

Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation (SCIO)

CONSTITUTION

of

Scottish Potters Association SCIO

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CONSTITUTION OF THE SCOTTISH POTTERS ASSOCIATION [SCIO]

Type of organisation

- 1 The organisation will, upon registration, be a Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation (SCIO).

Scottish principal office

- 2 The principal office of the organisation will be and must remain in Scotland.

Name

- 3 The name of the organisation is “Scottish Potters Association”, hereafter referred to as “the organisation” or “SPA”.

Purposes

- 4 The organisation’s purposes are: the advancement of the Arts and Culture and in furtherance of this;
 - 4.1 To promote and encourage the making, appreciation and development of Scottish pottery and ceramic craft, art and culture.
 - 4.2 To provide information and opportunities for communication and collaboration between ceramic makers, artists and the public.
 - 4.3 To work in partnership with other organisations.
 - 4.4 To provide and promote Equal Opportunities such that; the organisation will not discriminate based on race, sex, disability, sexuality, age or based on political, religious or other opinions. As and if required by funders and/or members, the fuller Local Authority Equal Opportunities policies may be adopted.

Powers

- 5 The organisation has power to do anything which will further its purposes or is conducive or incidental to doing so.
- 6 No part of the income or property of the organisation may be paid or transferred (directly or indirectly) to the members - either during the organisation’s existence or on dissolution - except where this is done in direct furtherance of the organisation’s charitable purposes.

Liability of members

- 7 The members of the organisation have no liability to pay any sums to help to meet the debts (or other liabilities) of the organisation if it is wound up; accordingly, if the organisation is unable to meet its debts, the members will not be held responsible.
- 8 The members and Charity Trustees (ie the Committee) have certain legal duties under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; and clause 7 does not exclude (or limit) any personal liabilities they might incur if they are in breach of those duties or in breach of other legal obligations or duties that apply to them personally.

General structure

- 9 The structure of the organisation consists of:-
 - 9.1 the MEMBERS - who have the right to attend members' meetings (including any annual general meeting) and have important powers under the constitution; the members appoint people to serve on the Management Committee and take decisions on changes to the constitution itself;
 - 9.2 the Management Committee – referred to in this constitution as “the Committee”, who hold regular meetings, and generally control the activities of the organisation; for example, the Committee is responsible for monitoring and controlling the financial position of the organisation.
- 10 The people serving on the Management Committee are the CHARITY TRUSTEES.

MEMBERS

Qualifications for membership

- 11 Membership is open to any individual aged 16 or over or any relevant and recognised organisation who:
 - 11.1 is acceptable to the management committee, and;
 - 11.2 wishes to help pursue the purposes of the organisation or,
 - 11.3 has been declared by the Management Committee to be an Honorary Member in lieu of services rendered.
- 12 Employees of the organisation are not eligible for membership.

Application for membership

- 13 Any person that wishes to become a member must submit an application for membership online and that application will then be considered by the Membership Secretary on behalf of the Committee (Charity Trustees).
- 14 The Membership Secretary may, at their discretion, refuse to admit a person to membership and all such refusals will be notified to the Committee (Charity Trustees) at their next meeting.
- 15 The Membership Secretary must notify each applicant promptly (in writing or by e-mail) of its decision on whether to admit him/her to membership. In the event of membership being refused by the Membership Secretary, the applicant may request that their application be considered by the Committee at their next meeting.

Membership subscription

- 16 Membership subscriptions will be payable at rates determined by the Committee, excepting Honorary Members (Article 11.3) who shall be exempt from subscription payments.

Register of members

- 17 The Committee must keep a register of members, setting out:
 - 17.1 for each current member of the organisation; his/her full name and address and the date on which he/she was registered as a member of the organisation;
 - 17.2 for each former member - for at least six years from the date on he/she ceased to be a member: his/her name; and the date on which he/she ceased to be a member.
- 18 The Committee must ensure that the register of members is updated within 28 days of any change:
 - 18.1 which arises from a resolution of the Committee or a resolution passed by the members of the organisation; or
 - 18.2 which is notified to the organisation.
- 19 If a Member or Charity Trustee of the organisation requests a copy of the register of members, the Committee must ensure that a copy is supplied to him/her within 28 days, providing the request is reasonable; if the request is made by a member (rather than a Charity Trustee), the Committee may provide a copy which has the addresses blanked out.

