

Scottish Charity Number: SC023848

Company No: SC143210

THE COMPANIES ACT 1985 TO 2006

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Of

COLLEGES SCOTLAND

(Adopted by Special Resolution on 1 May 2026)

INTERPRETATION

1

(a) In these Articles:

"1992 Act"	means the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 1992;
"2005 Act"	means the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 2005;
"2013 Act"	means the Post-16 Education (Scotland) Act 2013;
"AGM"	means annual general meeting;
"Articles"	means the Articles of Association of the Company;
" Associate Member"	means those bodies invited to become Associate Members of the Company pursuant to Article 12;
"Board of Trustees" or "Trustees"	means the board of Trustees of the Company for the time being of the Company and "Trustee" shall be construed accordingly, and each Trustee shall be a director for the purposes of the Companies

	Act and a trustee for the purpose of the Charities Act;
"Charities Act"	means the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force;
"Chair"	means the chairperson of (but excluding any person who is for the time being an employee or student) of: (i) a Company Member; (ii) an Associate Member; (iii) an RSB; or (iv) a college assigned to any RSB or regional board under section 7C of the 2005 Act; or any other educational establishment the Trustees may determine from time to time;
"Chairs' Group"	means the forum of Chairs as constituted by the Company according to such terms of reference as the Trustees may determine from time to time;
"Chairperson"	means the chairperson of the Company appointed pursuant to Article 49.7;
"clear days"	means in relation to the period of a notice that period excluding the day when the notice is served or deemed to be served and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;
"Companies Act"	means the Companies Act 2006 including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force;
"the Company"	means Colleges Scotland (Company No. SC143210);
"Company Member"	means those organisations, undertakings or bodies admitted to membership of the Company in accordance with Articles 8 and 9;
"electronic communication" and "communication"	have the meanings given to them by the Electronic Communications Act 2000;

"Member"	means a Company Member or an Associate Member;
"Memorandum"	means the Memorandum of Association of the Company;
"Principal"	means the Principal or Chief Executive or Director or person of equivalent status or title in overall charge of operational matters of: (i) a Company Member; (ii) an Associate Member; (iii) an RSB; or (iv) a college assigned to any RSB or regional board under section 7C of the 2005 Act; or any other educational establishment the Trustees may determine from time to time;
"Principals' Group"	means the forum of Principals as constituted by the Company according to such terms of reference as the Trustees may determine from time to time; and
"RSB"	a body specified as a regional strategic body or regional board in Schedule 2A to the 2005 Act
"Secretary"	means the secretary of the Company or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the Company, including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary.

- (b) Unless the context otherwise requires words or expressions contained in these Articles shall bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act.
- (c) Unless the contrary intention appears, expressions referring to writing shall be construed as including references to printing, photography and any other mode of representing or reproducing words in visible form; words importing the singular number only shall include the plural number and vice versa; words importing the masculine gender only shall include the feminine gender; and words importing persons shall include partnerships, associations and corporations.

OBJECTS

- 2 The objects for which the Company is established are to promote the advancement of college education for the public benefit.

POWERS

3 In furtherance of that object, but not otherwise, the Company shall have the following powers:-

- (1) (i) to support education in, and to advance and promote the objectives of, Scotland's colleges and other institutions in the college education sector in Scotland ("colleges");
- (ii) to provide information, advice and assistance to colleges in Scotland or any of their representatives on any aspect of their affairs;
- (iii) to provide information concerning colleges in Scotland, their work, organisation and objectives, and the courses and facilities provided by them;
- (iv) to provide a means of co-operation between the governing bodies of colleges;
- (v) to formulate and promote policies on any matters affecting or relevant to the sector of college education in Scotland and deal with all matters ancillary or related thereto;
- (vi) to provide a means of consultation between the chairpersons and governing bodies of colleges;
- (vii) to provide a means of consultation between the Principals and Chairs of colleges;
- (viii) to consider and offer observations on any proposals made by the Scottish or UK Governments and other agencies affecting colleges;
- (ix) to consider and report on any matter which may be referred to the Company for consideration by the governing body of any college;
- (x) to carry on any of the activities of advisors to colleges on employment law, custom and practice, health and safety at work, management organisation, planning and procedures, training of staff and employees, accounting practice and procedures, and all ancillary matters; to engage consultants and agents for the purpose of carrying on all or any of the foregoing activities; to make grants and other financial provision in aid of colleges which are engaged in or wish to engage in litigation which relates to salaries, terms and conditions of service, and cognate matters of employees, and to establish reserve funds and invest monies in order to facilitate the making of such grants and other financial provision; and generally to undertake and execute agencies and commissions of every description;
- (xi) to provide a forum within which representatives of the colleges can discuss salaries and conditions of service for staff and employees of colleges and more generally within which colleges can establish a framework of industrial and employee relations for colleges, and in particular to provide through committees of the

Company or otherwise, as may be appropriate, for the support of such a forum, to act as an employer's association in conducting and concluding collective negotiations with trade unions recognised by Members, provided that no such provision or support shall extend to the regulation of relations between workers and employers which would in any way have the effect of making the Company a Trade Union;

