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**THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

**COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE  
CAPITAL**

**ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION**

**of**

**FINTRY DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

  
Secretary

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<b>CONTENTS</b>		
<b>GENERAL</b>	Constitution of the company, defined terms, objects, powers, restriction on use of company's assets, liability of members, general structure	articles 1 to 12
<b>MEMBERS</b>	Membership, categories of members, qualifications for membership, application for membership, withdrawal from membership, expulsion, register of members	articles 13 to 28
<b>GENERAL MEETINGS (meetings of members)</b>	General, notice, procedure, votes of members, special resolutions and ordinary resolutions, written resolutions	articles 29 to 59
<b>DIRECTORS</b>	Categories, number, election, retiral, re-election of Member Directors, appointment, vacating of office, re-appointment of Appointed Directors, disqualification and removal of directors, register of directors, appointments to office, director's interests, conduct, remuneration and expenses, powers	articles 60 to 92
<b>DIRECTORS' MEETINGS</b>	Procedure	articles 93 to 110
<b>ADMINISTRATION</b>	Delegation to committees of directors and holders of offices, secretary, minutes, accounts, notices	articles 111 to 124
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	Winding-up, indemnity, insurance	articles 125 to 129

**Constitution of company**

- 1 The model articles of association as prescribed in Schedule 2 to The Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 are excluded in respect of this company.

**Defined terms and interpretation**

- 2 In these articles of association, unless the context requires otherwise:
- 2.1 "Act" means The Companies Act 2006;

- 2.2 “charity” means a body which is either a “Scottish charity” within the meaning of section 13 of The Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 or a “charity” within the meaning of section 1 of The Charities Act 2006, providing (in either case) that its objects are limited to charitable purposes;
  - 2.3 “charitable purpose” means a charitable purpose under section 7 of The Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 which is also regarded as a charitable purpose in relation to the application of the Taxes Acts;
  - 2.4 “electronic form” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Act;
  - 2.5 “OSCR” means the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator;
  - 2.6 “property” means any property, heritable or moveable, real or personal, wherever situated; and
  - 2.7 “subsidiary” has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Act.
- 3 Any reference to a provision of any legislation (including any statutory instrument) shall include any statutory modification or re-enactment of that provision in force from time to time.

## **Objects**

- 4 The company's objects are:
- 4.1 To advance environmental protection by promoting the adoption of measures to encourage the more efficient use of the world's resources, and in particular more efficient use of non-renewable energy sources so as (i) to minimise the proliferation of mines, wells and other extraction facilities which degrade the natural environment and (ii) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and thus avoid the damage to the natural environment caused by global warming;
  - 4.2 To prevent and/or relieve poverty, and to relieve those in need by reason of age, ill-health, disability, financial hardship or other disadvantage, through providing them (either free of cost, or at reduced cost) with a range of energy conservation measures;
  - 4.3 To advance education in the fields of renewable energy, energy conservation, and similar areas; and
  - 4.4 To promote the voluntary sector and the effectiveness and/or efficiency of charities, and in particular, through providing them (either free of cost, or at reduced cost) with a range of energy conservation measures

and such that the activities in pursuance of the above objects shall be focussed on Fintry and the surrounding area, as defined by the Fintry Community Council boundaries (“the Operating Area”).

