



CONSTITUTION of Melvich Community SCIO 2021

SCIO Constitution (two tier)

CONTENTS			
SECTION	SUB-SECTION	PAGE(S)	CLAUSE(S)
GENERAL	Type of organisation	3	1
	Scottish principal office name	3	2-3
	Purpose	3	4-4.1
	Powers	3	5-6
	Liability	4	7-8
	General structure	4	9-10
MEMBERS	Qualifications for membership	5	11-12
	Application for membership	5	13-15.1
	Membership subscription	6	16-16.4
	Register of members	6	17-19
	Withdrawal	7	20-20.1
	Transfer of membership	7	21
	Re-registration of members	7	22-24
	Expulsion	8	25-25.2
	Termination	8	26-26.1.2
DECISION- MAKING BY THE MEMBERS	Members' meetings	9	27-31
	Power to request members' meeting	9	32-33
	Notice if members meetings	9	34-38.3
	Procedure at members' meetings	10	39-43
	Voting at members' meetings	11	44-49
	Written resolutions	13	50
	Minutes	13	51-53

MELVICH COMMUNITY SCIO CONSTITUTION 2021

SECTION	SUB-SECTION	PAGE(S)	CLAUSE(S)
BOARD (Charity Trustees)	Number	14	54-55
	Eligibility	14	56-57.2
	Initial charity trustees	14	58
	Election/Retiral/Re-election	14	59-62.3
	Appointment/re-appointment of co-opt charity trustees	15	63-64
	Termination of office	15	65-66.3
	Register of charity trustees	16	67-69
	Office-bearers	17	70-73.2
	Powers of board	17	74-76
	Charity Trustees General duties	18	77-81
	Code of conduct	19	82-83
DECISION- MAKING BY THE CHARITY TRUSTEES	Notice of board meetings	20	84-85
	Procedure at board meetings	20	86-95.2
	Minutes	21	96-99
ADMINISTRATION	Sub-committees	22	100-104
	Operation of accounts	22	105-106
	Accounting records and annual return	22	107-108
MISCELLANEOUS	Winding up	23	109-110
	Alterations to the constitution	23	111-112
	Interpretation	23	113-114.2
APPENDICES	Written Application for Membership		
	Register of Members' & Board Members, including membership subscriptions received. Managed online by Secretary		
	Proxy Voting Forms for Members & Board		
	Charity Trustee Declaration Form (OSCR) template		
	Code Of Conduct Policy		
	Conflict of Interest Policy and Procedure		

GENERAL

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 in Scotland (and must remain in Scotland).

Name

- 3 The name of the organisation is Melvich Community SCIO

Purposes

- 4 The organisation's purposes are:
 - 4.1 To provide, or assist in the provision of, facilities for the recreation or other leisure-time occupation, in the interest of social welfare in an effort to improve the conditions of life of the inhabitants of the district of Bighouse, Melvich, Portskerra, Golval and Kirkton, all in the Parish of Farr.

Powers

- 5 The organisation has power to do anything which is calculated to further its purposes or is conducive or incidental to doing so, including, but not limited to,
 - 5.1 Employ and pay any person or persons to supervise, organise and carry on the work of the organisation.
 - 5.2 Engage and pay fees to professional and technical advisers/consultants to assist in the work of the organisation.
 - 5.3 Bring together in conference and work in liaison with representatives of voluntary organisations, government departments, local and other statutory authorities, and individuals.
 - 5.4 Arrange and provide for or join in arranging and providing for the holding of exhibitions, meetings, lectures, classes, seminars, training courses, functions, leisure, and social events.
 - 5.5 Purchase, take on lease or exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any property or land and any rights and privileges considered appropriate for the promotion of the objects and construct,

MELVICH COMMUNITY SCIO CONSTITUTION 2021

maintain, and alter any buildings considered appropriate for the work of the organisation.

