

# CONSTITUTION OF UNDER ONE ROOF SCOTLAND

As approved by OSCR September 2020 (with corrected clause references)

## 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 Under One Roof Scotland.

### Purposes

4. The organisation's purposes are:

The advancement of citizenship and community development

1. Under One Roof Scotland will promote the management, maintenance, improvement, sustainability and preservation of tenements and tenement communities in Scotland by means of educating tenement owners, their advisers and associated professionals; by promoting good practice and by advocating the development of better policy, practice and legislation.

The advancement of education

2. To provide a freely accessible, impartial, accurate and comprehensive body of knowledge on
  - the legislation and good practice concerning tenement ownership and management and
  - the methods by which such buildings are constructed, maintained and improved.
3. To educate tenement owners, their advisers and other associated professions and service providers in:
  - The legal rights and responsibilities of owners of a tenement property
  - The appropriate repair and improvement of their buildings so as to ensure both public safety and the maximum life and sustainability of their building.
  - Appropriate ways of working with other owners of the building and other organisations so as to ensure proper management and maintenance and the development of a culture of maintenance.
  - Their civic responsibilities as tenement owners
4. To research the needs and opinions of tenement owners and their advisers.

The advancement of human rights, conflict resolution or reconciliation

- 4.5. To promote and support co-operative working between owners within a tenement or tenement neighbourhood and the development of good practice in order to ensure that the tenement and its neighbourhood is sustainably managed, maintained and improved and that there are harmonious relations between the various owners and the organisations that work with them.

## **Powers**

5. The organisation has power to do anything which is calculated to 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 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:
  1. the MEMBERS - who have the right to attend members' meetings (including any annual general 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;
  2. the BOARD - who hold regular 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 shall be open to
  1. any individual aged 16 or over who is the owner of a tenement flat (tenement as defined under Tenements (Scotland) Act 2004 and successor legislation)
  2. any corporate body which provides advice or services to or represents tenement owners

3. any individual who has been nominated for membership by an unincorporated body which represents owners
12. 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.
13. Employees of the organisation are not eligible for membership.

### **Application for membership**

14. Any person or body who/which wishes to become a member must sign a written application for membership; in the case of a corporate body, the application must be signed by an appropriate officer of that body.” In the case of an unincorporated body, the application must also be signed by an appropriate office bearer of the unincorporated body which is nominating him/her for membership.
15. An application for membership received by the organisation will be considered by the board at the next board meeting”.
16. The board may, at its discretion, refuse to admit any person or body to membership.
17. The board must notify each applicant promptly (in writing or by e-mail) of its decision on whether or not to admit him/ her/ it to membership.

### **Membership subscription**

18. No membership subscription will be payable.

### **Register of members**

19. The board must keep a register of members, setting out
  1. for each current member:-
    - his/ her/ its full name and address; and
    - the date on which he/ she/ it was registered as a member of the organisation;
    - (in the case of an individual nominated under paragraph 11.2) the name of the unincorporated body which nominated him/her for membership
  2. for each former member - for at least six years from the date on which they ceased to be a member:
    - their name; and
    - the date on which they ceased to be a member.
20. The board must ensure that the register of members is updated within 28 days of any change:
  1. which arises from a resolution of the board or a resolution passed by the members of the organisation; or
  2. which is notified to the organisation.
21. 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 blanked out.

### **Withdrawal from membership**

22. Any person or body who/which wishes to withdraw from membership must give a written notice of withdrawal to the organisation, signed by him/her or (in the case of a

corporate body) signed by an appropriate officer of that body; he/she/it will cease to be a member as from the time when the notice is received by the organisation.

23. 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**

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

### **Re-registration of members**

25. 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.
26. If a member fails to provide confirmation to the board (in writing or by e-mail) that he/she/ it wishes to remain as a member of the organisation before the expiry of the 28-day period referred to in clause 25, the board may expel him/her/it from membership.
27. A notice under clause 25 will not be valid unless it refers specifically to the consequences (under clause 26) of failing to provide confirmation within the 28-day period.

### **Expulsion from membership**

28. 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:-
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;
  2. the member concerned will be entitled to be heard on the resolution at the members' meeting at which the resolution is proposed.

### **Termination**

29. Membership of the organisation will terminate on death or (in the case of a corporate body) on the liquidation, receivership, winding-up or dissolution of that body or 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**

30. The board must arrange a meeting of members (an annual general meeting or "AGM") in each calendar year.
31. The gap between one AGM and the next must not be longer than 15 months.

32. Notwithstanding clause 30, 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.
33. The business of each AGM must include:-
  1. a report by the chair on the activities of the organisation;
  2. consideration of the annual accounts of the organisation;
  3. the election/re-election of charity trustees, as referred to in clauses 64 to 72
34. The board may arrange a special members' meeting at any time.

