

COMPANIES ACT 2006

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL

Articles of Association for a Charitable Company

Articles of Association of

National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs

1 The company's name is **National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs**
(and in this document it is called the 'charity').

Interpretation

2 In the articles:

'address' means 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;

'bye laws' means the rules, bye laws and terms of reference;

'the articles' means the charity's articles of association;

'the charity' means the company intended to be regulated by the articles;

'chair of the board' means the chair of the board of directors appointed in accordance with Article 33;

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

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

'Club' means a Young Farmers' Club affiliated to the charity.

'the 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;

'Council' means the council referred to in Article 27.1;

'County' means a federation made up of affiliated Young Farmers' Clubs in a specified geographical area;

'the directors' means the directors of the charity by way of the members of the Board of Management referred to in the bye laws. The directors are charity trustees 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;

‘the memorandum’ means the charity’s memorandum of association;

‘NFYFC Officers’ consists of those persons referred to in Article 26;

‘the United Kingdom’ means Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Guernsey and Jersey and the Isle of Man; and 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

- 3 The liability of the members is limited to a sum not exceeding £1, being the amount that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the charity in the event of its being wound up while each such person is a member or within one year after that person ceases to be a member, for:
 - 3.1 payment of the charity’s debts and liabilities incurred before that person ceases to be a member;
 - 3.2 payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up; and
 - 3.3 adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

Objects

- 4 The charity’s objects (‘Objects’) are specifically restricted to the following:
 - 4.1 To advance the education of its members and their knowledge of agriculture, crafts, life skills, rural affairs and country life;
 - 4.2 To develop its members’ self-reliance and individual responsibility;
 - 4.3 To train its members to play their full part in the life of the charity’s movement and of the community;
 - 4.4 To promote the formation and affiliation of Young Farmers’ Clubs throughout England and Wales as a means of achieving the above objects;
 - 4.5 To co-operate with relevant Government Departments, non-governmental organisations and other bodies interested in the furtherance of the above objects;
 - 4.6 To raise funds, obtain grants, donations, subscriptions and loans from state, municipal, local and other authorities, corporations, councils and other bodies and from any companies, associations, firms or persons whatsoever, and to receive legacies and other benefits for all or any of the above objects.

Powers

- 5 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 taxable 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 117 and 122 of the Charities Act 2011.
- (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 124 - 126 of the Charities Act 2011 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 7 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 189 of the Charities Act 2011;
- (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 accept gifts, subscriptions, donations, devises and bequests of money, property or other assets, whether subject to any special trust or not, for any one or more of the Objects;

- (14) to foster, design, prepare, organise and undertake research projects and programmes into any aspects of the objects of the charity and its work and to publish, promote and disseminate the results of any such research;
- (15) to advise in relation to, prepare, organise and conduct educational and training presentations, lectures, demonstrations, courses and programmes and to carry out all such other functions in the field of training and education as the directors may reasonably deem appropriate;
- (16) to promote any private Act of Parliament or other authority to enable the charity to carry on its activities, alter its constitution or achieve any other purpose which may promote the charity's interests, and to oppose or object to any application or proceedings which may prejudice the charity's interests;
- (17) to enter into any arrangement with any organisation, government or authority which may be advantageous for the purposes of the activities of the charity and to obtain from any such organisation, government or authority and charter, right, privilege or concession;
- (18) to improve, manage, construct, repair, develop, exchange, grant licenses, rights and privileges in respect of the property belonging to the charity;
- (19) to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills, cheques and other instruments, and to operate bank accounts;
- (20) to make any charitable donation either in cash or assets for the furtherance of the Objects;
- (21) to amalgamate with any companies, institutions, societies or associations which are charitable at law and have objects altogether or mainly similar to those of the charity and prohibit the payment of any dividend or profit to and the distribution of any of their assets amongst their members at least to the extent as such payments or distributions are prohibited in the case of members of the charity by these articles;
- (22) to pay reasonable annual sums or premiums for or towards the provision of pensions for or towards the provision of pensions for the staff for the time being of the charity or their dependents;
- (23) subject to the restrictions relating to connected persons contained in article 7, to enter into guarantees, contracts of indemnity and suretyships of all kinds in favour of third parties;
- (24) to establish, where necessary, local branches (whether autonomous or not);
- (25) to take such steps (by way of personal or written appeals, lotteries, public meetings or otherwise) as may be deemed expedient for the purpose of procuring contributions to the funds of the charity, whether by way of subscription, grant, loans, donations or otherwise;
- (26) to do all such other lawful things as are necessary for the achievement of the Objects.

