

**The Companies Acts 1985 and 1989**  
**Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital**  
**Company Number 04175678**

**Memorandum of Association of**  
**CAMBRIDGE ETHNIC COMMUNITY FORUM**

1. The Company's name is Cambridge Ethnic Community Forum (and in this document is called "the Charity").
2. The Charity's registered office is to be situated in England and Wales.
3. The Charity's objects ("the Objects") are:
  - 1 To work towards the elimination of racial discrimination
  - 2 To promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different racial groups in the City of Cambridge and surrounding area
  - 3 To relieve poverty and distress
  - 4 To advance education

In furtherance of the above Objects, the Charity shall be apolitical and non-sectarian in religion.
4. In furtherance of the Objects but not otherwise the Charity may exercise the following powers:
  - 1 to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills, cheques, and other instruments, and to operate bank accounts in the name of the Charity.
  - 2 to raise funds and to invite and receive contributions; provided that in raising funds, the Charity shall not undertake any substantial permanent trading activities and shall conform to any relevant statutory regulations.
  - 3 to acquire, alter, improve and (subject to such consents as may be required by law) to charge or otherwise dispose of property.
  - 4 subject to clause 5 below to employ such staff, who shall not be directors of the Charity (hereinafter referred to as "the Trustees"), as are necessary for the proper pursuit of the Objects and to make all reasonable and necessary provision for the payment of pensions and superannuation to staff and their dependants.

- 5 to establish or support any charitable trusts, associations or institutions formed for all or any of the Objects.
  - 6 to co-operate with other charities, voluntary bodies and statutory authorities operating in furtherance of the Objects or similar charitable purposes and to exchange information and advice with them.
  - 7 to pay out of the funds of the Charity the costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the formation and registration of the Charity.
  - 8 to do all such other lawful things as are necessary for the achievement of the Objects.
5. The income and property of the Charity shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the Objects and no part shall be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise by way of profit, to members of the Charity, and no Trustee shall be appointed to any office of the Charity paid by salary or fees or receive any remuneration or other benefit in money or money's worth from the Charity: Provided that nothing in this document shall prevent any payment in good faith by the Charity:
- 1 of the usual profession charges for business done by any Trustee who is a solicitor, accountant or other person engaged in a profession, or by any partner of his hers, when instructed by the Charity to act in a professional capacity on its behalf: Provided that at no time shall a majority of the Trustees benefit under this provision and that a Trustee shall withdraw from any meeting at which his or her appointment or remuneration, or that of his or her partner, is under discussion.
  - 2 of reasonable and proper remuneration for any services rendered to the Charity by any member, officer or servant of the Charity who is not a Trustee.
  - 3 of interest on money lent by any member of the Charity or Trustee at a reasonable and proper rate per annum not exceeding 2 per cent less than the published base lending rate of a clearing bank to be selected by the Trustees.
  - 4 of fees, remuneration or other benefit in money or money's worth to any company of which a Trustee may also be a member holding not more than 1/100<sup>th</sup> part of the issued capital of that company.
  - 5 of reasonable and proper rent for premises demised or let by any member of the Company or a Trustee.
  - 6 to any Trustee of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.
6. The liability of members is limited.

7. Every member of the Charity undertakes to contribute such amount as may be required (not exceeding one pound) to the Charity's assets if it should be wound up while he or she is a member or within one year after he or she ceases to be a member, for payment of the Charity's debts and liabilities contracted before he or she ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.
  
8. If the Charity is wound up or dissolved and after all its debts and liabilities have been satisfied there remains any property it shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Charity, but shall be given or transferred to some other charity or charities having objects similar to the Objects which prohibits the distribution of its or their income and property to an extent at least as great as is imposed on the Charity by clause 5 above, chosen by the members of the Charity at or before the time of dissolution and if that cannot be done then to some other charitable object.

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**Articles of Association of  
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**Interpretation.**

1. In these articles:

“The Charity” means the company intended to be regulated by these articles.

“The Act” means the Companies Act 1985 including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

“the articles” means these Articles of Association of the Charity.

“clear days” in relation to the period of a notice means the period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect.

“executed” includes any mode of execution.

“the memorandum” means the memorandum of association of the Charity.

“office” means the registered office of the Charity.

“the seal” means the common seal of the Charity if it has one.

“secretary” means the secretary of the Charity if one appointed, or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the Charity, including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary.