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

35. 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:
  1. the notice states the purposes for which the meeting is to be held; and
  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.
36. If the board receive a notice under clause 35, 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**

37. At least 14 clear days' notice must be given of any AGM or any special members' meeting.
38. The notice calling a members' meeting must specify in general terms what business is to be dealt with at the meeting; and
  1. in the case of a resolution to alter the constitution, must set out the exact terms of the proposed alteration(s); or
  2. in the case of any other resolution falling within clause 51 (requirement for two-thirds majority) must set out the exact terms of the resolution
39. The reference to “clear days” in clause 37 shall be taken to mean that, in calculating the period of notice,
  1. the day after the notices are posted (or sent by e-mail) should be excluded; and
  2. the day of the meeting itself should also be excluded.
40. 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.
41. Any notice which requires to be given to a member under this constitution must be:-
  1. sent by post to the member, at the address last notified by him/her/it to the organisation; or
  2. sent by e-mail to the member, at the e-mail address last notified by him/her/it to the organisation.

### **Procedure at members' meetings**

42. No valid decisions can be taken at any members' meeting unless a quorum is present.

43. The quorum for a members' meeting is 20% of the eligible membership or a minimum of 5 members, present in person or (in the case of members which are corporate bodies) present via their authorised representatives.
44. The board may make arrangements, 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.
45. 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.
46. The chair of the organisation should act as chairperson of each members' meeting.
47. 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 vice chair will act a chair person and if the vice chair is also not present within 15 minutes after the time at which the meeting was due to start, 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**

48. Every member has one vote, which must be given personally or (in the case of a member which is a corporate body or unincorporated body) given via its authorised representative present at the meeting.
49. A member which is a corporate body shall be entitled to authorise an individual to attend and vote at members' meetings; he/she will then be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the body which he/she represents as that body could have exercised if it had been an individual member of the organisation."
50. All decisions at members' meetings will be made by majority vote - with the exception of the types of resolution listed in clause 51.
51. 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 55):
  1. a resolution amending the constitution;
  2. a resolution expelling a person from membership under clause 28;
  3. a resolution directing the board to take any particular step (or directing the board not to take any particular step);
  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);
  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);
  6. a resolution for the winding up or dissolution of the organisation.
52. 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.
53. 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.

54. 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**

55. 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**

56. The board must ensure that proper minutes are kept in relation to all members' meetings.
57. 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.
58. The board shall make available copies of the minutes referred to in clause 56 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 111.

## **BOARD**

### **Number of charity trustees**

59. The maximum number of charity trustees is 12 out of that:
1. no more than 8 shall be charity trustees who were elected/appointed under clauses 64 and 65 (or deemed to have been appointed under clause 63); and
  2. no more than 6 shall be charity trustees who were co-opted under the provisions of clauses 73 and 74
60. The minimum number of charity trustees is 3

### **Eligibility**

61. A person shall not be eligible for election or appointment to the board under clauses 63 to 68 unless he/she is a member of the organisation or has been nominated for election/appointment to the board by a member which is a corporate body.
62. A person will not be eligible for election or appointment to the board if they are: -
1. disqualified from being a charity trustee under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; or
  2. an employee of the organisation.

### **Initial charity trustees**

63. 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**

64. At each AGM, the members may elect any member (unless they are debarred from membership under clause 62) to be a charity trustee.

65. The board may at any time appoint any member (unless they are debarred from membership under clause 62) to be a charity trustee.
66. A member which is a corporate body may (subject to clause 67) nominate any individual for election/appointment to the board; he/she will then be deemed to be a member of the organisation for the purposes of clauses 64 and 65.
67. No more than one individual nominated under clause 66 by each corporate member may serve as a charity trustee at any given time.
68. At the first AGM, one third (to the nearest round number) of the charity trustees elected/appointed under clauses 64 and 65 (and, in the case of the first AGM, those deemed to have been appointed under clause 63) shall retire from office; the question of which of them is to retire shall be determined by some random method.
69. At each AGM (other than the first)
  1. any charity trustees appointed under clause 65 during the period since the preceding AGM shall retire from office;
  2. out of the remaining charity trustees elected/appointed under clauses 64 and 65, one third (to the nearest round number) shall retire from office.
70. The charity trustees to retire under paragraph 69 shall be those who have been longest in office since they were last elected or re-elected; as between persons who were last elected/re-elected on the same date, the question of which of them is to retire shall be determined by some random method.
71. A charity trustee who retires from office under clause 69 or 70 shall be eligible for re-election.
72. A charity trustee retiring at an AGM will be deemed to have been re-elected unless:
  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
  2. an election process was held at the AGM and they were not among those elected/re-elected through that process; or
  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**

73. In addition to their powers under clause 65, the board may at any time appoint any non-member of the organisation to be a charity trustee (subject to clause 59, and providing they are not debarred from membership under clause 62) 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.
74. At each AGM, all of the charity trustees appointed under clause 73 shall retire from office – but shall then be eligible for re-appointment under that clause.