Withdrawal from membership

- 20 Any person who wants to withdraw from membership must give a signed written or emailed notice of withdrawal to the organisation; he/she will cease to be a member as from the time when the notice is received by the organisation.

Transfer of membership

- 21 Membership of the organisation may not be transferred by a member.

Re-registration of members

- 22 The Committee may, at any time, issue notices to the members requiring them to confirm that they wish to remain as members of the organisation and allowing them a period of 28 days (running from the date of issue of the notice) to provide that confirmation to the Committee.
- 23 If a member fails to provide confirmation to the Management Committee (in writing or by e-mail) that he/she wishes to remain as a member of the organisation before the expiry of the 28-day period referred to in clause 22, the Committee may expel him/her from membership.
- 24 A notice under clause 22 will not be valid unless it refers specifically to the consequences (under clause 23) of failing to provide confirmation within the 28-day period.

Expulsion from membership

- 25 Any person may be expelled from membership by way of a resolution passed by not less than two thirds of those present and voting at a members' meeting, providing the following procedures have been observed: -
- 25.1 at least 21 days' notice of the intention to propose the resolution must be given to the member concerned, specifying the grounds for the proposed expulsion;
- 25.2 the member concerned will be entitled to be heard on the resolution at the members' meeting at which the resolution is proposed.

DECISION-MAKING BY THE MEMBERS

Members' meetings

- 26 The Management Committee must arrange a meeting of members (an annual general meeting or "AGM") in each calendar year.

- 27 The gap between one AGM and the next must not be longer than 15 months.
- 28 Notwithstanding clause 26, an AGM does not need to be held during the calendar year in which the organisation is formed; but the first AGM must still be held within 15 months of the date on which the organisation is formed.
- 29 The business of each AGM must include: -
- 29.1 a report by the chair on the activities of the organisation;
 - 29.2 consideration of the annual accounts of the organisation;
 - 29.3 the election/re-election of Charity Trustees (the Committee), as referred to in articles 58 -61.
- 30 The Committee may arrange a special members' meeting at any time.

Power to request the Committee to arrange a special members' meeting

- 31 The Committee must arrange a special members' meeting if they are requested to do so by a notice (which may take the form of two or more documents in the same terms, each signed by one or more members) by members who amount to 5% or more of the total membership of the organisation at the time, providing:
- 31.1 the notice states the purposes for which the meeting is to be held; and
 - 31.2 those purposes are not inconsistent with the terms of this constitution, the Charities and Trustee (Investment) Scotland Act 2005 or any other statutory provision.
- 32 If the Committee receive a notice under clause 31 the date for the meeting which they arrange in accordance with the notice must not be later than 28 days from the date on which they received the notice, unless this is not possible due to extenuating circumstances

Notice of members' meetings

- 33 At least 14 clear days' notice must be given of any AGM or any special members' meeting.
- 34 The notice calling a members' meeting must specify in general terms what business is to be dealt with at the meeting; and
- 34.1 in the case of a resolution to alter the constitution, must set out the exact terms of the proposed alteration(s); or

- 34.2 in the case of any other resolution falling within clause 45 (requirement for two-thirds majority) must set out the exact terms of the resolution.
- 35 The reference to “clear days” in clause 33 shall be taken to mean that, in calculating the period of notice,
- 35.1 the day after the notices are posted (or sent by e-mail) should be excluded; and
- 35.2 the day of the meeting itself should also be excluded.
- 36 Notice of every members' meeting must be given to all the members of the organisation, and to all the Charity Trustees; but the accidental omission to give notice to one or more members will not invalidate the proceedings at the meeting.
- 37 Any notice which requires to be given to a member under this constitution must be sent by e-mail or post to the member, at the e-mail or post address last notified by him/her to the organisation.