“the Trustees” means the directors of the Charity (and “Trustee” has a corresponding meaning).

“the United Kingdom” means Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and

words importing the masculine gender only shall include the feminine gender.

Subject as aforesaid, words or expressions contained in these Articles shall, unless the context requires otherwise, bear the same meaning as the Act.

**Members.**

2. Membership of the Charity shall be open to:

1 The subscribers to the Memorandum

- 2 Any body corporate or unincorporated association which is interested in furthering the Charity's work and who:
  - I. has paid any annual subscription laid down from time to time by the Trustees.
  - II. has a Governing document.
  - III. has been in existence for a minimum of six months,

hereinafter referred to as "member organisations".

- 3 Individuals (over the age of 18 years) and non-eligible associations who are interested in furthering the work of the Charity, who have specific expertise or experience relevant to the work of the Charity, and who have paid an annual subscription laid down from time to time by the Trustees,

hereinafter referred to as "Associate members".

- I. Associate members may attend/address general meetings but have no vote or eligibility to stand as trustee.
3. Every member organisation shall appoint no more than two individuals to represent it and to vote on its behalf at meetings of the Charity and may appoint alternates to replace its appointed representatives at any meeting of the Forum if the appointed representatives are unable to attend.
  4. Each member organisation shall notify the Charity of the name of the representatives appointed by it and of any alternatives. If the representatives resign from or otherwise leave the member organisation, he or she shall forthwith cease to be the representative of the member organisation. In such circumstances the member organisation can appoint a new representative but must notify the Charity in writing the name of the new representative.
  5. The Trustees may, by a majority vote, accept or, for good reasons refuse or terminate the membership of an individual or member organisation or an associate member. Provided that in the case of full membership, the individual or representatives of member organisations (as the case may be) shall have the right to be heard by the Management Committee, accompanied by a friend, to appeal the decision. There is no right of appeal for associate members, but the Charity shall endeavour to reach a mutual agreement on reasons for the non-continuation of membership e.g., a conflict of interest with the work of the Charity.

### **Virtual Meetings.**

6. A meeting of members of the Charity or of the Charity Trustees maybe held where arrangements have been made in advance to allow participants to attend the meeting by means of a conference telephone, video link or similar means of electronic communication, agreed by the Trustees. At which all participants can be heard and can hear each other without the need for them to be physically present at the same location. A person participating in a meeting by such means shall be deemed to be attending **virtually**.

7. A meeting of members of the Charity or of the Charity Trustees maybe held in which some participants are attending the meeting in person and others are attending virtually. This will be known as a **hybrid** meeting.
8. The provisions in clause 34 – 36 **Meetings of Charity Trustees**. Governing the chairing of meetings, procedure at meetings and participation in meetings by electronic means apply to any general meeting of the members, with all references to Trustees to be taken as references to Members.

#### **General meetings.**

9. The Charity shall hold an annual general meeting in **person or virtually, normally in November of each year** in addition to any other meetings in that year and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it. The annual general meeting shall be held at such times and places as the Trustees shall appoint. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.
10. The Trustees may call general meetings **to be held in person or virtually**, and on the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Act, shall forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting for a date not later than eight weeks after receipt of the requisition. If there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient Trustees to call a general meeting, any Trustee or any member of the Charity may call a general meeting.

#### **Notice of general meetings.**

11. An annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution appointing a person as a Trustee shall be called by at least twenty-one clear days' notice. All other extraordinary general meetings shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice, but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed:
  - 1 in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote; and
  - 2 in the case of any other meeting by a majority in the number of members having a right to attend and vote, being a majority together holding not less than 75 per cent of the total voting rights at the meeting of all the members.

The notice shall specify the time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted and, in the case of an annual general meeting, shall specify the meeting as such , and provide any formal paperwork as necessary to accompany the meeting notice.

Where arrangements have been made for a meeting to be held **virtually** or as a **hybrid** meeting, the notice calling the meeting shall state that fact and include details of the means by which a person may attend the meeting virtually.

The notice shall be given to all the members and to the Trustees and auditors in writing, either personally, by post, or electronically.

12. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

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

13. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present. A quorum for a general meeting is defined to be a minimum of fifteen persons of which at least five must be trustees and the remainder being voting members or duly authorised voting representatives of a member organisation. A person shall be deemed to be present by attending either in person or virtually where arrangements for virtual attendance have been made.
14. If a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or to such time and place as the Trustees may determine.
15. The chair, if any, of the Trustees or in his or her absence some other Trustee nominated by the Trustees shall preside as chair of the meeting, but if neither the chair nor such other Trustee (if any) be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting and willing to act, the Trustees present shall elect one of their number to be chair and, if there is only one Trustee present and willing to act, he or she shall be chair.
16. If no Trustee is willing to act as chair, or if no Trustee is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chair.
17. A Trustee shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any meeting.
18. The chair may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so, directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had adjournment not taken place. When a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Otherwise, it shall not be necessary to give any such notice.
19. A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a poll may be demanded:

- 1 by the chair; or

- 2 by at least two members having the right to vote at the meeting: or
  - 3 by a member or members representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting.
20. Unless a poll is duly demanded a declaration by the chair that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.
  21. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn, before the poll is taken, but only with the consent of the chair. The withdrawal of a demand for a poll shall not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand for the poll was made.
  22. A poll shall be taken as the chair directs and he or she may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a time and place for declaring the results of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll is demanded.
  23. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chair shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote he or she may have.
  24. A poll demanded on the election of a chair or on a question of adjournment shall be taken immediately. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either immediately or at such time and place as the chair directs not being more than thirty days after the poll is demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll is demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.
  25. No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded. In other cases, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

### **Votes of members.**

26. Every member organisation shall have two votes (one per representative), while every associate member shall have no vote.
27. No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all moneys then payable to the Charity have been paid.
28. No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting shall be valid. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the chair whose decision shall be final and conclusive.



29. A vote given or poll demanded by the duly authorised representative of a member organisation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll unless notice of the determination was received by the Charity at the office before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote is given or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll.
30. Any organisation which is a member of the Charity may by resolution of its Council or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Charity, and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the organisation which he or she represents as the organisation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Charity.
31. A person entitled to vote upon the business at a meeting may do so either in person or virtually where arrangements for virtual attendance have been made.

#### **Trustees.**

32. The number of Trustees shall be not less than five and not more than seventeen.
33. The first Trustees shall be those persons named in the statement delivered pursuant to Section 10(2) of the Act, who shall be deemed to have been appointed under the articles. Future Trustees shall be appointed as provided subsequently in the articles.

#### **Meetings of Charity Trustees.**

34. A Trustee attending a meeting virtually shall have the same rights to receive notice, speak, vote, and otherwise participate in the meeting as they would have if attending the meeting in person.
35. Trustee meetings held by electronic means must comply with rules for meetings, including chairing and the taking of minutes.
36. The minutes of a meeting shall record the names of all persons present at the meeting without distinction between those who attended in person and those who attended virtually.

#### **Power of Trustees.**

37. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the memorandum, and the articles and to any directions given by special resolution, the business of the Charity shall be managed by the Trustees (hereinafter also referred to as “the Management Committee”) who may exercise all the powers of the Charity. No alteration of the memorandum or the articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the Trustees which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. The powers given by this article shall not be limited by any special power given to the Trustees by the articles and a meeting of

Trustees at which a quorum is present may exercise all the powers exercisable by the Trustees.

38. In addition to all powers hereby expressly conferred upon them and without detracting from the generality of their powers under the articles the Trustees shall have the following powers, namely:
- 1 to expend the funds of the Charity in such manner as they shall consider most beneficial for the achievement of the Objects and to invest in the name of the Charity such part of the funds as they may see fit and to direct the sale or transposition of any such investments and to expend the proceeds of any such sale in furtherance of the Objects of the Charity.
  - 2 to enter into contracts on behalf of the Charity.

### **Officers.**

39. At the annual general meeting of the Charity the members shall elect from amongst themselves a chair, and a treasurer and any other officers thought necessary from time to time by the Trustees. The officers shall hold office from conclusion of that meeting. If this is not possible at the AGM, elected Trustees can appoint officers at a subsequent meeting.
40. The Trustees shall have the authority to appoint an Honorary President of the Charity for the duration of one year. The position is purely ceremonial and carries no Trustee responsibilities.

### **Management Committee.**

41. The Management Committee shall comprise the following Trustees:

- 1 15 Trustees who are elected from member organisations. Each member organisation can nominate a maximum of two of its members to stand for election as a Trustee.
- 2 Trustees who are individuals and bring community knowledge, or expertise relevant to the Charities work.