Application of income and property

- 6.1 The income and property of the charity shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the Objects.

- 6.1.1 A director 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.
 - 6.1.2 A director 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.
 - 6.1.3 A director may receive an indemnity from the charity in the circumstances specified in article 51.
 - 6.1.4 A director may not receive any other benefit or payment unless it is authorised by article 7.
- 6.2 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. This does not prevent a member who is not also a director receiving:
- 6.2.1 a benefit from the charity in the capacity of a beneficiary of the charity;
 - 6.2.2 reasonable and proper remuneration for any goods or services supplied to the charity.

Benefits and payments to charity directors and connected persons

7.1 General provisions

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;
- 7.1.4 receive any other financial benefit from the charity;

unless the payment is permitted by sub-clause 7.2 or 7.3 of this article, or authorised by the court or the Charity Commission.

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

- 7.2.1 A director or connected person may 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 A director 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 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 sub-clause (3) of this article a director or connected person may 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 A director or connected person may 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 A director or connected person may 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.
- 7.2.6 A director or connected person may 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 A director may provide goods and services to the charity 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.
 - 7.3.7 A majority of the directors then in office are not in receipt of remuneration or payments authorised by article 7.
- 7.4 In sub-clauses 7.2 and 7.3 of this article:

- 7.4.1 'charity' includes any company in which the charity:
- 7.4.1.1 holds more than 50% of the shares; or
 - 7.4.1.2 controls more than 50% of the voting rights attached to the shares; or
 - 7.4.1.3 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 55 'Interpretation'.

Declaration of directors' interests

- 8 A director must declare the nature and extent of any interest, direct or indirect, which the director 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 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 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 the 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 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.

Members

- 10.1 The members of the charity shall be the subscribers and persons specified in Section 2 of Part 2 of the bye laws who shall be admitted and have the rights and privileges and be subject to the payment of such fees, subscriptions or other payments as may be provided for in the bye laws.

A member who is under 18 years of age may, if over 16 years of age, by themselves, or if under that age, by parent or guardian, execute all instruments and give all acquittances necessary to be executed or given under the rules of the charity.

10.2

- (a) The directors may only refuse to admit a candidate for membership if, acting reasonably and properly, they consider it to be in the best interest of the charity to refuse the admission.
- (b) The directors must inform the person refused in writing of the reasons for the refusal within twenty-one days of the decision.
- (c) the directors must consider any written representations the person refused may make about the decision. The directors' decision following any written representations must be notified to the person refused in writing but shall be final.

10.3 Membership is not transferable.

10.4 The directors must keep a register of names and addresses of the members.

Classes of membership

11.1 Classes of membership with different rights and obligations and different subscriptions on a non-discriminatory and fair basis having regard to article 10 may be provided for in the bye laws.

11.2 The rights attached to a class of membership may only be varied if:

11.2.1 three-quarters of the members of that class consent in writing to the variation; or

11.2.2 a special resolution is passed at a separate general meeting of the members of that class agreeing to the variation.

11.3 The provisions in the articles about general meetings shall apply to any meeting relating to the variation of the rights of any class of members.

Termination of membership

12.1 Membership is terminated if:

12.1.1 the member dies or, if it is an organisation, ceases to exist;

12.1.2 the member resigns by written notice to the charity unless, after the resignation, there would be less than two members;

12.1.3 any sum due from the member to the charity is not paid in full within three months of it falling due (or such other period as the directors may from time to time decide);

12.1.4 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 having regard to any relevant bye laws of the charity. A resolution to remove a member from membership may only be passed if:

12.1.4.1 the member has been given at least twenty-one days' notice in writing of the meeting of the directors or such committee as the directors may appoint for the purpose at which the resolution will be proposed and the reasons why it is to be proposed;

12.1.4.2 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.

Alternatively at the discretion of the directors the membership may be suspended for such period as the directors may decide.

General meetings

- 13.1 The charity must hold its first annual general meeting within eighteen months after the date of its incorporation.
- 13.2 An annual general meeting must be held in each subsequent year and not more than fifteen months may elapse between successive annual general meetings.
- 14 The directors may call a general meeting at any time.