Procedure at members' meetings

- 38 No valid decisions can be taken at any members' meeting unless a quorum is present, either in person or online.
- 39 The quorum for a members' meeting is 10 per cent of all members present in person or 30 members, whichever is the higher number.
- 40 If a quorum is not present within 15 minutes after the time at which a members' meeting was due to start - or if a quorum ceases to be present during a members' meeting - the meeting cannot proceed; and fresh notices of meeting will require to be sent out, to deal with the business (or remaining business) which was to be conducted.
- 41 The chair of the organisation should act as chairperson of each members' meeting.
- 42 If the chair of the organisation is not present within 15 minutes after the time at which the meeting was due to start (or is not willing to act as chairperson), the Charity Trustees present at the meeting must elect (from among themselves) the person who will act as chairperson of that meeting.

Voting at members' meetings

- 43 Every member has one vote, which must be given personally.
- 44 All decisions at members' meetings will be made by majority vote - except for the types of resolution listed in clause 45.

- 45 The following resolutions will be valid only if passed by not less than two thirds of those voting on the resolution at a members' meeting:
- 45.1 a resolution amending the constitution;
 - 45.2 a resolution expelling a person from membership under article 25;
 - 45.3 a resolution directing the Committee to take any particular step (or directing the Committee not to take any particular step);
 - 45.4 a resolution approving the amalgamation of the organisation with another SCIO (or approving the constitution of the new SCIO to be constituted as the successor pursuant to that amalgamation);
 - 45.5 a resolution to the effect that all the organisation's property, rights and liabilities should be transferred to another SCIO (or agreeing to the transfer from another SCIO of all of its property, rights and liabilities);
 - 45.6 a resolution for the winding up or dissolution of the organisation.
- 46 If there is an equal number of votes for and against any resolution, the chairperson of the meeting will be entitled to a second (casting) vote.
- 47 A resolution put to the vote at a members' meeting will be decided on a show of hands - unless the chairperson (or at least two other members present at the meeting) ask for a secret ballot.
- 48 The chairperson will decide how any secret ballot is to be conducted, and he/she will declare the result of the ballot at the meeting.

Minutes

- 49 The Committee must ensure that proper minutes are kept in relation to all members' meetings.
- 50 Minutes of members' meetings must include the names of those present; and (so far as possible) should be signed by the chairperson of the meeting.
- 51 The Committee shall make available copies of the minutes referred to in clause 49 to any member of the public requesting them; but on the basis that the Committee may exclude confidential material to the extent permitted under clause 95.

The Committee – ie The Charity Trustees

Number of Charity Trustees on the Committee

52 The maximum number of charity trustees is fifteen

53 The minimum number of charity trustees is four

Eligibility

54 A person shall not be eligible for election/appointment to the Management Committee unless he/she is a member of the organisation; a person appointed to the Management Committee under clause 61 need not, however, be a member of the organisation.

55 A person will not be eligible for election or appointment to the Management Committee if he/she is: -

55.1 disqualified from being a charity trustee under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; or

55.2 an employee of the organisation.

Initial charity trustees

56 The individuals who signed the Charity Trustee declaration forms which accompanied the application for incorporation of the organisation shall be deemed to have been appointed by the members as Charity Trustees with effect from the date of incorporation of the organisation.

Election, retiral, re-election

57 At each AGM, the members may elect any member (unless he/she is debarred from membership under articles 54-55) to be a Charity Trustee (ie Management Committee member).

58 The Management Committee may at any time appoint any member (unless he/she is debarred from membership under clause 55) to be a Charity Trustee.

59 At each AGM, all the Charity Trustees elected/appointed under clauses 57 and 58 (and, in the case of the first AGM, those deemed to have been appointed under clause 56) shall retire from office – but shall then be eligible for re-election under clause 57.

60 A Charity Trustee retiring at an AGM will be deemed to have been re-elected unless: -

60.1 he/she advises the Management Committee prior to the conclusion of the AGM that he/she does not wish to be re-appointed as a Charity Trustee; or

- 60.2 an election process was held at the AGM and he/she was not among those elected/re-elected through that process; or
- 60.3 a resolution for the re-election of that Charity Trustee was put to the AGM and was not carried.