5 In pursuance of those aims (but not otherwise) the company shall have the following powers:

- 5.1 To acquire and take over the whole or any part of the undertaking and liabilities of any person entitled to any property or rights suitable for any of the objects of the company.
- 5.2 To promote community enterprises and companies whose activities may further one or more of the above objects, acquire and hold shares, stocks, debentures and other interests in such companies and carry out, in relation to any such company which is a subsidiary of the company, all such functions as may be associated with a holding company.
- 5.3 To purchase, take on lease, hire, take in exchange, and otherwise acquire any property and rights which may be advantageous for the purposes of the activities of the company.
- 5.4 To improve, manage, exploit, develop, turn to account and otherwise deal with all or any part of the undertaking, property and rights of the company.
- 5.5 To sell, let, hire, license, give in exchange and otherwise dispose of all or any part of the undertaking, property and rights of the company.
- 5.6 To lend money and give credit to any person, with or without security, and to grant guarantees and contracts of indemnity on behalf of any person.
- 5.7 To borrow money and give security for the payment of money by, or the performance of other obligations of, the company or any other person.
- 5.8 To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, negotiate, execute and issue cheques and other negotiable or transferable instruments.
- 5.9 To remunerate any individual in the employment of the company and to establish, maintain and contribute to any pension or superannuation fund for the benefit of, and to give or procure the giving of any donation, pension, allowance or remuneration to, and to make any payment for or towards the insurance of, any individual who is or was at any time in the employment of the company and the spouse, widow/er, relatives and dependents of any such individual; to establish, subsidise and subscribe to any institution, association, club and fund which may benefit any such person.
- 5.10 To oppose or object to any application or proceedings which may prejudice the company's interests.
- 5.11 To enter into any arrangement with any organisation, government or authority which may be advantageous for the purposes of the activities of the company and to obtain from any such organisation, government or authority any right, privilege or concession.

- 5.12 To enter into any arrangement for co-operation or mutual assistance with any charity, whether incorporated or unincorporated.
- 5.13 To effect insurance against risks of all kinds.
- 5.14 To invest funds not immediately required for the purposes of the company's activities in such investments and securities (including land in any part of the world) and that in such manner as may from time to time be considered advantageous (subject to compliance with any applicable legal requirement) and to dispose of and vary such investments and securities.
- 5.15 To establish and support any association or other unincorporated body which is a charity having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company and to promote any company or other incorporated body which is a charity formed for the purpose of carrying on any activity which the company is authorised to carry on.
- 5.16 To subscribe and make contributions to or otherwise support charities, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and to make donations for any charitable purpose connected with the activities of the company or with the furtherance of its objects.
- 5.17 To accept subscriptions, grants, donations, gifts, legacies and endowments of all kinds, either absolutely or conditionally or in trust for any of the objects of the company.
- 5.18 To take such steps (by way of personal or written appeals, public meetings or otherwise) as may be deemed expedient for the purpose of procuring contributions to the funds of the company, whether by way of subscriptions, grants, loans, donations or otherwise.
- 5.19 To carry out any of these objects in any part of the world as principal, agent, contractor, trustee or in any other capacity and through an agent, contractor, sub-contractor, trustee or any person acting in any other capacity and either alone or in conjunction with others.
- 5.20 To do anything which may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the objects of the company.

#### **Restrictions on use of the company's assets**

- 6 The income and property of the company shall be applied solely towards promoting the company's objects (as set out in article 4).
- 7 No part of the income or property of the company shall be paid or transferred (directly or indirectly) to the members of the company, whether by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise; but such that, notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this article 7, the company may make payments and/or transfers of assets to any member where such payment or transfer is made in direct furtherance of one or more of the company's charitable purposes.

- 8 No director of the company shall be appointed as a paid employee of the company; no director shall hold any office under the company for which a salary or fee is payable.
- 9 No benefit (whether in money or in kind) shall be given by the company to any director except:
- 9.1 repayment of out-of-pocket expenses; or
- 9.2 reasonable payment in return for particular services (not being of a management nature) actually rendered to the company.

### **Liability of members**

- 10 The liability of the members is limited.
- 11 Every member of the company undertakes to contribute such amount as may be required (not exceeding £1) to the company's assets if it should be wound up while he/she is a member or within one year after he/she ceases to be a member, for payment of the company's debts and liabilities contracted before he/she ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

### **General structure**

- 12 The structure of the company consists of:
- 12.1 the MEMBERS - who have the right to attend general meetings and have important powers under the articles of association and the Act; in particular, the members appoint people to serve as directors and take decisions in relation to changes to the articles themselves;
- 12.2 the DIRECTORS - who hold regular meetings during the period between annual general meetings, and generally control and supervise the activities of the company; in particular, the directors are responsible for monitoring the financial position of the company.