- 5.6 Make regulations for the management of any property or land which may be so acquired.
 - 5.7 Borrow or raise money for the objects, invite and receive contributions and accept gifts on such items as shall be deemed appropriate.
 - 5.8 Do all such other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects.
- 6 No part of the income or property or land of the organisation may be paid or transferred (directly or indirectly) to the members - either in the course of 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 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 or special members' meeting) and have important powers under the constitution; in particular, the members appoint people to serve on the board and take decisions on changes to the constitution itself.
 - 9.2 the BOARD - who hold regular general meetings, and generally control the activities of the organisation; for example, the board is responsible for monitoring and controlling the financial position of the organisation.
- 10 The people serving on the board are referred to in this constitution as CHARITY TRUSTEES.

MEMBERS

Qualifications for membership

- 11 Membership is open to:
- 11.1 any individual aged 18 or over who is interested in furthering the work of the organisation and who are resident in the districts of Bighouse, Melvich, Portskerra, Golval, Kirkton, all in the parish of Farr, or anyone residing in the wider community who can show commitment and support for our community and is duly elected by the organisation.
 - 11.2 Any corporate body which is interested in furthering the work of the organisation.
 - 11.3 Any individual who has been nominated for membership by an unincorporated body which is interested in furthering the work of the organisation.
 - 11.3.1 No more than one individual nominated under paragraph 11.3 by each unincorporated body may be a member of the organisation at any given time.
- 12 Employees of the organisation are not eligible for membership.

Application for membership

- 13 Any person or body who/which wishes to become a member must sign a written application for membership and lodge this with the organisation along with a remittance to meet the membership subscription.
- 13.1 In the case of a corporate body, the application must be signed by an appropriate officer of the body.
 - 13.2 In the case of an application under paragraph 11.3, the application must be signed by an appropriate office bearer of the unincorporated body which is nominating them for membership.
 - 13.3 An application for membership received by the organisation will be considered by the board at its next board meeting.
- 14 The board may, at its discretion, refuse to admit any person or body to membership.
- 14.1 Under the Equality Act 2010 the board will have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination; to advance equality of opportunity; and to foster good relations. (From Equality Act)

- 15 The board must notify each applicant promptly (in writing or by e-mail) of its decision on whether to admit them/it to membership.

- 15.1 If the decision were to refuse admission, the board shall return to the applicant the remittance lodged by them under clause 13.

Membership subscription

- 16 Members shall be required to pay a life-time membership subscription; unless and until otherwise determined by the members, the amount of the membership subscription shall be £1.00.

- 16.1 The membership subscription shall be payable on approval of the membership application.

- 16.2 The membership may vary the amount of membership subscription and/or the date on which it falls due, by way of a resolution to that effect passed at an AGM.

- 16.3 If the membership subscription payable by any member remains outstanding more than 4 weeks after the date on which it fell due - and providing they have been given at least one written reminder - the board may, by resolution to that effect, expel them from membership.

- 16.4 A person who ceases (for whatever reason) to be a member shall not be entitled to any refund of the membership subscription.

Register of members

- 17 The board must keep a register of members, setting out

- 17.1 for each current member:

- 17.1.1 their full name and address, email, and primary telephone number; and

- 17.1.2 the date on which they were registered as a member of the organisation.

- 17.1.3 (In the case of an individual nominated under paragraph 11.3) the name of the unincorporated body which nominated them for membership.

- 17.2 for each former member - for at least six years from the date on which they ceased to be a member:

- 17.2.1 their name; and

- 17.2.2 the date on which they ceased to be a member.

- 18 The board must ensure that the register of members is updated within 28 days of any change:
- 18.1 which arises from a resolution of the board, 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 board must ensure that a copy is supplied to them within 28 days, providing the request is reasonable; if the request is made by a member (rather than a charity trustee), the board may provide a copy which has the addresses, email and telephone number blanked out.

Withdrawal from membership

- 20 Any person or body who/which wishes to withdraw from membership must give a written notice of withdrawal to the organisation, signed by them or (in the case of a corporate body) signed by an appropriate officer of that body; they/it will cease to be a member as from the time when the notice is received by the organisation.
- 20.1 An unincorporated body which has nominated an individual for membership may withdraw its nomination at any time by written notice to the organisation to that effect, signed by an appropriate office bearer of that body; on receipt of the notice by the organisation, the individual in question shall automatically cease to be a member of the organisation.

