility for settling its debts and liabilities.

9) Membership of the Association

- 1) Admission of new members

- (a) Eligibility

Membership of the Association is open to any individual person who is interested in furthering its purposes, and who, by applying for membership, has indicated their agreement to become a member and acceptance of the duty of members set out in sub-clause (3) of this clause.

- (b) Admission procedure

The charity trustees:

- i) may require applications for membership to be made in any reasonable way that they decide;
- ii) shall, if they approve an application for membership, notify the applicant of their decision within 21 days;

- iii) may refuse an application for membership if they believe that it is in the best interests of the Association for them to do so;
 - iv) shall, if they decide to refuse an application for membership, give the applicant their reasons for doing so, within 21 days of the decision being taken, and give the applicant the opportunity to appeal against the refusal; and
 - v) shall give fair consideration to any such appeal, and shall inform the applicant of their decision, but any decision to confirm refusal of the application for membership shall be final.
- 2) Transfer of membership
 - Membership of the Association cannot be transferred to anyone else
- 3) Duty of members
 - It is the duty of each member of the Association to exercise their powers as a member of the Association in the way they decide in good faith would be most likely to further the purposes of the Association.
- 4) Termination of membership
 - (a) Membership of the Association comes to an end if:
 - i) the member dies, or, in the case of an organisation (or the representative of an organisation) that organisation ceases to exist; or
 - ii) the member sends a notice of resignation to the charity trustees; or
 - iii) any sum of money owed by the member to the Association is not paid in full within three months of its falling due; or
 - iv) the charity trustees decide that it is in the best interests of the Association that the member in question should be removed from membership, and pass a resolution to that effect.
 - (b) Before the charity trustees take any decision to remove someone from membership of the Association they must:
 - i) inform the member of the reasons why it is proposed to remove them from membership;
 - ii) give the member at least 21 clear days notice in which to make representations to the charity trustees as to why they should not be removed from membership;
 - iii) (at a duly constituted meeting of the charity trustees, consider whether or not the member should be removed from membership;
 - iv) consider at that meeting any representations which the member makes as to why the member should not be removed; and
 - v) allow the member, or the member's representative, to make those representations in person at that meeting, if the member so chooses.
- 5) Membership classes and fees
 - (a) The Association shall consist of Life Members and unlimited number of Ordinary and Junior Members and may include a President elected by the members.
 - (b) Ordinary Association membership is open to anyone paying the prescribed Association membership fee agreed at the AGM and subscribing to the objects and constitution of the Association. Ordinary Members are entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the Association
 - (c) Ordinary Members shall be further defined according to the membership class of the British Beekeepers' Association (BBKA)
 - i) Full Association Members
 - (a) Full Association membership is open to Ordinary Members paying the prescribed capitation fees to the BBKA and subscribing to the objects and constitutions of that organisation.
 - (b) Full Association Members are entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the Association, and to all services provided through its membership of or affiliation to the BBKA.
 - ii) Partner Members

- (a) Partner Association membership is open to Ordinary Members living at the same address as a Full Association Member and paying the prescribed capitation fees to the BBKA and subscribing to the objects and constitutions of that organisation.
 - (b) Partner Association Members are entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the Association, and to all services provided through its membership of or affiliation to the BBKA.
- iii) Country Members
 - (a) Country membership is open to Ordinary Members paying the prescribed capitation fees to the BBKA and subscribing to the objects and constitutions of that organisation.
 - (b) Country Members are entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the Association and to all services provided through its membership of or affiliation to the BBKA. (For the sake of clarity, Country Members are affiliated to BBKA but do not benefit from the insurance cover available to Full and Partner Members.)
- iv) Social Members
 - (a) Social Membership applies to Ordinary Members who do not have affiliate membership of other organisations
- v) Family Membership
 - (a) Members of the immediate family of a member who has paid the prescribed membership fees are entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the Association.
 - (b) They are not entitled as individuals to any of the benefits or services that may be provided through membership of or affiliation of the Association to the BBKA.
 - (c) They are entitled to attend, but not to vote at any Officers and/or Committee meetings. Children of members under the age of 16 may attend meetings without gaining membership if accompanied by the member parent / guardian.
- vi) Junior Membership
 - (a) Junior membership is open to anyone under the age of 18 who has a parent or guardian who is a member of the association, and paying the prescribed fee including capitation fees to affiliated organisations. Junior membership is subject to and conditional on the observation of the provisions of the Association's Children & Vulnerable Adults Protection Policy.
 - (b) Junior members are not entitled to vote at General Meetings or in committee though they are entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the Association, including committee membership, and to all services provided through its membership of or affiliation to the BBKA.
- vii) Friend of SBKA
 - (a) Friend of SBKA membership is open to anyone subscribing to the objects of the Association and wishing to support it through payment of the prescribed minimum fee.
 - (b) Friend of SBKA membership is a non-voting membership as detailed in sub-clause (viii) of this clause.
- viii) Informal or associate (non-voting) membership