### **Membership**

- 13 The members of the company shall comprise such individuals as are admitted to membership under the articles of association of the company in force from time to time.
- 14 Membership shall cease on death.
- 15 A member may not transfer his/her membership to any other person.

### **Categories of members**

- 16 For the purposes of these articles:
- "Full Member"** means a member admitted under paragraph 17.1; **"Full Membership"** shall be construed accordingly;

**“Associate Member”** means a member admitted under paragraph 17.2; **“Associate Membership”** shall be construed accordingly; and

**“Junior Member”** means a member admitted under paragraph 17.3; **“Junior Membership”** shall be construed accordingly.

### **Qualifications for membership**

17 Subject to articles 13, 20 and 21:

17.1 Full Membership shall be open to any individual over the age of 17 who is resident within the Operating Area who supports the objects (as stated in article 4);

17.2 Associate Membership shall be open to any other individual over the age of 17 who supports the objects as stated in article 4 but who is not resident in the Operating Area; and

17.3 Junior membership shall be open to persons aged 12 to 17 inclusive who are resident in the Operating Area.

18 A person admitted to Full Membership shall automatically cease to be a member if he/she ceases to be a resident of the Operating Area, but shall then be eligible to apply for Associate Membership.

19 A person admitted to Junior Membership shall automatically cease to be a member:

19.1 on attaining the age of 18; or

19.2 if he/she ceases to be a resident of the Operating Area

but shall then be eligible to apply for either Full Membership or Associate Membership as appropriate.

20 No employee of the company may become a member; a person admitted to membership shall automatically cease to be a member if he/she becomes an employee of the company.

21 The directors shall be entitled at their discretion to refuse to admit any person to membership even if he/she is qualified for membership under article 17 and is not debarred from membership by article 20.

### **Application for membership**

22 Any person who wishes to become a member shall lodge with the company a written application for membership (in such form as the directors require), signed by him/her.

23 A person applying for membership shall lodge with the company such information and evidence in support of his/her application as the directors require.

- 24 Each application for membership shall be considered by the directors at the first meeting of the directors which is held after receipt by the company of the written application (and, if required by the directors, supporting information and evidence) required under articles 22 and 23.
- 25 The directors shall, within a period of seven days after the meeting at which an application for membership is considered, notify the applicant in writing of the directors' decision as to whether or not to admit him/her to membership.

### **Withdrawal from membership**

- 26 Any person who wishes to withdraw from membership shall lodge with the company a written notice of retiral (in such form as the directors require), signed by him/her; on receipt of the notice by the company he/she shall cease to be a member.

### **Expulsion from membership**

- 27 Any individual may be expelled from membership by special resolution (see article 53), providing the following procedures have been observed:
- 27.1 at least 14 days' notice of the intention to propose the resolution must be given to the member concerned, specifying the grounds for the proposed expulsion; and
- 27.2 the member concerned shall be entitled to be heard on the resolution at the general meeting at which the resolution is proposed.

### **Register of members**

- 28 The directors shall maintain a register of members setting out the full name and address of each member, the date on which he/she was admitted to membership, and the date on which any person ceased to be a member.

### **General meetings**

- 29 The directors shall convene an annual general meeting in each year.
- 30 Not more than 15 months shall elapse between one annual general meeting and the next.
- 31 The directors must convene a general meeting if there is a valid requisition by the members (under section 303 of the Act) or a requisition by a resigning auditor (under section 518 of the Act).
- 32 Subject to the provisions of articles 29 and 31, the directors may convene general meetings whenever they think fit.