Transfer of membership

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

Re-registration of members

- 22 The board 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 board.
- 23 If a member fails to provide confirmation to the board (in writing or by e-mail) that they/it wish to remain as a member of the organisation before the expiry of the 28-day period referred to in clause 22, the board may expel them/it 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 or body 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.

Termination

26 Membership of the organisation will terminate on death or

26.1 In the case of a corporate body, on the liquidation, receivership, winding-up or dissolution of the body.

26.2 In the case of an individual admitted to membership on the basis of nomination by an unincorporated body if the unincorporated body is dissolved.

DECISION-MAKING BY THE MEMBERS

Members' meetings

- 27 The board must arrange a meeting of members (an annual general meeting or "AGM") in each calendar year.
- 28 The gap between one AGM and the next must not be longer than 15 months.
- 29 Notwithstanding clause 27, 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.
- 30 The business of each AGM must include: -
 - 30.1 a report by the chair on the activities of the organisation.
 - 30.2 . consideration of the annual accounts of the organisation.
 - 30.3 the election/re-election of charity trustees, as referred to in clauses 59 to 62.
- 31 The board may arrange a special members' meeting at any time.

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

- 32 The board 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 (in the case of a member which is a corporate body, signed by an appropriate officer of that body)) by members who amount to 5% or more of the total membership of the organisation at the time, providing:
 - 32.1 the notice states the purposes for which the meeting is to be held; and
 - 32.2 those purposes are not inconsistent with the terms of this constitution, the Charities and Trustee (Investment) Scotland Act 2005 or any other statutory provision.
- 33 If the board receive a notice under clause 32, 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.

Notice of members' meetings

- 34 At least 14 clear days' notice must be given of any annual general meeting or any special members' meeting.

MELVICH COMMUNITY SCIO CONSTITUTION 2021

- 35 The notice calling a members' meeting must specify in general terms what business is to be dealt with at the meeting; and
- 35.1 in the case of a resolution to alter the constitution, must set out the exact terms of the proposed alteration(s); or
- 35.2 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.
- 36 The reference to "clear days" in clause 34 shall be taken to mean that, in calculating the period of notice,
- 36.1 the day after the notices are posted (or sent by e-mail) should be excluded; and
- 36.2 the day of the meeting itself should also be excluded.
- 37 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.
- 38 Any notice which requires to be given to a member under this constitution must be: -
- 38.1 sent by post to the member, at the address last notified by them/it to the organisation; or
- 38.2 sent by e-mail to the member, at the e-mail address last notified by them/it to the organisation; or
- 38.3 hand delivered in person by a member/member of the Board.

Procedure at members' meetings

- 39 No valid decisions can be taken at any members' meeting unless a quorum is present.
- 40 The quorum for a members' meeting shall be one-third of the total membership, present in person, being no less than five (5) members (or in the case of a members which are corporate bodies present via their authorised representatives and entitled to vote, each being a member or proxy member).
- 40.1 The board may decide, in advance of any members' meeting, to allow members to participate in the members' meeting by means of a conference telephone, video conferencing facility or similar communications equipment - so long as all those participating in the meeting can hear each other; a member

participating in a members' meeting in this manner shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting.