In the event of trustees elected ceasing to be trustees during the tenure of the board, a successor shall be nominated, in the manner hereinbefore provided for nomination. Provided, that the trustee(s) so nominated shall hold office for the unexpired term of the Board of Trustees.

- 2 Not more than 17 persons who are eligible shall be elected as Trustees at the annual general meeting who shall hold office from the conclusion of that meeting.

The Management Committee may in addition appoint not more than 3 co-opted members, but so that no-one may be appointed as a co-opted member if,

as a result, more than one third of the members of the Management Committee would be co-opted members.

42. The Management Committee may invite any person to attend its meetings as an observer but without the power to vote. Any person may request to attend a meeting as an observer using prevailing process set by the board at the time. Such observers shall not have the power to vote.
43. The Management Committee may co-opt not more than three persons who are willing to act to be a Trustee either to fill a vacancy or as an additional Trustee provided that the appointment does not cause the number of Trustees to exceed any number fixed as the maximum number of Trustees. A Trustee so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting and may only be co-opted for a maximum of two consecutive years, thereafter, standing down for at least one year to be eligible for re-cooption.
44. All the members of the Management Committee shall retire from office together at the end of the annual general meeting next after the date on which they came into office, but they may be re-elected or re-appointed. Honorary officers and members of the Management Committee must stand down after three consecutive years and may be re-elected after standing down for one year. Retiring Trustees may be co-opted for a maximum of two consecutive years, thereafter, standing down for at least one year to be eligible for re-election or re-cooption.
45. The proceedings of the Management Committee shall not be invalidated by any vacancy among their number or by any failure to appoint or any defect in the appointment or qualification of a member.
46. No person shall be entitled to act as a member of the Management Committee whether on a first or on any subsequent entry into office until after signing in the minute book of the Management Committee a declaration of acceptance and of willingness to act in the trust of the Charity.

#### **Disqualification and removal of Trustees.**

47. A Trustee shall cease to hold office if he or she
  - 1 ceases to be a Trustee by virtue of any provision in the Act or is disqualified from acting as a Trustee by virtue of Section 45 of the Charities Act 1992 (or any statutory re-enactment or modification of that provision);
  - 2 becomes incapable by reason of mental disorder, illness, or injury of managing and administering his or her own affairs.
  - 3 resigns his office by notice to the Charity (but only if at least two Trustees will remain in office when the notice of resignation is to take effect); or
  - 4 is absent without the permission of the Trustees from all their meetings held within a period of six months and the Trustees resolve that his office be vacated.

### **Trustees' expenses.**

48. The Trustees may be paid all reasonable travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of Trustees or committees of Trustees or general meetings or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties but shall otherwise be paid no remuneration.

### **Trustees' appointments.**

49. Subject to the provisions of the Act and to clause 5 of the memorandum, the Trustees may appoint one or more of their number to any unremunerated office under the Charity. Any such appointment may be made upon such terms as the Trustees determine. Any appointment of a Trustee to an executive office shall terminate if he ceases to be a Trustee. A managing director and a Trustee holding any other executive office shall not be subject to retirement by rotation.
50. Except to the extent permitted by clause 5 of the memorandum, no Trustee shall take or hold any interest in property belonging to the Charity or receive remuneration or be interested otherwise than as a Trustee in any other contract to which the Charity is a party.

### **Proceedings of Trustees.**

51. Subject to the provisions of the articles, the Trustees may regulate their proceedings as they think fit. A Trustee may, and the secretary if one appointed at the request of a Trustee shall, call a meeting of the Trustees. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting to a Trustee who is absent from the United Kingdom. Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of equality of votes, the chair shall have a second or casting vote.
52. The quorum for the transaction of the business of the Trustees may be fixed by the Trustees but shall not be less than five Trustees. A Trustee shall be deemed to be present by attending either in person or virtually where arrangements for virtual attendance have been made.
53. The Trustees may act notwithstanding any vacancies in their number, but, if the number of Trustees is less than the number fixed as the quorum, the continuing Trustees or Trustee may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or for calling a general meeting.
54. The Trustees may appoint one of their number to be the chair of their meetings and may at any time remove him or her from that office. Unless he or she is unwilling to do so, the Trustee so appointed shall preside at every meeting of Trustees at which he or she is present. But if there is no Trustee holding that office, or if the Trustee holding it is unwilling to preside or is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the Trustees present may appoint one of their number to be chair of the meeting.
55. The Trustees may appoint one or more sub-committees with defined terms of reference for the purpose of making any inquiry or supervising or performing any function or duty which in the opinion of the Trustees would be more conveniently

undertaken or carried out by a sub-committee: provided that all acts and proceedings of any such sub-committees shall be fully and promptly reported to the Trustees.