Appointment/re-appointment of co-opted charity trustees

- 61 In addition to their powers under clause 58, the Management Committee may at any time appoint any non-member of the organisation to be a Charity Trustee (subject to clause 52, and providing he/she is not debarred from membership under clause 55) either on the basis that he/she has been nominated by a body with which the organisation has close contact in the course of its activities, or on the basis that he/she has specialist experience and/or skills which could be of assistance to the Management Committee.
- 62 At each AGM, all the Charity Trustees appointed under clause 61 shall retire from office – but shall then be eligible for re-appointment under that clause.

Termination of office

- 63 A Charity Trustee (ie Committee Member) will automatically cease to hold office if: -
 - 63.1 he/she becomes disqualified from being a Charity Trustee under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005;
 - 63.2 he/she becomes incapable for medical reasons of carrying out his/her duties as a Charity Trustee - but only if that has continued (or is expected to continue) for a period of more than six months;
 - 63.3 (in the case of a Charity Trustee elected/appointed under clauses 54 to 60) he/she ceases to be a member of the organisation;
 - 63.4 he/she becomes an employee of the organisation;
 - 63.5 he/she gives the organisation his/her signed/e-mailed notice of resignation.
 - 63.6 he/she is absent (without good reason, in the opinion of the Management Committee) from more than three consecutive meetings of the Committee - but then only if the Committee resolves to remove him/her from office;
 - 63.7 he/she is removed from office by resolution of the Management Committee 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

- 63.8 he/she is removed from office by a resolution of the members passed at a members' meeting or AGM.
- 64 A resolution under paragraph 63.6, 63.7 or 63.8 shall be valid only if: -
- 64.1 the Charity Trustee who is the subject of the resolution is given reasonable prior written notice of the grounds upon which the resolution for his/her removal is to be proposed;
- 64.2 the Charity Trustee concerned is given the opportunity to address the meeting at which the resolution is proposed, prior to the resolution being put to the vote; and
- 64.3 (in the case of a resolution under paragraphs 63.6 to 63.7) at least two thirds (to the nearest round number) of the Charity Trustees then in office vote in favour of the resolution.

Register of Charity Trustees (the Committee)

- 65 The Committee must keep a register of Charity Trustees, setting out
- 65.1 for each current Charity Trustee:
- 65.1.1 his/her full name and address;
- 65.1.2 the date on which he/she was appointed as a Charity Trustee; and
- 65.1.3 any office held by him/her in the organisation;
- 65.2 for each former Charity Trustee - for at least 6 years from the date on which he/she ceased to be a Charity Trustee:
- 65.2.1 the name of the Charity Trustee;
- 65.2.2 any office held by him/her in the organisation; and
- 65.2.3 the date on which he/she ceased to be a Charity Trustee.
- 66 The Management Committee must ensure that the register of Charity Trustees is updated within 28 days of any change:
- 66.1 which arises from a resolution of the Management Committee or a resolution passed by the members of the organisation; or
- 66.2 which is notified to the organisation.
- 67 If any person requests a copy of the register of Charity Trustees, the Committee must ensure that a copy is supplied to him/her within 28

days, providing the request is reasonable; if the request is made by a person who is not a Charity Trustee of the organisation, the Committee may provide a copy which has the addresses blanked out - if the SCIO is satisfied that including that information is likely to jeopardise the safety or security of any person or premises.

Office-bearers

- 68 The Charity Trustees must elect (from among themselves) a Chairperson; a person responsible for finances (usually the Treasurer); and a person responsible for general management/record keeping (usually the Secretary). These roles may vary but the defined responsibilities must be guaranteed by an office bearer.
- 69 In addition to the office-bearers required under clause 68, the Charity Trustees (ie the Committee) may elect (from among themselves) further office-bearers if they consider that appropriate.
- 70 All of the office-bearers will cease to hold office at the conclusion of each AGM but may then be re-elected under articles 57 - 61.
- 71 A person elected to any office will automatically cease to hold that office: -
- 71.1 if he/she ceases to be a Charity Trustee (ie Committee Member); *or*
- 72.2 if he/she gives to the organisation a notice of resignation from that office, either by e-mail, or in writing and signed by him/her.