### **Termination of office**

75. A charity trustee will automatically cease to hold office if:
  1. they become disqualified from being a charity trustee under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005;
  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;
  3. (in the case of a charity trustee elected/appointed under clauses 63 to 72) he/she ceases to be a member of the organisation or (if he/she was nominated by a corporate



body) the corporate body which nominated him/her ceases to be a member of the organisation

4. they become an employee of the organisation;
  5. they give the organisation a notice of resignation, signed by them;
  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;
  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 92);
  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
  9. they are removed from office by a resolution of the members passed at a members' meeting.
76. A resolution under paragraph 75.7, 75.8 or 75.9 shall be valid only if: -
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;
  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
  3. in the case of a resolution under paragraph 75.7 or 75.8 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

77. The board must keep a register of charity trustees, setting out
1. for each current charity trustee:
    - their full name and address; the date on which they were appointed as a charity trustee; and
    - any office held by them in the organisation;
    - the name of the corporate member which nominated him/her for appointment as a charity trustee (if applicable)
  2. for each former charity trustee - for at least 6 years from the date on which they ceased to be a charity trustee:
    - the name of the charity trustee;
    - any office held by them in the organisation; and
    - the date on which they ceased to be a charity trustee.
78. The board must ensure that the register of charity trustees is updated within 28 days of any change:
1. which arises from a resolution of the board or a resolution passed by the members of the organisation; or
  2. which is notified to the organisation.
79. 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 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

80. The charity trustees must elect (from among themselves) a chair, a vice chair a treasurer and a secretary.
81. In addition to the office-bearers required under clause 80, the charity trustees may elect (from among themselves) further office-bearers if they consider that appropriate.
82. All of the office-bearers will cease to hold office at the conclusion of each AGM, but may then be re-elected under clause 80 or 81.
83. A person elected to any office will automatically cease to hold that office: -
  1. if they cease to be a charity trustee; or
  2. if they give to the organisation a notice of resignation from that office, signed by them.

## Powers of board

84. 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.
85. A meeting of the board at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the board.
86. The members may, by way of a resolution passed in compliance with clause 51 (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

87. 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:-
  1. seek, in good faith, to ensure that the organisation acts in a manner which is in accordance with its purposes;
  2. act with the care and diligence which it is reasonable to expect of a person who is managing the affairs of another person;
  3. in circumstances giving rise to the possibility of a conflict of interest between the organisation and any other party:
    1. put the interests of the organisation before that of the other party;
    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;
  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.
88. In addition to the duties outlined in clause 87, all of the charity trustees must take such steps as are reasonably practicable for the purpose of ensuring: -
  1. that any breach of any of those duties by a charity trustee is corrected by the charity trustee concerned and not repeated; and
  2. that any trustee who has been in serious and persistent breach of those duties is removed as a trustee.
89. 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 90 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.

90. 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.
91. 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**

92. 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.
93. The code of conduct referred to in clause 92 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**

94. Any charity trustee may call a meeting of the board or ask the secretary to call a meeting of the board.
95. 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**

96. 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 a meeting in this manner shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting
97. No valid decisions can be taken at a board meeting unless a quorum is present; the quorum for board meetings is 3 charity trustees, present in person.
98. If at any time the number of charity trustees in office falls below the number stated as the quorum in clause 97, 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.
99. The chair of the organisation should act as chairperson of each board meeting.
100. 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 vice chair will act as chair person and if the vice chair is also not present within 15 minutes after the time at which the meeting was due to start, the charity trustees present at the meeting must elect (from among themselves) the person who will act as chairperson of that meeting.
101. 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 96 will be taken to be given personally for the purposes of this clause.

102. All decisions at board meetings will be made by majority vote.
103. 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.
104. 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.
105. 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.
106. For the purposes of clause 105 -
  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;
  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.

## Written resolutions by Charity Trustees

107. A resolution agreed to in writing (including by e-mail) by all the Charity Trustees will be as valid as if it had been passed at an AGM or Board meeting; the date of the resolution will be taken to be the date on which the last member agreed to it and it must be unanimous.

## Minutes

108. The board must ensure that proper minutes are kept in relation to all board meetings and meetings of sub-committees.
109. The minutes to be kept under clause 108 must include the names of those present; and (so far as possible) should be signed by the chairperson of the meeting.
110. The board shall (subject to clause 111) make available copies of the minutes referred to in clause 108 to any member of the public requesting them.
111. The board may exclude from any copy minutes made available to a member of the public under clause 110 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

112. 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.

113. 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.
114. When delegating powers under clause 112 or 113, the board must set out appropriate conditions (which must include an obligation to report regularly to the board).
115. Any delegation of powers under clause 112 or 113 may be revoked or altered by the board at any time.
116. 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**

117. Subject to clause 118 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.
118. 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 117

## **Accounting records and annual accounts**

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

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

### **Winding-up**

121. 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.
122. Any surplus assets available to the organisation immediately preceding its
123. 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**

124. This constitution may (subject to clause 125) be altered by resolution of the members passed at a members' meeting (subject to achieving the two thirds majority referred to in clause 51 or by way of a written resolution of the members.
125. 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

126. References in this constitution to the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 should be taken to include: -
1. any statutory provision which adds to, modifies or replaces that Act; and
  2. any statutory instrument issued in pursuance of that Act or in pursuance of any statutory provision falling under paragraph 125 above.
127. In this constitution: -
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;
  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.