

Companies Act 2006

SC091206

Company limited by guarantee

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF SPINAL INJURIES SCOTLAND

(Adopted by special resolution dated 5th June 2019)

Part 1 - Interpretation, general, charitable purposes, powers of the Company and limitation of liability

Defined terms

1. In these articles:

1.1 Unless the context requires otherwise:

“articles” means the company’s articles of association;

“bankruptcy” includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than Scotland, England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Trustees;

“chairman of the meeting” means the person in the chair at the meeting in question;

“the 2005 Act” means the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005;

“Trustee” means a director of the Company, who shall be a director of the Company for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006 and a charity trustee of the Company for the purposes of the 2005 Act;

“document” includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;

“electronic form” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;

“member” has the meaning given in section 112 of the Companies Act 2006;

“ordinary resolution” has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act 2006;

“OSCR” means the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator

“special resolution” has the meaning given in section 283 of the Companies Act 2006;

“subsidiary” has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006; and

“writing” means the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or otherwise.

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1.2 Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006 as in force on the date when these articles become binding on the Company.

1.3 References in these articles to any other Act of the Scottish Parliament or the UK Parliament are references to that Act as amended or re-enacted from time to time and to any relevant subordinate legislation made under it.

1.4 The model articles for private companies limited by guarantee in schedule 2 to The Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008 No. 3229) are excluded from applying to this Company.

Charitable purposes

2. The charitable purposes of the Company are:

2.1 The advancement of health.

These are its charitable purposes for the purposes of section 7 of the 2005 Act. For as long as the Company is entered on the Scottish Charity Register, its purposes may only be altered with the prior consent of OSCR and in accordance with any conditions attached to such consent.

Powers of the Company

3. The Company has power to do anything lawful in pursuit of its charitable purposes, subject to any applicable requirement of the 2005 Act; specifically, to offer information, advice, support and education to all affected by or associated with spinal cord injury.

Liability of members

4. The liability of each member is limited to £1, being the amount that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up while he is a member or within one year after he ceases to be a member, for:

4.1 Payment of the Company's debts and liabilities contracted before he ceases to be a member;

4.2 Payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up; and

4.3 Adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

Part 2 – Trustees and officers

Numbers, appointment and cessation of office of Trustees

5. There shall be at least five Trustees or such other higher minimum as the members authorise by ordinary resolution. There shall not be a maximum number unless the members authorise a maximum by ordinary resolution. The first Trustees shall be those persons appointed as the first directors of the Company on incorporation. Subsequent appointments shall be made in accordance with the articles below.

In the event of the number of charity trustees being less than 5, the remaining trustees shall have the power to act to Clause 17.

6. A candidate for appointment as a Trustee must be an individual and aged at least 16 and not disqualified from directorship or otherwise disqualified from trusteeship under section 69 of the 2005 Act.

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7. Trustees shall be appointed by ordinary resolution of the members or by resolution of the Trustees. They shall not be required to serve fixed terms or to retire by rotation.

8. A Trustee shall cease to hold office if he:

8.1 Resigns;

8.2 Dies;

8.3 Is adjudicated bankrupt;

8.4 Is disqualified from directorship or otherwise disqualified from trusteeship under section 69 of the 2005 Act.

Trustees' general authority

9. Subject to the articles and any special resolutions of the members, the Trustees have control over the Company and its funds and assets and are responsible for the management of the Company's activities, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the Company.

Trustees may delegate

10. Subject to the articles, the Trustees may delegate any functions and any of the powers which are conferred on them under these articles or otherwise (but not the office of Trustee) to committees provided that:

10.1 Committee members may be such persons as the Trustees wish but there must be at least two Trustees on each committee at all times;

10.2 A committee must be chaired by a Trustee;

10.3 A committee shall not have any expenditure authority unless authorised by the Trustees;

10.4 A committee must adhere to any budget set for it by the Trustees and observe any financial controls and procedures the Trustees think fit.

11. The Trustees shall authorise the terms of reference of committees and may alter them from time to time.

12. The Trustees may specify procedures for committees, otherwise the procedures for the Board shall be followed by committees.

13. Committees shall report to the Trustees in such manner as the Trustees may require.
Trustees' decisions

14. Trustees may make decisions by majority vote at a Trustees' meeting or by unanimous written resolution, copies of which have been signed by each Trustee who would have been eligible to vote on the matter at a meeting.

Trustees' meetings

15. The Trustees may determine how often, when and where Trustees' meetings may be held. They may also determine the rules for the conduct of such meetings to the extent that these articles do not otherwise provide.