Powers of Committee (ie the Charity Trustees)

- 72 Except where this constitution states otherwise, the organisation (and its assets and operations) will be managed by the Management Committee; and the Committee may exercise all the powers of the organisation.
- 73 A meeting of the Committee at which a quorum of one third of the number of Charity Trustees or four, whichever is the highest number, is present in person or online, may exercise all powers exercisable by the Committee.
- 74 The members may, by way of a resolution passed in compliance with article 45 (requirement for two-thirds majority), direct the Committee to take any particular step or direct the Committee not to take any particular step; and the Committee shall give effect to any such direction accordingly.

Charity trustees - general duties

- 75 Each of the Charity Trustees has a duty, in exercising functions as a Charity Trustee, to act in the interests of the organisation; and, in particular, must: -
- 75.1 seek, in good faith, to ensure that the organisation acts in a manner which is in accordance with its purposes;
 - 75.2 act with the care and diligence which it is reasonable to expect of a person who is managing the affairs of another person;
 - 75.3 in circumstances giving rise to the possibility of a conflict of interest between the organisation and any other party:
 - 75.3.1 put the interests of the organisation before that of the other party;
 - 75.3.2 where any other duty prevents him/her from doing so, disclose the conflicting interest to the Committee and refrain from participating in any deliberation or decision of the other Charity Trustees about the matter in question;
 - 75.4 ensure that the organisation complies with any direction, requirement, notice or duty imposed under or by virtue of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005.
- 76 In addition to the duties outlined in article 75, all the Charity Trustees must take such steps as are reasonably practicable for the purpose of ensuring: -
- 76.1 that any breach of any of those duties by a Charity Trustee is corrected by the Charity Trustee concerned and not repeated; and
 - 76.2 that any Charity Trustee who has been in serious and persistent breach of those duties is removed as a Trustee.
- 77 Provided he/she has declared his/her interest - and has not voted on the question of whether or not the organisation should enter into the arrangement - a Charity Trustee will not be debarred from entering into an arrangement with the organisation in which he/she has a personal interest; and (subject to clause 78 and to the provisions relating to remuneration for services contained in the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005), he/she may retain any personal benefit which arises from that arrangement.
- 78 No Charity Trustee may serve as an employee (full time or part time) of the organisation; and no Charity Trustee may be given any remuneration by the organisation for carrying out his/her duties as a Charity Trustee (ie Committee Member).

- 79 The Charity Trustees may be paid all travelling and other expenses reasonably incurred by them in connection with carrying out their duties; this may include expenses relating to their attendance at meetings or events arranged by the organisation.

DECISION-MAKING BY THE CHARITY TRUSTEES

Notice of Committee meetings

- 80 Any Charity Trustee may call a meeting of the Committee *or* ask an Office Bearer to call a meeting of the Committee.
- 81 At least 7 days' notice must be given of each Committee meeting, unless (in the opinion of the person calling the meeting) there is a degree of urgency which makes that inappropriate.

Procedure at Committee meetings

- 82 No valid decisions can be taken at a Committee meeting unless a quorum is present; the quorum for Committee meetings is one third of the number of Charity Trustees or four, whichever is the higher number, present in person or online.
- 83 If at any time the number of Charity Trustees in office falls below the number stated as the quorum in clause 82, the remaining Charity Trustee(s) will have power to fill the vacancies or call a members' meeting - but will not be able to take any other valid decisions.
- 84 The chair of the organisation should act as chairperson of each Committee meeting or appoint a substitute Charity Trustee.
- 85 If the chair is not present within 15 minutes after the time at which the meeting was due to start (or is not willing to act as chairperson), the Charity Trustees present at the meeting must elect (from among themselves) the person who will act as chairperson of that meeting.
- 86 Every Charity Trustee has one vote, which must be given personally.
- 87 All decisions at Committee meetings will be made by majority vote.
- 88 If there is an equal number of votes for and against any resolution, the chairperson of the meeting will be entitled to a second (casting) vote.
- 89 The Committee may, at its discretion, allow any person to attend and speak at a Management Committee meeting notwithstanding that he/she is not a Charity Trustee - but on the basis that he/she must not participate in decision-making (ie voting).
- 90 A Charity Trustee must not vote at a Committee meeting (or at a meeting of a sub-committee) on any resolution which relates to a

matter in which he/she has a personal interest or duty which conflicts (or may conflict) with the interests of the organisation; he/she must withdraw from the meeting while an item of that nature is being dealt with.