- (a) The charity trustees 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.
- (b) Other references in this constitution to “members” and “membership” do not apply to non-voting members, and non-voting members do not qualify as members for any purpose under the Charities Acts, General Regulations or Dissolution Regulations.

10) Members’ decisions

- 1) General provisions
Except for those decisions that must be taken in a particular way as indicated in sub-clause (3) of this clause, decisions of the members of the Association must be taken by vote at a general meeting as provided in sub-clause (2)
- 2) Taking ordinary decisions by vote
Subject to sub-clause (3) of this clause, any decision of the members of the Association may be taken by means of a resolution at a general meeting. Such a resolution may be passed by a simple majority of votes cast at the meeting.
- 3) Decisions that must be taken in a particular way
 - (a) Any decision to remove a trustee must be taken in accordance with clause 15(2).
 - (b) Any decision to amend this constitution must be taken in accordance with clause 28 of this constitution (Amendment of Constitution).
 - (c) Any decision to wind up or dissolve the Association must be taken in accordance with clause 29 of this constitution (Voluntary winding up or dissolution). Any decision to amalgamate or transfer the undertaking of the Association to one or more other Associations must be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Charities Act 2011.

11) General meetings of members

- 1) Types of general meeting
 - (a) There must be an annual general meeting (AGM) of the members of the Association in November each year. The AGM must receive the annual statement of accounts (duly audited or examined where applicable) and the trustees’ annual report, and must elect trustees as required under clause 13.
 - (b) Other general meetings of the members of the Association may be held at any time.
 - (c) All general meetings must be held in accordance with the following provisions.
- 2) Calling general meetings
 - (a) The charity trustees:
 - i) must call the annual general meeting of the members of the Association in accordance with sub-clause (1) of this clause, and identify it as such in the notice of the meeting; and
 - ii) may call any other general meeting of the members at any time.
 - (b) The charity trustees must, within 21 days, call a general meeting of the members of the Association if:
 - i) they receive a request to do so from at least 10% of the members of the Association; and
 - ii) the request states the general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting, and is authenticated by the member(s) making the request.
 - (c) If, at the time of any such request, there has not been any general meeting of the members of the Association for more than 12 months, then sub-clause (b)(i) of this clause shall have effect as if 5% were substituted for 10%.
 - (d) Any such request may include particulars of a resolution that may properly be proposed, and is intended to be proposed, at the meeting.
 - (e) A resolution may only properly be proposed if it is lawful, and is not defamatory, frivolous or vexatious.