- 41 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 intended to be conducted.
- 42 The chair of the organisation should act as chairperson of each members' meeting.
- 43 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

- 44 Every member has one vote, which (whether on a show of hands or on a secret ballot) may be given either personally or by proxy (in the case of a corporate body) given via its authorised representative present at the meeting; for avoidance of doubt, a vote given by a member participating in the meeting through any of the methods referred to in clause 40.1 will be taken to be given either personally or by proxy for the purpose of this clause.
 - 44.1 A member who wishes to appoint a proxy to vote on their behalf at any members' meeting: -
 - 44.1.1 must give the SCIO a proxy form (in such terms as the board requires), signed by them; or
 - 44.1.2 must send by electronic means to the SCIO at the email address notified to members for that purpose, a proxy form (in such terms as the board requires)
 - Providing (in either case) the proxy form is received by the SCIO at the relevant address not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the members' meeting.
 - 44.2 An instrument of proxy which does not comply with the provisions of clause 44.1, or which is not lodged or given in accordance with such provisions, shall be invalid.
 - 44.3 A member shall not be entitled to appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.
 - 44.4 A proxy need not be a member of the organisation.

- 44.5 Subject to clause 44.6, in relation to each resolution proposed at a members' meeting, an individual shall not be entitled to cast more than 1 vote as a proxy (in addition to any vote to which they are entitled personally if they are a member of the SCIO).
- 44.6 Where members have appointed the chair of a members' meeting to vote as their proxy - and have directed the chair (through wording in the proxy form) on whether they should vote on their behalf in favour of, or against, each resolution - the provisions of clause 44.5 shall not apply in relation to the chair, in acting as proxy for those members.
- 44.7 A proxy appointed to attend and vote at any members' meeting instead of a member shall have the same right as the member who appointed them to speak at the meeting.
- 44.8 A member which is a corporate body shall be entitled to authorise an individual to attend and vote at members' meetings; they will then be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the body which they represent as that body could have exercised if it had been an individual member of the organisation.
- 45 All decisions at members' meetings will be made by majority vote - with the exception of the types of resolution listed in clause 46.
- 46 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 (or if passed by way of a written resolution under clause 50):
- 46.1 a resolution amending the constitution.
- 46.2 a resolution expelling a person from membership under clause 25.
- 46.3 a resolution directing the board to take any particular step (or directing the board not to take any particular step).
- 46.4 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).
- 46.5 a resolution to the effect that all of 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).
- 46.6 a resolution for the winding up or dissolution of the organisation.

MELVICH COMMUNITY SCIO CONSTITUTION 2021

- 47 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.
- 48 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 individuals present at the meeting and entitled to vote, whether as members or as the authorised representatives of corporate bodies which are members) ask for a secret ballot.
- 49 The chairperson will decide how any secret ballot is to be conducted, and they will declare the result of the ballot at the meeting.

Written resolutions by members

- 50 A resolution agreed to in writing (or by e-mail) by all the members will be as valid as if it had been passed at a members' meeting; the date of the resolution will be taken to be the date on which the last member agreed to it.

Minutes

- 51 The board must ensure that proper minutes are kept in relation to all members' meetings.
- 52 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.
- 53 The board shall make available copies of the minutes referred to in clause 51 to any member of the public requesting them; but on the basis that the board may exclude confidential material to the extent permitted under clause 99.

BOARD

Number of charity trustees

- 54 The maximum number of charity trustees is 11; out of that:
- 54.1 no more than 5 shall be charity trustees who were elected/appointed under clauses 59 and 60 (or deemed to have been appointed under clause 58); and
 - 54.2 no more than 1 shall be a charity trustee who has been co-opted under the provisions of clauses 63 and 64.
- 55 The minimum number of charity trustees is 5.

Eligibility

- 56 A person shall not be eligible for election or appointment to the board under clauses 58 to 61 unless they are a member of the organisation or has been nominated for election/appointment to the board by a member which is a corporate body; a person appointed to the board under clause 63 need not, however, be a member of the organisation.
- 57 A person will not be eligible for election or appointment to the board if they are: -
- 57.1 disqualified from being a charity trustee under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; or
 - 57.2 an employee of the organisation.

Initial charity trustees

- 58 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

- 59 At each AGM, the members may elect any member (unless they are debarred from membership under clause 57) to be a charity trustee.
- 60 The board may at any time appoint any member (unless they are debarred from membership under clause 57) to be a charity trustee.
- 60.1 A member which is a corporate body may (subject to clause 60.2) nominate any individual for election/appointment to the board; they will then be deemed to be a member of the organisation for the purpose of clauses 59 and 60.