- 91 For the purposes of clause 90: -
- 91.1 an interest held by an individual who is “connected” with the Charity Trustee under section 68(2) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 (husband/wife, partner, child, parent, brother/sister etc) shall be deemed to be held by that Charity Trustee;
- 91.2 a Charity Trustee will be deemed to have a personal interest in relation to a particular matter if a body in relation to which he/she is an employee, director, member of the management committee, officer or elected representative has an interest in that matter.

Minutes

- 92 The Committee must ensure that proper minutes are kept in relation to all Committee meetings and meetings of sub-committees.
- 93 These minutes must include the names of those present; and (so far as possible) should be signed by the chairperson of the meeting.
- 94 The Committee shall (subject to article 95) make available copies of the minutes referred to in article 92 to any member of the public requesting them.
- 95 The Committee may exclude from any copy minutes made available to a member of the public under clause 94 any material which the Committee considers ought properly to be kept confidential - on the grounds that allowing access to such material could cause significant prejudice to the interests of the organisation or on the basis that the material contains reference to employee or other matters which it would be inappropriate to divulge.

ADMINISTRATION

Delegation to sub-committees

- 96 The Committee may delegate any of their powers to sub-committees; a sub-committee must include at least one charity trustee, but other members of a sub-committee need not be charity trustees.
- 97 The Committee may also delegate to the chair or any Office Bearer of the organisation (or the holder of any other post) such of their powers as they may consider appropriate.

- 98 When delegating powers under clause 96 or 97, the Committee must set out appropriate conditions (which must include an obligation to report regularly to the Committee).
- 99 Any delegation of powers under clause 96 or 97 may be revoked or altered by the Committee at any time.
- 100 The rules of procedure for each sub-committee, and the provisions relating to membership of each sub-committee, shall be set by the Committee.

Operation of accounts

- 101 Subject to clause 102, two signatories will be appointed by the Committee, at least one of which will be required in relation to all operations (other than the lodging of funds) on the bank and building society accounts held by the organisation; both of the two signatories must be Charity Trustees. All expenditure will require approval of the Committee and annotation in proper accounting records.
- 102 Where the organisation uses electronic facilities for the operation of any bank or building society account, the authorisations required for operations on that account must be consistent with the approach reflected in clause 101.

Accounting records and annual accounts

- 103 In accordance with all applicable statutory requirements the committee must:
- 103.1 ensure that proper accounting records are kept (including the accounting records of sub committees, if any);
 - 103.2 prepare and approve an annual report and accounts;
 - 103.3 appoint an independent examiner or auditor who has the requisite ability and practical experience to carry out a competent examination or audit, as the case may be, of the annual report and accounts; and
 - 103.4 submit a copy of its independently examined or audited annual report and accounts to the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR).

MISCELLANEOUS

Winding-up

- 104 If the organisation is to be wound up or dissolved, the winding-up or dissolution process will be carried out in accordance with the procedures set out under the Charities and Trustee Investment

(Scotland) Act 2005 [which includes the procedures for insolvent dissolution].

- 105 Any surplus assets available to the organisation immediately preceding its winding up or dissolution must be used for purposes which are the same as - or which closely resemble - the purposes of the organisation as set out in this constitution.

Alterations to the constitution

- 106 This constitution may (subject to clause 107) be altered by resolution of the members passed at a members' meeting (subject to achieving the two thirds majority referred to in clause 45).
- 107 The Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 prohibits taking certain steps (eg change of name, an alteration to the purposes, amalgamation, winding-up) without the consent of the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR).

Interpretation

- 108 References in this constitution to the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 should be taken to include: -
- 108.1 any statutory provision which adds to, modifies or replaces that Act; and
- 108.2 any statutory instrument issued in pursuance of that Act or in pursuance of any statutory provision falling under paragraph 108.1 above.
- 109 In this constitution: -
- 109.1 "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 2011, providing (in either case) that its objects are limited to charitable purposes;
- 109.2 "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.

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