### **Notice of general meetings**

- 33 At least 14 clear days' notice of each general meeting must be given to all the members and directors, and (if auditors are in office at the time) to the auditors.



- 34 The reference to “clear days” in article 33 shall be taken to mean that, in calculating the period of notice, the day on which the notice is given and also the day of the meeting, should be excluded.
- 35 A notice calling a meeting shall specify the time, date and place of the meeting; it shall (a) indicate the general nature of any business to be dealt with at the meeting; (b) if a special resolution (see article 53) (or a resolution requiring special notice under the Act) is to be proposed, also state that fact, giving the exact terms of the resolution; and (c) contain a statement informing members of their right to appoint a proxy.
- 36 A notice convening an annual general meeting shall specify that the meeting is to be an annual general meeting.
- 37 Notice of every general meeting shall be given:
- 37.1 in hard copy form;
  - 37.2 (where the individual or body to which notice is given has notified the company of an address to be used for the purpose of electronic communication) in electronic form; or
  - 37.3 (subject to the company notifying members of the presence of the notice on the website, and complying with the other requirements of section 309 of the Act) by means of a website.

#### **Proceedings at general meetings**

- 38 No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present; 15 or one third of the members, whichever is less, present in person or represented by proxy, shall be a quorum.
- 39 If the quorum required under article 38 is not present within half an hour after the time appointed for the meeting, or if during a meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to such time and place as may be fixed by the chairperson of the meeting.
- 40 The Chair shall (if present and willing to act as chairperson) preside as chairperson of the meeting; if the chair is not present and willing to act as chairperson within half an hour of the time appointed for holding the meeting, the directors present shall elect one of their number to act as chairperson or, if there is only one director present and willing to act, he/she shall be chairperson.
- 41 A director shall, even if he/she is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting.
- 42 The chairperson may, with the consent of the meeting at which a quorum is present (and must, if the meeting requests him/her to do so), adjourn the meeting but not for a period in excess of thirty days; no notice need be given of an adjourned meeting.
- 43 A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before the show of hands, or immediately after the result of the show of hands is declared, a secret ballot is demanded by the chairperson, or by at least two persons

present at the meeting and entitled to vote (whether as a member or as the proxy for a member).

- 44 If a secret ballot is demanded in accordance with the preceding article it shall be taken at once and shall be conducted in such manner as the chairperson may direct; the result of the ballot shall be declared at the meeting at which the ballot was demanded.

### **Votes of members**

- 45 Every Full Member shall have one vote which (whether on a show of hands or on a secret ballot) may be given either personally or by proxy; Associate Members and Junior Members are not entitled to vote.

- 46 A Full Member who wishes to appoint a proxy to vote on his/her behalf at any meeting (or adjourned meeting):

46.1 shall lodge with the company, at the company's registered office, a written instrument of proxy (in such form as the directors require), signed by him/her; or

46.2 shall send by electronic means to the company at such electronic address as may have been notified to the members by the company for that purpose, an instrument of proxy (in such form as the directors require);

providing (in either case) the instrument of proxy is received by the company at the relevant address not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting (or, as the case may be, adjourned meeting); for the avoidance of doubt, in calculating the 48-hour period referred to in the preceding provisions of this article 46, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

- 47 An instrument of proxy which does not conform with the provisions of article 46, or which is not lodged or sent in accordance with such provisions, shall be invalid.

- 48 A Full Member shall not be entitled to appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.

- 49 A proxy shall not be entitled to cast more than one vote in his/her capacity as a proxy (in addition to his/her own vote, if he/she is a member of the company), notwithstanding that he/she may have been appointed as proxy by more than one member.

- 50 A proxy appointed to attend and vote at any meeting instead of a member shall have the same right as the member who appointed him/her to speak at the meeting and need not be a member of the company.