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16. Notice of a Trustees' meeting shall be given to every Trustee in such form and with such content as the Trustees may decide.

17. The quorum for Trustees' meetings shall be three or such higher figure as the Trustees may determine.

18. A Trustee may participate in a Trustees' meeting by electronic communication provided that:

18.1 The Trustees have agreed (for a specific meeting or for meetings of the Trustees in general); and

18.2 All Trustees participating in the meeting can communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any items of business and can vote and their vote be known and recorded; and

18.3 Any other rules for such participation made by the Trustees are observed.

Chairing of trustees' meetings

19. The Chairman shall chair any meeting of the Trustees at which he is present. If he is absent the Trustees present shall determine which of them shall take the chair.
Chairman of the meeting – casting vote

20. The chairman of a Trustees' meeting shall have a casting vote if voting on any matter is equal. This shall not apply if he is not eligible to count in the quorum or to vote on that matter for any reason.

Conflicts of interest

21. The Trustees shall declare matters of material personal interest of which they are aware that are relevant to the business of any Trustees' meeting at or before the start of the meeting. Any interested Trustee shall be counted in the quorum and may vote unless the interest gives rise to a conflict between his personal interest and the interests of the Company, in which case he must withdraw from the discussion and any decision. In the event of any doubt as to whether a Trustee should withdraw he must do so and the chairman of the meeting shall require that he does so.

22. A Trustee shall not be regarded as having a conflict of interest solely because that Trustee is also a member of the Company or that Trustee or anyone connected to that Trustee is a beneficiary of the charitable activities of the Company. Such membership or beneficiary status shall not prevent a Trustee from taking part in any Trustees' meeting unless a matter specific to him or a person connected to him is being discussed or decided, in which case he must withdraw from the discussion and any decision. In the event of any doubt as to whether a Trustee should withdraw, he must do so and the chairman of the meeting shall require that he does so.

Records of decisions

23. The Trustees shall ensure records are made of their decisions and kept for at least 10 years in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Trustees' expenses

24. Trustees may be paid reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred in relation to attending Trustees' meetings or otherwise performing their duties and carrying out their responsibilities.

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No payments to Trustees

25. Trustees may not be remunerated or otherwise paid for being Trustees.

26. Trustees may not receive any fees, payments or other remuneration for providing any other services to the Company unless expressly permitted in these articles.

27. No Trustee may be appointed to paid employment with the Company and no employee may be appointed as a Trustee.

Officers

28. The Trustees shall appoint one of the Trustees as Chairman. The appointment may be for an annual or other fixed term or for an indefinite period. A current appointment may be ended by the Trustees and they may fill any vacancy that arises. A serving Chairman may resign from that office, whether or not he is also resigning as a Trustee but if the serving Chairman ceases to be a Trustee he shall automatically cease to hold the office of Chairman.

29. The Trustees may, but do not have to, appoint any person they think fit as Secretary and/or as Treasurer of the Company. The duties and responsibilities of anyone appointed to such offices shall be determined by the Trustees from time to time. A person appointed to such office may but does not have to be a Trustee, provided that if a Trustee is appointed he may not be remunerated in any way for holding the office.

Part 3 – Members

Admission of members

30. The first members of the Company shall be the subscribers at its incorporation, who shall automatically become members as the Company is incorporated. Subsequent members shall be admitted in accordance with the following articles.

31. Any person who wishes to become a member must:

31.1 Support the charitable purposes of the Company;

31.2 Apply for membership on such application form as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe; and

31.3 Pay any admission fee or first annual subscription as may apply.

32. The Trustees, or any persons to whom they may delegate the matter, shall review and determine whether to grant membership to applicants. The decision shall be notified to the applicant as soon as reasonably practical. If the application is approved details of the successful applicant shall be entered into the Register of Members. Upon such registration the applicant becomes a member of the Company.

33. Membership is personal and cannot be transferred.

Cessation of membership

34. A cessation of membership and the date and reason for cessation shall be recorded in the Register of Members in the record of the relevant former member. Membership shall cease if the member:

34.1 Resigns;

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34.2 Dies or, in the case of a body or organisation, ceases to exist;

34.3 Fails to pay any applicable annual subscription by the due date.

Part 4 - General meetings

General meetings subject to the articles

35. All general meetings of the members, including any Annual General Meeting, are subject to these articles.

Optional Annual General Meeting

36. The Trustees may, but do not have to, call an Annual General Meeting of the members in each calendar year. If they decide to do so the business of that meeting shall be determined by the Trustees and set out on the notice of the meeting.