- 60.2 No more than one individual nominated under clause 60.1 by each corporate member may serve as a charity trustee at any given time.
- 61 At each AGM, all of the charity trustees elected/appointed under clauses 59 and 60 (and, in the case of the first AGM, those deemed to have been appointed under clause 58) shall retire from office – but shall then be eligible for re-election under clause 59.
- 62 A charity trustee retiring at an AGM will be deemed to have been re-elected unless: -
- 62.1 they advise the board prior to the conclusion of the AGM that they do not wish to be re-appointed as a charity trustee; or
- 62.2 an election process was held at the AGM, and they were not among those elected/re-elected through that process; or
- 62.3 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

- 63 In addition to their powers under clause 60, the board may at any time appoint any non-member of the organisation to be a charity trustee (subject to clause 54, and providing they are not debarred from membership under clause 57) either on the basis that they have been nominated by a body with which the organisation has close contact in the course of its activities or on the basis that they have specialist experience and/or skills which could be of assistance to the board.
- 64 At each AGM, all of the charity trustees appointed under clause 63 shall retire from office – but shall then be eligible for re-appointment under that clause.

Termination of office

- 65 A charity trustee will automatically cease to hold office if: -
- 65.1 they become disqualified from being a charity trustee under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005.
- 65.2 they become incapable for medical reasons of carrying out their duties as a charity trustee - but only if that has continued (or is expected to continue) for a period of more than six months.
- 65.3 (in the case of a charity trustee elected/appointed under clauses 58 to 62) they cease to be a member of the organisation or (if they were nominated by a corporate body) the corporate body which nominated them ceases to be a member of the organisation.

- 65.4 they become an employee of the organisation.
 - 65.5 they give the organisation a notice of resignation, signed by them.
 - 65.6 they are absent (without good reason, in the opinion of the board) from more than three consecutive meetings of the board - but only if the board resolves to remove them from office.
 - 65.7 they are removed from office by resolution of the board on the grounds that they are considered to have committed a material breach of the code of conduct for charity trustees (as referred to in clause 82).
 - 65.8 they are removed from office by resolution of the board on the grounds that they are considered to have been in serious or persistent breach of their duties under section 66(1) or (2) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; or
 - 65.9 they are removed from office by a resolution of the members passed at a members' meeting.
- 66 A resolution under paragraph 65.7, 65.8 or 65.9 shall be valid only if: -
- 66.1 the charity trustee who is the subject of the resolution is given reasonable prior written notice of the grounds upon which the resolution for their removal is to be proposed.
 - 66.2 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
 - 66.3 (in the case of a resolution under paragraph 65.7 or 65.8) 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

- 67 The board must keep a register of charity trustees, setting out
- 67.1 for each current charity trustee:
 - 67.1.1 their full name and address, email, and primary telephone number.
 - 67.1.2 the date on which they were appointed as a charity trustee; and
 - 67.1.3 the name of the corporate member which nominated them for appointment as a charity trustee.
 - 67.1.4 any office held by them in the organisation.

67.2 for each former charity trustee - for at least 6 years from the date on which they ceased to be a charity trustee:

67.2.1 the name of the charity trustee.

67.2.2 any office held by them in the organisation; and

67.2.3 the date on which they ceased to be a charity trustee.

68 The board must ensure that the register of charity trustees is updated within 28 days of any change:

68.1 which arises from a resolution of the board, or a resolution passed by the members of the organisation; or

68.2 which is notified to the organisation.

69 If any person requests a copy of the register of charity trustees, the board must ensure that a copy is supplied to them 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 board may provide a copy which has the addresses, email and telephone number 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

70 The charity trustees must elect (from among themselves) a chair, a treasurer, and a secretary.

71 In addition to the office-bearers required under clause 70, the charity trustees may elect (from among themselves) further office-bearers if they consider that appropriate.

72 All of the office-bearers will cease to hold office at the conclusion of each AGM but may then be re-elected under clause 70 or 71.