- (f) Any general meeting called by the charity trustees at the request of the members of the Association must be held within 28 days from the date on which it is called.
 - (g) If the charity trustees fail to comply with this obligation to call a general meeting at the request of its members, then the members who requested the meeting may themselves call a general meeting.
 - (h) A general meeting called in this way must be held not more than 3 months after the date when the members first requested the meeting.
 - (i) The Association must reimburse any reasonable expenses incurred by the members calling a general meeting by reason of the failure of the charity trustees to duly call the meeting, but the Association shall be entitled to be indemnified by the charity trustees who were responsible for such failure.
- 3) Notice of general meetings
- (a) The charity trustees, or, as the case may be, the relevant members of the Association, must give at least 28 clear days notice of any general meeting to all of the members, and to any charity trustee of the Association who is not a member.
 - (b) If it is agreed by not less than two-thirds of all members of the Association, any resolution may be proposed and passed at the meeting even though the requirements of sub-clause (3) (a) of this clause have not been met. This sub-clause does not apply where a specified period of notice is strictly required by another clause in this constitution, by the Charities Act 2011 or by the General Regulations.
 - (c) The notice of any general meeting must:
 - i) state the time and date of the meeting;
 - ii) give the address at which the meeting is to take place;
 - iii) give particulars of any resolution which is to be moved at the meeting, and of the general nature of any other business to be dealt with at the meeting; and
 - iv) if a proposal to alter the constitution of the Association is to be considered at the meeting, include the text of the proposed alteration;
 - v) include, with the notice for the AGM, the draft annual statement of accounts and trustees' annual report, details of persons standing for election or re-election as trustee, or where allowed under clause 22 (Use of electronic communication), details of where the information may be found on the Association's website.
 - (d) Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted; or that an electronic form of notice was properly addressed and sent, shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. Notice shall be deemed to be given 48 hours after it was posted or sent.
 - (e) The proceedings of a meeting shall not be invalidated because a member who was entitled to receive notice of the meeting did not receive it because of accidental omission by the Association.
- 4) Chairing of general meetings
- The person nominated as chair by the charity trustees under clause 19](2) (Chairing of meetings), shall, if present at the general meeting and willing to act, preside as chair of the meeting. Subject to that, the members of the Association who are present at a general meeting shall elect a chair to preside at the meeting.
- 5) Quorum at general meetings
- (a) No business may be transacted at any general meeting of the members of the Association unless a quorum is present when the meeting starts.
 - (b) Subject to the following provisions, the quorum for general meetings shall be the greater of 10% or twenty members.
 - (c) If the meeting has been called by or at the request of the members and a quorum is not present within 15 minutes of the starting time specified in the notice of the meeting, the meeting is closed.

- (d) If the meeting has been called in any other way and a quorum is not present within 15 minutes of the starting time specified in the notice of the meeting, the chair must adjourn the meeting. The date, time and place at which the meeting will resume must be notified to the Association's members at least seven clear days before the date on which it will resume.
 - (e) If a quorum is not present within 15 minutes of the start time of the adjourned meeting, the member or members present at the meeting constitute a quorum.
 - (f) If at any time during the meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting may discuss issues and make recommendations to the trustees but may not make any decisions. If decisions are required which must be made by a meeting of the members, the meeting must be adjourned.
- 6) Voting at general meetings
- (a) Any decision other than one falling within clause 10(4) (Decisions that must be taken in a particular way) shall be taken by a simple majority of votes cast at the meeting (including proxy and postal votes). Every member has one vote.
 - (b) A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) a poll is duly demanded. A poll may be demanded by the chair or by at least 10% of the members present in person or by proxy at the meeting.
 - (c) A poll demanded on the election of a person to chair the meeting or on a question of adjournment must be taken immediately. A poll on any other matter shall be taken, and the result of the poll shall be announced, in such manner as the chair of the meeting shall decide, provided that the poll must be taken, and the result of the poll announced, within 30 days of the demand for the poll.
 - (d) A poll may be taken:
 - i) at the meeting at which it was demanded; or
 - ii) at some other time and place specified by the chair; or
 - iii) through the use of postal or electronic communications.
 - (e) In the event of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chair of the meeting shall have a second, or casting vote.
 - (f) Any objection to the qualification of any voter must be raised at the meeting at which the vote is cast and the decision of the chair of the meeting shall be final.
- 7) Adjournment of meetings
- The chair may with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting to another time and/or place. No business may be transacted at an adjourned meeting except business which could properly have been transacted at the original meeting.

12) Charity trustees

1) Functions and duties of charity trustees

The charity trustees shall manage the affairs of the Association and may for that purpose exercise all the powers of the Association. It is the duty of each charity trustee:

- (a) exercise their powers and to perform their functions as a trustee of the Association in the way they decide in good faith would be most likely to further the purposes of the Association; and
 - (b) to exercise, in the performance of those functions, such care and skill as is reasonable in the circumstances having regard in particular to:
 - i) any special knowledge or experience that they have or hold themselves out as having; and
 - ii) if they act as a charity trustee of the Association in the course of a business or profession, to any special knowledge or experience that it is reasonable to expect of a person acting in the course of that kind of business or profession.
- 2) Eligibility for trusteeship
- (a) Every charity trustee must be a natural person.
 - (b) No one may be appointed as a charity trustee:
 - if they are under the age of 16 years; or

- if they would automatically cease to hold office under the provisions of clause 15(1)(f)
 - (c) No one is entitled to act as a charity trustee whether on appointment or on any re-appointment until they have expressly acknowledged, in whatever way the charity trustees decide, their acceptance of the office of charity trustee.
 - (d) At least one of the trustees of the Association must be 18 years of age or over. If there is no trustee aged at least 18 years, the remaining trustee or trustees may act only to call a meeting of the charity trustees, or appoint a new charity trustee.
- 3) Number of charity trustees
- (a) There must be at least three charity trustees. If the number falls below this minimum, the remaining trustee or trustees may act only to call a meeting of the charity trustees, or appoint a new charity trustee.
 - (b) The maximum number of charity trustees is 12. The charity trustees may not appoint any charity trustee if as a result the number of charity trustees would exceed the maximum.