Attendance and speaking at general meetings

37. A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting.

38. A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when:

38.1 That person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting; and

38.2 That person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting.

39. The Trustees may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it.

40. In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more members attending it are in the same place as each other.

41. Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they can exercise their rights to speak and vote at that meeting.

Quorum for general meetings

42. The quorum for general meetings is fifteen members of the Company. Only persons entitled to vote on the business of the meeting (whether they are members, proxies for members or authorised representatives of organisations that are members) shall be counted in the quorum.

Chairing of general meetings

43. The Chairman shall chair any General Meeting at which he is present. If he is not present within ten minutes from the time at which the meeting is due to start, the Trustees present shall decide who shall take the chair. If no Trustees are present, the members shall decide.

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Attendance and speaking by Trustees who are not members

44. Trustees may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are members.

Adjournment

45. If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the chairman of the meeting must adjourn it.

46. The chairman of a general meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if:

46.1 The meeting consents to an adjournment; or

46.2 It appears to the chairman of the meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.

47. The chairman of a general meeting must adjourn that meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.

48. When adjourning, the chairman of the meeting must either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the Trustees.

49. If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the company must give at least 7 clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given):

49.1 To the same persons to whom notice of general meetings is required to be given; and

49.2 Containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.

50. No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place.

Voting at general meetings

Voting – general

51. A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is duly demanded in accordance with these articles.

Errors and disputes

52. No objection may be raised to the qualification of any person voting at a general meeting except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting is valid.

53. Any such objection must be referred to the chairman of the meeting whose decision is final.

Poll votes

54. A poll on a resolution may be demanded:

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54.1 In advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote; or

54.2 At a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared.

55. A poll may be demanded by:

55.1 The chairman of the meeting; or

55.2 Two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or

55.3 A person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution.

56. A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if:

56.1 The poll has not yet been taken; and

56.2 The chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.

57. Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

Members' rights to appoint proxies

58. A member may appoint any other person of his choice as a proxy to exercise all or any of his rights to attend and to speak and vote at a meeting of the Company or any adjournment of it.

59. A member who chooses to make such an appointment remains entitled to attend, speak and vote at the meeting if he decides to do so.

Proxy notices – contents, delivery, revocation

60. Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a "proxy notice") which:

60.1 States the name and address of the member appointing the proxy;

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

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

60.4 Is delivered to the Company in accordance with these articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which the proxy notice relates.

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

62. Proxy notices may, but do not have to, specify how the proxy appointed under them is to vote (or that the proxy is to abstain from voting) on one or more resolutions.

63. Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as:

63.1 Allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy discretion as to how to vote on any resolutions put to the meeting; and

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63.2 Appointing that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself.

64. A proxy notice shall be delivered by such date as the Company may have specified in the notice of the meeting (provided that the date may not be more than 48 hours before the date of the meeting).

65. A proxy appointment under a proxy notice may be revoked by delivering to the Company a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the member on whose behalf the proxy was appointed. The revocation is effective if delivered before the start of the meeting or any adjourned meeting to which it relates.

66. A proxy notice or revocation not executed by the member appointing the proxy must be accompanied by written evidence of the authority of the person who executed it to do so on behalf of the appointing member.

Proxy votes

67. A proxy may vote on any resolution on behalf of the appointing member, regardless of the voting method, and the vote shall be counted unless the member who appointed the proxy attends the meeting and votes, in which case the proxy may not vote.

Amendments to resolutions

68. No amendment may be made to any resolution (ordinary or special) except if the amendment is:

68.1 Necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error, and

68.2 Proposed by the chairman of the meeting; and

68.3 Approved by ordinary resolution at the meeting.

Written resolutions of members

69. Written resolutions of members may be passed in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

Records of meetings and resolutions

70. Records of general meetings and of all resolutions of the members, whether passed at meetings or as written resolutions, shall be made and kept for at least ten years in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

Part 5 - Administrative arrangements

Annual returns, accounts and reports

71. The Company shall make a company annual return to the Registrar of Companies each year as required by the Companies Acts and applicable associated regulations.

72. The Company shall make a charity annual return to the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator each year as required by the 2005 Act and applicable associated regulations.

73. The Company shall keep day to day accounting records as required for a charitable company by the Companies Act 2006, the 2005 Act and applicable associated regulations.

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74. Auditors or independent examiners must be appointed and the annual accounts audited or independently examined if required by applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2006, the 2005 Act and relevant associated regulations.