73 A person elected to any office will automatically cease to hold that office: -

73.1 if they cease to be a charity trustee; or if they give to the organisation a notice of resignation from that office, signed by them.

Powers of board

74 Except where this constitution states otherwise, the organisation (and its assets and operations) will be managed by the board; and the board may exercise all the powers of the organisation.

75 A meeting of the board at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the board.

- 76 The members may, by way of a resolution passed in compliance with clause 46 (requirement for two-thirds majority), direct the board to take any particular step or direct the board not to take any particular step; and the board shall give effect to any such direction accordingly.

Charity trustees - general duties

- 77 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: -

77.1 seek, in good faith, to ensure that the organisation acts in a manner which is in accordance with its purposes.

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

77.3 in circumstances giving rise to the possibility of a conflict of interest between the organisation and any other party:

77.3.1 put the interests of the organisation before that of the other party.

77.3.2 where any other duty prevents them from doing so, disclose the conflicting interest to the organisation and refrain from participating in any deliberation or decision of the other charity trustees with regard to the matter in question.

77.4 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.

- 78 In addition to the duties outlined in clause 77, all the charity trustees must take such steps as are reasonably practicable for the purpose of ensuring: -

78.1 that any breach of any of those duties by a charity trustee is corrected by the charity trustee concerned and not repeated; and

78.2 that any trustee who has been in serious and persistent breach of those duties is removed as a trustee.

- 79 Provided they have declared their interest - and have 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 they have a personal interest; and (subject to clause 80 and to the provisions relating to remuneration for services contained in the Charities and Trustee

Investment (Scotland) Act 2005), they may retain any personal benefit which arises from that arrangement.

- 80 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 their duties as a charity trustee.
- 81 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.

Code of conduct for charity trustees

- 82 Each of the charity trustees shall comply with the code of conduct (incorporating detailed rules on conflict of interest) prescribed by the board from time to time.
- 83 The code of conduct referred to in clause 82 shall be supplemental to the provisions relating to the conduct of charity trustees contained in this constitution and the duties imposed on charity trustees under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; and all relevant provisions of this constitution shall be interpreted and applied in accordance with the provisions of the code of conduct in force from time to time

DECISION-MAKING BY THE CHARITY TRUSTEES

Notice of board meetings

- 84 Any charity trustee may call a meeting of the board or ask the secretary to call a meeting of the board.
- 85 At least 7 days' notice must be given of each board meeting, unless (in the opinion of the person calling the meeting) there is a degree of urgency which makes that inappropriate.

Procedure at board meetings

- 86 No valid decisions can be taken at a board meeting unless a quorum is present; the quorum for board meetings is five (5) charity trustees, present in person.
- 86.1 A charity trustee may participate in a meeting of the board by means of a conference telephone, video conferencing facility or similar communications equipment - so long as all the charity trustees participating in the meeting can hear each other; a charity trustee participating in the meeting in this manner shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting.
- 87 If at any time the number of charity trustees in office falls below the number stated as the quorum in clause 86, 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.
- 88 The chair of the organisation should act as chairperson of each board meeting.
- 89 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.
- 90 Every charity trustee has one vote, which must be given personally; for the avoidance of doubt, a vote given by a charity trustee participating in the meeting through any of the methods referred to in clause 86.1 will be taken to be given personally for the purposes of this clause.
- 91 All decisions at board meetings will be made by majority vote.
- 92 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.
- 93 The board may, at its discretion, allow any person to attend and speak at a board meeting notwithstanding that they are not a charity trustee - but on the basis that they must not participate in decision-making.

- 94 A charity trustee must not vote at a board meeting (or at a meeting of a sub-committee) on any resolution which relates to a matter in which they have a personal interest or duty which conflicts (or may conflict) with the interests of the organisation; they must withdraw from the meeting while an item of that nature is being dealt with.
- 95 For the purposes of clause 94: -
- 95.1 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.
- 95.2 a charity trustee will be deemed to have a personal interest in relation to a particular matter if a body in relation to which they are an employee, director, member of the management committee, officer or elected representative has an interest in that matter.