Notice of general meetings

- 15.1 The minimum periods of notice required to hold a general meeting of the charity are twenty-eight clear days for all general meetings and otherwise subject to such requirements as are set out in the bye laws.
- 15.2 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.
- 15.3 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 22.
- 15.4 The notice must be given to all the members and to the directors and auditors.
- 16 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

- 17.1 No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present.
- 17.2 The quorum of members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote upon the business to be conducted at the meeting shall be 35% of the members of the company.
- 17.3 The procedure in relation to the general meetings is as set out in the bye laws.
- 18.1 If:

- 18.1.1 a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting; or
- 18.1.2 during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present;
- the meeting shall be adjourned to such time and place as the directors shall determine.
- 18.2 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.
- 18.3 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.
- 19 General meetings shall be chaired by the Chair of the Council or in his or her absence the chair of the Board. If there is no such person or that person is not present within fifteen minutes of the time appointed for the meeting a member of the Council nominated by the Council members shall chair the meeting.
- 20.1 The members present in person or by proxy at a meeting may resolve by specified resolution that the meeting shall be adjourned.
- 20.2 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.
- 20.3 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.
- 20.4 If a meeting is adjourned by a resolution of the members for more than seven days, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given of the reconvened meeting stating the date, time and place of the meeting.
- 21.1 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:
- 21.1.1 by the person chairing the meeting; or
- 21.1.2 by at least two members present in person or by proxy and having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- 21.1.3 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.
- 21.2
- 21.2.1 The declaration by the person who is chairing the meeting of the result of a vote shall be conclusive unless a poll is demanded.
- 21.2.2 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.
- 21.3
- 21.3.1 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.

21.3.2 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.

21.4

21.4.1 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.

21.4.2 The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll is demanded.

21.5

21.5.1 A poll demanded on the election of a person to chair a meeting or on a question of adjournment must be taken immediately.

21.5.2 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.

21.5.3 The poll must be taken within thirty days after it has been demanded.

21.5.4 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.

21.5.5 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

22.1 Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a 'proxy notice') which

22.1.1 states the name and address of the member appointing the proxy;

22.1.2 identifies the person appointed to be that member's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;

22.1.3 is signed by or on behalf of the member appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine; and

22.1.4 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.

22.2 The charity may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes.

22.3 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.

22.4 Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as -

22.4.1 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

22.4.2 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.

Delivery of proxy notices

- 23.1 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.
- 23.2 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.
- 23.3 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.
- 23.4 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.

Votes of members

- 24 Members of the charity shall each have one vote as set out in Part 2 of the bye laws. The person chairing the meeting will have a casting vote only in the event of a tie.
- 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.

NFYFC' Officers

- 26 The NFYFC' Officers shall consist of such persons as shall be prescribed in the bye laws from time to time who shall be elected or appointed in accordance with the bye laws and have such obligations and responsibilities as are prescribed in the bye laws.

Council

- 27.1 There shall be a council ("the Council") the function of which and the procedure for the regulation of which shall be set out in the bye laws together with the provisions in relation to the appointment of the members of the Council and the removal of such members shall be as set out in the bye laws.
- 27.2 The proceedings of the Council shall be regulated in accordance with the bye laws.

Directors

- 28.1 A director must be a natural person aged 16 years or older.
- 28.2 No one may be appointed a director if that person would be disqualified from acting under the provisions of article 35.
- 29 The minimum number of directors shall be seven but (unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution) shall be subject to a maximum of 12.
- 30 The first directors shall be those persons notified to Companies House as the first directors of the charity

31 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

32.1 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 and subject to the provisions of the bye laws.

32.2 No alteration of the articles or any special resolution shall have retrospective effect to invalidate any prior act of the directors.

32.3 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.

Chair of the Board

33 The chair of the Board shall be appointed and removed in accordance with the bye laws.

Retirement and appointment of directors

34 Retirements and appointments of directors shall be in accordance with the bye laws.

Disqualification and removal of directors

35 A director shall cease to hold office if that director:

35.1 ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision in the Companies Acts or is prohibited by law from being a director;

35.2 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);

35.3 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;

35.4 resigns as a director by notice to the charity (but only if at least two directors will remain in office when the notice of resignation is to take effect); or

35.5 is absent without the permission of the directors from two consecutive meetings and the directors resolve that his or her office be vacated.

Remuneration of directors

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

Proceedings of directors

37.1 The directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit, subject to the provisions of the bye laws and these articles.