First charity trustees

The first charity trustees of the Association are –

Nicola Campbell
 Martin Cowen
 Jeff Dale
 Eugene Grant
 Nicolette Hine
 Clare Hughes
 Robert Jemilianowicz
 Phil Khorassandjian

13) Appointment of charity trustees

- 1) Elected charity trustees
- (a) At the first annual general meeting of the members of the Association all the elected charity trustees shall retire from office;
 - (b) At every subsequent annual general meeting of the members of the Association, one-half of the elected charity trustees shall retire from office. If the number of elected charity trustees is not two or a multiple of two, then the number nearest to one-half shall retire from office, but if there is only one charity trustee, they shall retire;
 - (c) The charity trustees to retire by rotation shall be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment or reappointment. If any trustees were last appointed or reappointed on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot;
 - (d) Vacancies so arising may be filled by the decision of the members at the annual general meeting; any vacancies not filled at the annual general meeting may be filled as provided in sub-clause (e) of this clause;
 - (e) The members or the charity trustees may at any time decide to appoint a new charity trustee, whether in place of a charity trustee who has retired or been removed in accordance with clause 15 (Retirement and removal of charity trustees), or as an additional charity trustee, provided that the limit specified in clause 12(3) on the number of charity trustees would not as a result be exceeded;
 - (f) A person so appointed by the members of the Association shall retire in accordance with the provisions of sub-clauses (b) and (c) of this clause. A person so appointed by the charity trustees shall retire at the conclusion of the annual general meeting next following the date of his appointment, and shall not be counted for the purpose of determining which of the charity trustees is to retire by rotation at that meeting.
 - (g) One of the places on the Board of Trustees shall be reserved for a novice member (less than one year's membership) of the Association.

14) Information for new charity trustees

The charity trustees will make available to each new charity trustee, on or before their first appointment:

- (a) a copy of this constitution and any amendments made to it; and
- (b) a copy of the Association's latest trustees' annual report and statement of accounts.

15) Retirement and removal of charity trustees

- 1) A charity trustee ceases to hold office if they:
 - (a) retire by notifying the Association in writing (but only if enough charity trustees will remain in office when the notice of resignation takes effect to form a quorum for meetings);
 - (b) are absent without the permission of the charity trustees from all their meetings held within a period of six months and the trustees resolve that their office be vacated;
 - (c) die;
 - (d) in the written opinion, given to the company, of a registered medical practitioner treating that person, have become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;
 - (e) are removed by the members of the Association in accordance with sub-clause (2) of this clause; or
 - (f) are disqualified from acting as a charity trustee by virtue of section 178-180 of the Charities Act 2011 (or any statutory re-enactment or modification of that provision).
- 2) A charity trustee shall be removed from office if a resolution to remove that trustee is proposed at a general meeting of the members called for that purpose and properly convened in accordance with clause 11, and the resolution is passed by a two-thirds majority of votes cast at the meeting.
- 3) A resolution to remove a charity trustee in accordance with this clause shall not take effect unless the individual concerned has been given at least 14 clear days' notice in writing that the resolution is to be proposed, specifying the circumstances alleged to justify removal from office, and has been given a reasonable opportunity of making oral and/or written representations to the members of the Association.

16) Reappointment of charity trustees

Any person who retires as a charity trustee by rotation or by giving notice to the Association is eligible for reappointment.

17) Taking of decisions by charity trustees

Any decision may be taken either:

- at a meeting of the charity trustees; or
- by resolution in writing or electronic form agreed by a majority of all of the charity trustees, which may comprise either a single document or several documents containing the text of the resolution in like form to which the majority of all of the charity trustees has signified their agreement. Such a resolution shall be effective provided that
 - a copy of the proposed resolution has been sent, at or as near as reasonably practicable to the same time, to all of the charity trustees; and
 - the majority of all of the charity trustees has signified agreement to the resolution in a document or documents which has or have been authenticated by their signature, by a statement of their identity accompanying the document or documents, or in such other manner as the charity trustees have previously resolved, and delivered to the Association at its principal office or such other place as the trustees may resolve.