56. All acts done by a meeting of Trustees, or of a committee of Trustees, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any Trustee or that or that any of them were disqualified from holding office, or had vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a Trustee and had been entitled to vote.
57. A resolution in writing, signed by all the Trustees entitled to receive notice of a meeting of Trustees or of a committee of Trustees, shall be as valid and effective as if it had been passed at a meeting of Trustees or (as the case may be) a committee or Trustees duly convened and held. Such a resolution may consist of several documents in the same form, each signed by one or more of the Trustees.
58. Any bank account in which any part of the assets of the Charity is deposited shall be operated by the Trustees and shall indicate the name of the Charity. All cheques and orders for the payment of money from such account shall be signed by at least two Trustees.

#### **Secretary.**

59. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a secretary may be appointed by the Trustees for such term, at such remuneration (if not a Trustee) and upon such conditions as they may think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them.

#### **Minutes.**

60. The Trustees shall keep minutes in books kept for the purpose:
- 1 of all appointments of officers made by the Trustees; and
  - 2 of all proceedings at meetings of the Charity and of the Trustees and of committees of Trustees including the names of the Trustees present at each such meeting.

#### **The seal.**

61. The seal shall only be used by the authority of the Trustees or of a committee of Trustees authorised by the Trustees. The Trustees may determine who shall sign any instrument to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by a Trustee and by the secretary or by a second Trustee.

#### **Accounts.**

62. Accounts shall be prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Act.

### **Annual report.**

63. The Trustees shall comply with their obligations under the Charities Act 1992 (or any statutory re-enactment or modification of that Act) with regard to the preparation of an annual report and its transmission to the Commissioners.

### **Annual return.**

64. The Trustees shall comply with their obligations under the Charities Act 1992 (or any statutory re-enactment or modification of that Act) with regard to the preparation of an annual return and its transmission to the Commissioners.

### **Notices.**

65. Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the articles, **can be by electronic communication**, or in writing except that a notice calling a meeting of the Trustees need not be in writing.

66. The Charity may give any notice to a member either, **through electronic communication**, personally or by sending it by post in a pre-paid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address. Or by leaving it at that address. A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be given to him shall be entitled to have notices given to him at that address, but otherwise no such member shall be entitled to receive any notice from the Charity.

67. A member present in person, **or virtually**, at any meeting of the Charity shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where necessary, of the purposes for which it was called.

68. Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, pre-paid and posted, **or that an electronic form of notice was properly addressed and sent**, shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice shall be deemed to be given at the expiration of 48 hours after the envelope containing it was posted.

### **Indemnity.**

69. Subject to the provisions of the Act every Trustee or other officer or auditor of the Charity shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Charity against any liability incurred by him in that capacity in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application in which relief is granted to him by the court from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the Charity.

- 1 The Trustees may from time to time make such rules or byelaws as they may deem necessary or expedient or convenient for the proper conduct and management of the Charity and for the purposes of prescribing classes of and conditions of membership, and in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, they may by such rules or byelaws regulate:

- i) the admission and classification of members of the Charity (including the admission of organisations to membership) and the rights and privileges of such members, and the conditions of membership and the terms on which members may resign or have their membership terminated and the entrance fees, subscriptions and other fees or payments to be made by members.
  - ii) the conduct of members of the Charity in relation to one another, and to the Charity's servants.
  - iii) the setting aside of the whole or any part or parts of the Charity's premises at any particular time or times or for any particular purpose or purposes.
  - iv) the procedure at general meetings and meetings of the Trustees and committees of the Trustees in so far as such procedure is not regulated by the articles.
  - v) generally, all such matters as are commonly the subject matter of company rules.
- 2 The Charity in general meeting shall have power to alter, add to or repeal the rules or byelaws and the Trustees shall adopt such means as they think sufficient to bring to the notice of members of the Charity all such rules or bye- laws, which shall be binding on all members of the Charity. Provided that no rule or byelaw shall be inconsistent with, or shall affect or repeal anything contained in, the memorandum or the articles.