- 51 A vote given, or ballot demanded, by proxy shall be valid notwithstanding that the authority of the person voting or demanding a ballot had terminated prior to the giving of such vote or demanding of such ballot unless notice of such termination was received by the company at the company's registered office (or, where contained in an electronic communication, was received by the company at the address notified by the company to the members for the purpose of electronic communication) before the commencement of the meeting at which the vote was given or the ballot demanded.

- 52 In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a ballot, the chairperson of the meeting shall not be entitled to a second or casting vote.

### **Special resolutions and ordinary resolutions**

- 53 For the purposes of these articles, a “special resolution” means (but subject to articles 56 to 59) a resolution passed by 75% or more of the votes cast on the resolution at a general meeting, providing proper notice of the meeting and of the intention to propose the resolution has been given in accordance with articles 33 to 37; for the avoidance of doubt, the reference to a 75% majority relates only to the number of votes cast in favour of the resolution as compared with the number of votes cast against the resolution, and accordingly no account shall be taken of abstentions or members absent from the meeting.

- 54 In addition to the matters expressly referred to elsewhere in these articles, the provisions of the Act allow the company, by special resolution:

54.1 to alter its name;

54.2 to alter any provision of these articles or adopt new articles of association.

- 55 For the purposes of these articles, an “ordinary resolution” means (but subject to articles 56 to 59) a resolution passed by majority vote (taking account only of those votes cast in favour as compared with those votes cast against) at a general meeting, providing proper notice of the meeting has been given in accordance with articles 33 to 37.

### **Written resolutions**

- 56 A written resolution can be passed by the members of the company (having been proposed by either the members or the directors in accordance with the procedures detailed in Chapter 2 of Part 13 of the Act) and will have effect as if passed by the members of the company in general meeting; a written resolution is passed when the required majority of eligible members have signified their agreement to it by sending to the company (in hard copy or electronic form) an authenticated document which identifies the resolution to which it relates and which indicates the member’s agreement to it (agreement to which cannot thereafter be revoked).

- 57 For the purposes of the preceding article:-

57.1 the reference to “eligible members” is to those members who would have been entitled to vote on the resolution on the circulation date of the resolution (which is either (a) the date on which copies of the written resolution are sent or submitted to the members in accordance with the procedures detailed in Chapter 2 of Part 13 of the Act; or (b) if copies are sent or submitted to members on different days, the first of those dates);

57.2 the reference to “required majority” is to the majority required to pass an ordinary or a special resolution under the Act, as follows:-

57.2.1 in order to pass an ordinary resolution by way of written resolution, it must be passed (in accordance with article 56) by members

representing a simple majority of the total voting rights of eligible members;

57.2.2 in order to pass a special resolution by way of written resolution, it must be passed (in accordance with article 56) by members representing not less than 75% of the total voting rights of eligible members and the resolution must specifically state that it was proposed as a special resolution.

58 For the avoidance of doubt, a resolution to remove a director (under section 168 of the Act) or a resolution to remove an auditor (under section 510 of the Act) cannot be proposed as a written resolution under article 56.

59 For the purposes of article 56, a proposed written resolution will lapse if it is not passed before the end of a period of 28 days beginning with the circulation date (as defined in article 57), and the agreement of any member to a written resolution will be ineffective if signified after the expiry of that period.

### **Categories of directors**

60 For the purposes of these articles:

**"Member Director"** means a director (drawn from the membership of the company) appointed under articles 62 to 67;

**"Appointed Director"** means a non member elected director appointed or re-appointed by the directors under articles 68 to 70.

### **Number of directors**

61 Unless otherwise determined by special resolution, the maximum number of directors shall be 9, of whom a maximum of 7 directors shall be Member Directors and a maximum of 2 directors shall be Appointed Directors. The minimum number of directors shall be 4, all of whom shall be Member Directors. In addition, the composition of the board shall reflect the following principles:

61.1 at each annual general meeting, the directors shall endeavour to set aside one of the available places for Member Directors, to encourage that place to be filled through the election of a junior member aged 16 or 17 (but such that, in the event that no suitable candidate within that category comes forward or if no-one within that category is elected as a Member Director, the place may then be filled by any member (subject to article 61.2) irrespective of age;

61.2 no more than 2 Associate Members may serve as Member Directors at any given time.