Minutes

- 96 The board must ensure that proper minutes are kept in relation to all board meetings and meetings of sub-committees.
- 97 The minutes to be kept under clause 96 must include the names of those present; and (so far as possible) should be signed by the chairperson of the meeting.
- 98 The board shall (subject to clause 99) make available copies of the minutes referred to in clause 96 to any member of the public requesting them.
- 99 The board may exclude from any copy minutes made available to a member of the public under clause 98 any material which the board 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

- 100 The board 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.
- 101 The board may also delegate to the chair of the organisation (or the holder of any other post) such of their powers as they may consider appropriate.
- 102 When delegating powers under clause 100 or 101, the board must set out appropriate conditions (which must include an obligation to report regularly to the board).
- 103 Any delegation of powers under clause 100 or 101 may be revoked or altered by the board at any time.
- 104 The rules of procedure for each sub-committee, and the provisions relating to membership of each sub-committee, shall be set by the board.

Operation of accounts

- 105 Subject to clause 106, the signatures of two out of three signatories appointed by the board 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; at least one out of the two signatures must be the signature of a charity trustee.
- 106 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 105.

Accounting records and annual accounts

- 107 The board must ensure that proper accounting records are kept, in accordance with all applicable statutory requirements.
- 108 The board must prepare annual accounts, complying with all relevant statutory requirements; if an audit or independent examination is required under any statutory provisions (or if the board consider that an audit or independent examination would be appropriate for some other reason), the board should ensure that an audit or independent examination of the accounts is carried out by a qualified auditor or examiner.

MISCELLANEOUS

Winding-up

- 109 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.
- 110 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

- 111 This constitution may (subject to clause 112) be altered by resolution of the members passed at a members' meeting (subject to achieving the two thirds majority referred to in clause 46) or by way of a written resolution of the members.
- 112 The Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 prohibits taking certain steps (e.g., change of name, an alteration to the purposes, amalgamation, winding-up) without the consent of the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR).

Interpretation

- 113 References in this constitution to the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 should be taken to include: -
- 113.1 any statutory provision which adds to, modifies, or replaces that Act; and
- 113.2 any statutory instrument issued in pursuance of that Act or in pursuance of any statutory provision falling under paragraph 113.1 above.
- 114 In this constitution: -
- 114.1 "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.
- 114.2 "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.

MELVICH COMMUNITY SCIO CONSTITUTION 2021

24th June 2021

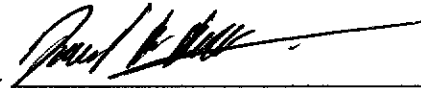
This constitution was adopted as the Constitution of Melvich Community SCIO at a meeting of the Initial Charity Trustees duly convened (on-line via ZOOM due to Covid-19 and government restrictions on gathering of households) on the 24th day of June in the year twenty twenty-one following entry of Melvich Community SCIO onto the Scottish Charity Register on the 29th day of April twenty twenty-one.

SIGNATURES OF INITIAL CHARITY TRUSTEES:

MR DAVID R HODGE

Wallena

Portskerra, Melvich, Sutherland KW14 7YL



MR ROBERT WILLIAM KERR

108 Portskerra

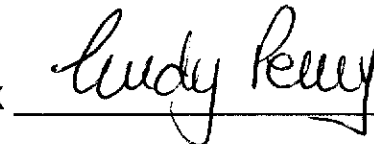
Portskerra, Melvich, Sutherland KW14 7YL



MS TRUDY PERRY

2 Sinclair Gardens

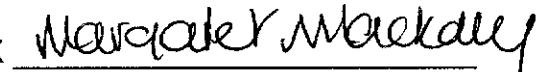
Portskerra, Melvich, Sutherland KW14 7YX



MRS MARGARET MACKAY

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MS DEBORAH ANN SMITH

Sunnybank,

Portskerra, Melvich, Sutherland KW14 7YL