75. Annual accounts and reports shall be prepared, approved by the Trustees and, if required to be by law, the annual accounts shall be audited or independently examined.

76. Copies of the annual accounts and reports shall be circulated to the members of the Company and any other persons entitled to receive copies under the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

77. The annual accounts and reports shall be filed with both the Registrar of Companies and OSCR within nine months of the end of the financial year.

Restrictions on application of property

78. The Company shall not apply any of its property (on being wound up or at any other time) for purposes which are not charitable in accordance with section 7 of the 2005 Act. The provisions of this article shall take precedence over any other provisions of these articles.

79. In the event of any winding up or other dissolution of the Company, any funds and assets remaining after satisfaction of its debts and liabilities and the costs of any winding up or other dissolution:

79.1 May not be paid or distributed to the members of the Company; and

79.2 Must be transferred to any one or more charities that:

79.2.1 Have similar charitable purposes to the Company and which are charitable in accordance with section 7 of the 2005 Act;

79.2.2 Have restrictions on the application of their property at least equivalent to the restrictions applicable in these Articles.

Means of communication to be used

80. Subject to the provisions of these articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the Company under these articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the Company.

81. Subject to the provisions of these articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a Trustee in connection with the taking of decisions by Trustees may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that Trustee has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.

82. A Trustee may agree with the Company that notices or documents sent to that Trustee in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.

Company seal

83. The Trustees shall decide whether the Company adopts a seal. If it does adopt a seal it may only be used by the authority of the Trustees. Unless otherwise decided by the Trustees, when such a seal is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by at least two authorised persons in the presence of a witness who attests the signature. For the purposes of this article, an authorised person is:

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83.1 Any Trustee of the Company; or

83.2 The Secretary of the Company (if any); or

83.3 Any person authorised by the Trustees for the purpose of signing either a specific document, or documents in general, to which the seal is applied.

No right to inspect accounts and other records

84. Except as provided by law or authorised by the trustees or an ordinary resolution of the company, no person is entitled to inspect any of the company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a member.

Trustees' indemnity and insurance

Indemnity

85. Subject to the next following article, a relevant Trustee of the Company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the company's assets against:

85.1 Any liability incurred by that Trustee in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company or an associated company;

85.2 Any liability incurred by that Trustee in connection with the activities of the Company or an associated company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Companies Act 2006);

85.3 Any other liability incurred by that Trustee as an officer of the Company or an associated company.

86. These articles do not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or by any other provision of law.

87. For the purposes of the two immediately preceding articles:

87.1 Companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate; and

87.2 A "relevant Trustee" means any Trustee or former Trustee of the Company or an associated company.

Insurance

88. The Trustees may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the Company, for the benefit of any relevant Trustee in respect of any relevant loss. In this article:

88.1 A "relevant Trustee" means any Trustee or former Trustee of the company or an associated company;

88.2 A "relevant loss" means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant Trustee in connection with that Trustee's duties or powers in relation to the Company, any associated company or any pension fund of the Company or associated company; and

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88.3 Companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.

Rules and byelaws

89. Any rules or byelaws must be in accordance with any provisions of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to the Company and shall be supplementary but subsidiary to the provisions of these articles. Any compulsory requirements of that Act and the provisions of these articles shall always take precedence over any provision in any rules or byelaws that in any way conflicts or is inconsistent with those requirements or provisions.

90. Subject to the preceding article, the Trustees may make such rules and byelaws to deal with any matters they consider appropriate in relation to the Company. Any rules or byelaws of the Company and any alterations or revocations of them shall be notified to the members by such means as the Trustees decide. All Trustees and all members of the Company shall be bound by and observe the provisions and requirements of any such rules or byelaws as are in force from time to time.

91. Without prejudice to the generality of the Trustees' powers under the preceding article, any rules or byelaws may deal with all or any of these matters:

91.1 Membership admission fees and annual membership subscriptions (if there are any) and the terms of payment and due dates for payment, as well as the procedures in the event of nonpayment;

91.2 Procedures relating to Trustees' meetings, meetings of committees and general meetings of the members of the Company;

91.3 The rights and responsibilities of members and their conduct, to the extent that those are not dealt with in these articles, provided that:

91.3.1 No differences between classes of members in relation to rights to attend, vote and speak at general meetings may be made other than by provisions in the articles;

91.3.2 The limited liability of members and their guarantee to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up shall be as set out in these articles and cannot be altered or varied by any rule or byelaw.

92. Any rules or byelaws may be altered or revoked by decision of the Trustees or by ordinary resolution at a general meeting of the Company.

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