### **Election, retiral, re-election: Member Directors**

62 Any member who wishes to be considered for election as a director at an annual general meeting must lodge with the company a written notice (in such form as the directors require), confirming that he/she is willing to be appointed; the notice must

be signed by him/her and may be lodged with the company at any time before the commencement of the annual general meeting.

- 63 At an annual general meeting the company may elect as a director (a "Member Director") any member who has given notice of his/her willingness to accept appointment in accordance with the preceding article.
- 64 The directors may at any time appoint any member (providing he/she is willing to act) to be a director (a "Member Director"), either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director.
- 65 At each annual general meeting:
- 65.1 any Member Director who was appointed by the directors (under article 64) in the period from the date of the last annual general meeting shall retire from office;
- 65.2 out of the remaining Member Directors, the 2 directors who have been longest in office since they were last appointed or re-appointed shall retire from office.
- 66 If two or more directors were appointed or re-appointed on the same date, the question of which of them is to retire under paragraph 65.2 shall be decided by some random method.
- 67 The company may at any annual general meeting re-elect any Member Director who retires from office at the meeting under article 65 (providing he/she is willing to act); if any such Member Director is not re-appointed, he/she shall retain office until the meeting appoints someone in his/her place or, if it does not do so, until the end of the meeting.

#### **Appointment, vacating of office, re-appointment: Appointed Directors**

- 68 In addition to their powers of appointment under article 64, the directors may at any time appoint any non-member (other than an employee of the company) to be a director (an "Appointed Director") providing he/she is willing to act, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director.
- 69 At the conclusion of each annual general meeting all Appointed Directors shall vacate office.
- 70 Immediately following each annual general meeting, the directors may re-appoint any person who, as an Appointed Director, vacated office under the preceding article at the conclusion of the annual general meeting; the directors may alternatively appoint someone in his/her place or resolve not to fill the vacancy.

#### **Disqualification and removal of directors**

- 71 A director shall vacate office if:

- 71.1 he/she ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Act or becomes prohibited by law from being a director or a charity trustee (within the meaning of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005);
- 71.2 he/she is sequestrated;
- 71.3 he/she becomes incapable for medical reasons of fulfilling the duties of his/her office and such incapacity is expected to continue for a period of more than 6 months;
- 71.4 he/she becomes an employee of the company;
- 71.5 (in the case of a Member Director), he/she ceases to be a member of the company;
- 71.6 he/she resigns office by notice to the company;
- 71.7 he/she is absent for a period of more than 3 months (without permission of the directors) from meetings of directors held during that period and the directors resolve to remove him/her from office;
- 71.8 he/she is removed from office by resolution of the directors on the grounds that he/she is considered to have committed a material breach of the code of conduct for directors in force from time to time (as referred to in article 87);
- 71.9 he/she is removed from office by resolution of the directors on the grounds that he/she is considered to have been in serious or persistent breach of his/her duties under Section 66(1) or (2) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; or
- 71.10 he/she is removed from office by ordinary resolution (special notice having been given) in pursuance of section 168 of the Act.
- 72 A resolution under paragraphs 71.8 or 71.9 shall be valid only if:
- 72.1 the director who is the subject of the resolution is given reasonable prior written notice by the directors of the grounds upon which the resolution for his/her removal is to be proposed;
- 72.2 the director concerned is given the opportunity to address the meeting of directors at which the resolution is proposed, prior to the resolution being put to the vote; and
- 72.3 at least two-thirds (to the nearest round number) of the directors then in office vote in favour of the resolution.

### **Register of directors**

- 73 The directors shall maintain a register of directors, setting out full details of each director, including the date on which he/she became a director, and also specifying the date on which any person ceased to hold office as a director.