18) Delegation by charity trustees

- 1) The charity trustees may delegate any of their powers or functions to a committee or committees, and, if they do, they must determine the terms and conditions on which the delegation is made. The charity trustees may at any time alter those terms and conditions, or revoke the delegation.
- 2) This power is in addition to the power of delegation in the General Regulations and any other power of delegation available to the charity trustees, but is subject to the following requirements -
 - (a) a committee may consist of two or more persons, but at least one member of each committee must be a charity trustee;
 - (b) the acts and proceedings of any committee must be brought to the attention of the charity trustees as a whole as soon as is reasonably practicable; and
 - (c) the charity trustees shall from time to time review the arrangements which they have made for the delegation of their powers.

19) Meetings and proceedings of charity trustees

- 1) Calling meetings
 - (a) Any charity trustee may call a meeting of the charity trustees.
 - (b) Subject to that, the charity trustees shall decide how their meetings are to be called, and what notice is required.
- 2) Officers of the Association
At the first meeting of the Trustees following the Annual General Meeting the Trustees will elect the following officers from their number:
 - (a) Chair
 - (b) Secretary
 - (c) Treasurer
 - (d) Novice Member
 - (e) Procurement Officer
 - (f) Communication Officer
 - (g) Education Officer
 - (h) Examinations Officer
- 3) Procedure at meetings
 - (a) No decision shall be taken at a meeting unless a quorum is present at the time when the decision is taken. The quorum is five charity trustees, or the number nearest to two thirds of the total number of charity trustees, whichever is lesser, or such larger number as the charity trustees may decide from time to time. A charity trustee shall not be counted in the quorum present when any decision is made about a matter upon which they are not entitled to vote.
 - (b) Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of those eligible to vote.
 - (c) In the case of an equality of votes, the chair shall have a second or casting vote.
- 4) Participation in meetings by electronic means
 - (a) A meeting may be held by suitable electronic means agreed by the charity trustees in which each participant may communicate with all the other participants.
 - (b) Any charity trustee participating at a meeting by suitable electronic means agreed by the charity trustees in which a participant or participants may communicate with all the other participants shall qualify as being present at the meeting.
 - (c) Meetings held by electronic means must comply with rules for meetings, including chairing and the taking of minutes.

20) Saving provisions

- 1) Subject to sub-clause (2) of this clause, all decisions of the charity trustees, or of a committee of charity trustees, shall be valid notwithstanding the participation in any

vote of a charity 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 charity trustee and that charity trustee being counted in the quorum, the decision has been made by a majority of the charity trustees at a quorate meeting.
- 2) Sub-clause (1) of this clause does not permit a charity trustee to keep any benefit that may be conferred upon them by a resolution of the charity trustees or of a committee of charity trustees if, but for clause (1), the resolution would have been void, or if the charity trustee has not complied with clause 7 (Conflicts of interest).

21) Execution of documents

- 1) The Association shall execute documents either by signature or by affixing its seal (if it has one).
- 2) A document is validly executed by signature if it is signed by at least two of the charity trustees.
- 3) If the Association has a seal:
 - (a) it must comply with the provisions of the General Regulations; and
 - (b) it must only be used by the authority of the charity trustees or of a committee of charity trustees duly authorised by the charity trustees. The charity trustees may determine who shall sign any document to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise determined it shall be signed by two charity trustees.

22) Use of electronic communications

(1) General

The Association will comply with the requirements of the Communications Provisions in the General Regulations and in particular:

- (a) the requirement to provide within 21 days to any member on request a hard copy of any document or information sent to the member otherwise than in hard copy form;
- (b) any requirements to provide information to the Commission in a particular form or manner.

23) Keeping of Registers

The Association must comply with its obligations under the General Regulations in relation to the keeping of, and provision of access to, registers of its members and charity trustees.

24) Minutes

The charity trustees must keep minutes of all:

- 1) appointments of officers made by the charity trustees;
- 2) proceedings at general meetings of the Association;
- 3) meetings of the charity trustees and committees of charity 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;
- 4) decisions made by the charity trustees otherwise than in meetings.