37.2 Any director may call a meeting of the directors.

37.3 The secretary (if any) must call a meeting of the directors if requested to do so by a director.

- 37.4 Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes.
- 37.5 A meeting may be held by suitable electronic means (including but not by way of limitation by telephone) agreed by the directors in which each participant may communicate with all the other participants.
- 38.1 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 simultaneously communicate with all the other participants.
- 38.2 The quorum shall be such number of directors as may be prescribed in the bye laws.
- 38.3 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.
- 39 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.
- 40.1 The chair of the board of directors shall chair meetings of directors but in his or her absence from a meeting the directors shall appoint a director present to chair the meeting.
- 40.2 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 ten minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the directors present may appoint one of their number to chair that meeting.
- 40.3 The person appointed to chair meetings of the directors shall have no functions or powers except those conferred by the articles or bye laws or delegated to him or her by the directors.
- 42.1 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.
- 42.2 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.

Validity of directors' decisions

- 43.1 Subject to article 43.2, 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:
- 43.1.1 who was disqualified from holding office;
 - 43.1.2 who had previously retired or who had been obliged by the constitution to vacate office;
 - 43.1.3 who was not entitled to vote on the matter, whether by reason of a conflict of interests or otherwise; if without:

43.1.4 the vote of that director; and

43.1.5 that director being counted in the quorum;

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

43.2 Article 43.1 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 43.1, the resolution would have been void, or if the director has not complied with article 8.

Minutes

44 The directors must keep minutes of all;

44.1 proceedings at meetings of the charity;

44.2 meetings of the directors and committees of directors including:

44.2.1 the names of the directors present at the meeting;

44.2.2 the decisions made at the meetings; and

44.2.3 where appropriate the reasons for the decisions.

Accounts

45.1 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.

45.2 The directors must keep accounting records as required by the Companies Act.

Means of communication to be used

46.1 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.

46.2 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.

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

47.1 must be in writing; or

47.2 must be given in electronic form.

48.1 The charity may give any notice to a member either:

48.1.1 personally; or

- 48.1.2 by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his or her address; or
 - 48.1.3 by leaving it at the address of the member; or
 - 48.1.4 by giving it in electronic form to the member's address; or
 - 48.1.5 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. The notification must state that it concerns a notice of a company meeting and must specify the place date and time of the meeting.
- 48.2 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 or Jersey or Guernsey or the Isle of Man shall not be entitled to receive any notice from the charity.
- 49 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.
- 50.1 Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given.
- 50.2 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.
- 50.3 In accordance with section 1147 of the Companies Act 2006 notice shall be deemed to be given:
- 50.3.1 48 hours after the envelope containing it was posted; or
 - 50.3.2 in the case of an electronic form of communication, 48 hours after it was sent.

Indemnity

- 51.1 The charity may 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.
- 51.2 In this article a 'relevant director' means any director or former director of the charity.

Rules, Bye Laws and Terms of Reference

- 52.1 The Council may from time to time make such reasonable and proper rules or bye laws or terms of reference as they may deem necessary or expedient for the proper conduct and management of the charity after circulation of the change and the proposed reasons for the change to every Club and County.
- 52.2 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.
- 52.3 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.

Disputes

- 53 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.

Dissolution

- 54.1 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:
- 54.1.1 directly for the Objects; or
 - 54.1.2 by transfer to any charity or charities for purposes similar to the Objects; or
 - 54.1.3 to any charity or charities for use for particular purposes that fall within the Objects.
- 54.2 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:
- 54.2.1 directly for the Objects; or
 - 54.2.2 by transfer to any charity or charities for purposes similar to the Objects; or
 - 54.2.3 to any charity or charities for use for particular purposes that fall within the Objects.
- 54.3 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 54.1 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.

Interpretation

- 55.1 In article 7, sub-clause (2) of article 9 and sub-clause (2) of article 43 ‘connected person’ means:
- 55.1.1 a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister of the director;
 - 55.1.2 the spouse or civil partner of the director or of any person falling within sub-clause 55.1.1 above;
 - 55.1.3 a person carrying on business in partnership with the director or with any person falling within sub-clause 55.1.1 or 55.1.2 above;
 - 55.1.4 an institution which is controlled –
 - (a) by the director or any connected person falling within sub-clause 55.1.1, 55.1.2, or 55.1.3 above; or
 - (b) by two or more persons falling within sub-clause 4(a), when taken together

55.1.5 a body corporate in which –

- (a) the director or any connected person falling within sub- clauses 55.1.1 to 55.1.3 has a substantial interest; or
- (b) two or more persons falling within sub-clause 55.1.5(a) who, when taken together, have a substantial interest.
- (c) Sections 350 – 352 of the Charities Act 2011 apply for the purposes of interpreting the terms used in this article.