## Appointments to office

- 74 Directors shall be appointed to hold the offices of Chair, Vice-Chair and Treasurer and any other offices which the directors may consider appropriate.
- 75 The appointments under the preceding article shall be made at meetings of the directors.
- 76 Each office shall be held (subject to article 77) until the conclusion of the annual general meeting which next follows appointment; a director whose period of office expires under this article may be re-appointed to that office under article 74 (providing he/she is willing to act).
- 77 The appointment of any director to an office under article 74 shall terminate if he/she ceases to be a director or if he/she resigns from that office by notice to the company.
- 78 If the appointment of a director to any office under article 74 terminates, the directors shall appoint another director to hold the office in his/her place.

## Directors' interests

- 79 Subject to the provisions of the Act and of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and articles 6 to 9 and provided that he/she has disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of any personal interest which he/she has (unless immaterial) and has complied with the code of conduct (as referred to in article 87), a director (notwithstanding his/her office):
- 79.1 may be a party to, or have some other personal interest in, any transaction or arrangement with the company or any associated company;
- 79.2 may be a party to, or have some other personal interest in, any transaction or arrangement in which the company or any associated company has an interest;
- 79.3 may be a director or secretary of, or employed by, or have some other personal interest in, any associated company; and
- 79.4 shall not, because of his/her office, be accountable to the company for any benefit which he/she derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such company;
- and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be treated as void on the ground of any such interest or benefit.
- 80 For the purposes of the preceding article, an interest of which a director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him/her to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his/hers; the references to "**associated company**" shall be interpreted as references to any subsidiary of the company or any other company in which the company has a direct or indirect interest.
- 81 The directors shall be entitled, for the purposes of section 175 of the Act, to authorise (by way of resolution to that effect) any Conflict Situation that may arise (such that

the duty of the director concerned, under that section, to avoid conflicts of interest is not infringed) and to amend or vary any such authorisation; the directors may give such authorisation subject to such terms and conditions as they may consider appropriate and reasonable in the circumstances.

82 For the purposes of article 81, a “Conflict Situation” means any situation or matter (other than one which cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest) in which any director has or could have a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly might conflict, with the interests of the company; and such that:

82.1 the situations and matters which fall within this definition may include (without limitation) (a) a situation where a director of the company becomes an employee, director, member of the management committee, officer or elected representative of a body which is a party to a significant contract with the company (or which is competing with the company in the context of any grant application) and (b) any such situation or matter which relates to the exploitation of any property, information or opportunity (irrespective of whether the company could take advantage of the property, information or opportunity);

82.2 “conflict of interest” for this purpose includes a conflict of interest and duty, and a conflict of duties.

83 For the avoidance of doubt, article 81 shall not apply to a conflict of interest arising in relation to a transaction or arrangement with the company; any conflict of interest of that nature shall be governed by the provisions of articles 79 and 80 and articles 106 to 108 and the code of conduct referred to in article 87.

84 The directors shall procure that a register of directors’ interests is maintained in accordance with the provisions in this regard contained in the code of conduct for directors referred to in article 87.

### **Conduct of directors**

85 It is the duty of each director of the company to take decisions (and exercise his/her other powers and responsibilities as a director) in such a way as he/she considers, in good faith, will be most likely to promote the success of the company in achieving its objects (as set out in article 4) and will be in the interests of the company, and irrespective of any office, post, engagement or other connection which he/she may have with any other body which may have an interest in the matter in question.

86 Without prejudice to the principle set out in article 85, each of the directors shall have a duty, in exercising functions as a charity trustee, to act in the interests of the company; and, in particular, must:

86.1 seek, in good faith, to ensure that the company acts in a manner which is in accordance with its charitable purposes;

86.2 act with the care and diligence which it is reasonable to expect of a person who is managing the affairs of another person;