25) Accounting records, accounts, annual reports and returns, register maintenance

- 1) The charity trustees must comply with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, to the preparation and scrutiny of statements of accounts, and to the preparation of annual reports and returns. The

statements of accounts, reports and returns must be sent to the Charity Commission, regardless of the income of the Association, within 10 months of the financial year end.

- 2) The charity trustees must comply with their obligation to inform the Commission within 28 days of any change in the particulars of the Association entered on the Central Register of Charities.
- 3) The Financial Year shall be from 1st September in any year to the 31st August in the following year.

26) Rules

The charity 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 Association, but such rules or bye laws must not be inconsistent with any provision of this constitution. Copies of any such rules or bye laws currently in force must be made available to any member of the Association on request.

27) Disputes

If a dispute arises between members of the Association about the validity or propriety of anything done by the members under this constitution, 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.

28) Amendment of constitution

As provided by clauses 224-227 of the Charities Act 2011:

- 1) This constitution can only be amended:
 - by a resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of votes cast at a general meeting of the members of the Association.
- 2) Any alteration of clause 3 (Objects), clause 29 (Voluntary winding up or dissolution), this clause, or of any provision where the alteration would provide authorisation for any benefit to be obtained by charity trustees or members of the Association or persons connected with them, requires the prior written consent of the Charity Commission.
- 3) No amendment that is inconsistent with the provisions of the Charities Act 2011 or the General Regulations shall be valid.
- 4) A copy of any resolution altering the constitution, together with a copy of the Association's constitution as amended, must be sent to the Commission within 15 days from the date on which the resolution is passed. The amendment does not take effect until it has been recorded in the Register of Charities.

29) Voluntary winding up or dissolution

- 1) As provided by the Dissolution Regulations, the Association may be dissolved by resolution of its members. Any decision by the members to wind up or dissolve the Association can only be made:
 - (a) (at a general meeting of the members of the Association called in accordance with clause 11 (Meetings of Members), of which not less than 14 days' notice has been given to those eligible to attend and vote:
 - i) by a resolution passed by a 75% majority of those voting, or
 - ii) by a resolution passed by decision taken without a vote and without any expression of dissent in response to the question put to the general meeting;
- 2) Subject to the payment of all the Association's debts:
 - (a) Any resolution for the winding up of the Association, or for the dissolution of the Association without winding up, may contain a provision directing how any remaining assets of the Association shall be applied.

- (b) If the resolution does not contain such a provision, the charity trustees must decide how any remaining assets of the Association shall be applied.
 - (c) In either case the remaining assets must be applied for charitable purposes the same as or similar to those of the Association.
- 3) The Association must observe the requirements of the Dissolution Regulations in applying to the Commission for the Association to be removed from the Register of Charities, and in particular:
- (a) the charity trustees must send with their application to the Commission:
 - i) a copy of the resolution passed by the members of the Association;
 - ii) a declaration by the charity trustees that any debts and other liabilities of the Association have been settled or otherwise provided for in full; and
 - iii) a statement by the charity trustees setting out the way in which any property of the Association has been or is to be applied prior to its dissolution in accordance with this constitution;
 - (b) the charity trustees must ensure that a copy of the application is sent within seven days to every member and employee of the Association, and to any charity trustee of the Association who was not privy to the application.
- 4) If the Association is to be wound up or dissolved in any other circumstances, the provisions of the Dissolution Regulations must be followed.

30) Interpretation

In this constitution: “**connected person**” means:

- (a) a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister of the charity trustee;
- (b) the spouse or civil partner of the charity trustee or of any person falling within sub-clause (a) above;
- (c) a person carrying on business in partnership with the charity trustee or with any person falling within sub-clause (a) or (b) above;

Section 118 of the Charities Act 2011 apply for the purposes of interpreting the terms used in this constitution.

“**General Regulations**” means the Charitable Incorporated Organisations (General) Regulations 2012.

“**Dissolution Regulations**” means the Charitable Incorporated Organisations (Insolvency and Dissolution) Regulations 2012.

The “**Communications Provisions**” means the Communications Provisions in Part 10, Chapter 4 of the General Regulations.

“**charity trustee**” means a charity trustee of the Association.

A “**poll**” means a counted vote or ballot, usually (but not necessarily) in writing.