- (xii) to represent the sector of college education in Scotland and to conduct dealings and to liaise with government, any local, national or other institutions, authorities, agencies, bodies or persons, wheresoever in the world situate, on matters affecting the operation of the sector, in particular the determination and distribution of resources;
 - (ii) to raise money from the Members by way of an annual levy or subscription, all such money to be disbursed in the pursuit of the objects of the Company;
 - (xiv) to provide secretarial services for committees, advisory groups and working groups established by the Company; and
 - (xv) to act as agent for any Member upon specific instructions from such Member.
- (2) To purchase, take on lease or on exchange, hire or otherwise acquire real or personal property and rights or privileges and to construct, maintain and alter buildings or erections.
 - (3) Subject to the provisions herein contained, to employ and pay officers and other persons or bodies whose services are required for carrying out any of the objects of the Company; and to make all reasonable and necessary provision for the payment of pensions and superannuation to or on behalf of employees and their widows or widowers and immediate dependants.
 - (4) To act as a trustee and to undertake or accept any trusts or obligations which are charitable in accordance with the purposes of the Company and which may be lawfully undertaken by the Company.
 - (5) To invest and deal with the monies of the Company not immediately required for its purposes in or upon such investments, securities or property or otherwise as may be thought fit subject nevertheless to such conditions (if any) and such consents (if any) as may for the time being be imposed or required by law and subject as herein provided.
 - (6) Subject to such consents as may be required by law, to borrow or raise money in such manner and upon such terms as the Company shall think fit, and in particular upon the security by way of mortgage, charge, debenture or otherwise of all or any part of the property of the Company and to enter into interest rate management agreements of every kind and description as the Company shall think fit.

- (7) Subject to such consents as may be required by law, to sell, manage, develop, let, mortgage, or otherwise deal with or turn to account all or any part of the property, assets, rights and privileges of the Company.
- (8) To arrange and provide for or join in arranging and providing for the holding of conferences, training courses, exhibitions, meetings, lectures and classes.
- (9) To establish and support and aid in the establishment and support of any charitable associations or institutions and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable purposes.
- (10) To solicit and procure by any lawful means and to take, accept and receive any subscription, annuity, gift of money, property or other assets whether subject to any special trust or not, for the objects of the Company.
- (11) To transfer or dispose of, with or without valuable consideration, any part of the property or funds of the Company not required for the purposes of the Company to any charitable body having objects similar to those of the Company.
- (12) To federate or amalgamate with, affiliate or become affiliated to any body having objects similar to those of the Company and which by its constitution prohibits the distribution of its income and property amongst its members to an extent at least as great as is imposed on the Company under or by virtue of Article 4 hereof and to acquire and undertake all or any part of the assets, liabilities and engagements of any such body, which the Company may lawfully acquire or undertake.
- (13) To establish, promote or assist in promoting any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property, rights and liabilities of the Company, or for the purpose of carrying on all or any activities which the Company is authorised to carry on provided that such company or companies have objects similar to those of the Company.
- (14) To establish, promote or acquire companies (whether charitable or commercial) whose activities may further one or more of the objects of the Company, or may generate income to support the activities of the Company, acquire and hold shares in such companies, and carry out, in relation to such company which is a subsidiary of the Company, all such functions as may be associated with a holding company.
- (15) To conduct appeals for money or other gifts or for any other assistance for any of the purposes of the Company and to solicit and accept subscriptions and donations (whether of real or personal property) and legacies and bequests for any of the purposes of the Company.
- (16) To print and publish or procure to be printed and published, and to circulate or procure to be circulated (whether gratuitously or not) any newspaper, periodicals, magazines, books, pamphlets, leaflets or other documents on subjects which are within the objects of the Company.

- (17) Subject to Article 4 hereof to employ and pay architects, surveyors, solicitors and other professional persons, workmen, clerks and other staff for the purpose of fulfilling the objects of the Company.
- (18) To pay all or any expenses incurred in connection with the promotion of the Company.
- (19) To open and operate bank accounts and negotiate financial instruments of every kind and description.
- (20) To make donations to any other charitable body incorporated or unincorporated having objects similar to those of the Company.
- (21) To lend money and to grant or provide credit to any charitable body with similar objects on such terms as may be thought fit and with or without security.
- (22) To do all such other lawful things as are necessary for the attainment of the above objects or purposes.

This Article shall be interpreted as if it incorporated an over-riding qualification limiting the powers of the Company such that any activity which would otherwise be permitted by the terms of the article may be carried on only if that activity furthers a purpose which is regarded as charitable; the expression "charitable" shall mean a charitable purpose under section 7 of the Charities Act (including any statutory amendment or re-enactment for the time being in force) which is also regarded as a charitable purpose in relation to the application of the Taxes Acts. And throughout this Article:

- (a) the word "body" includes any association, institution or aggregate of persons, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and whether of a voluntary nature or otherwise and unless inconsistent with the context words importing the plural include the singular and vice versa; and
- (b) the words "charitable" and "charitable purposes" shall have the meaning ascribed to it for the purposes of the Charities Act, including any statutory amendment or re-enactment for the time being in force.

Provided that:

- (i) In case the Company shall take or hold any property which may be subject to any trusts the Company shall only deal with or invest the same in such manner as allowed by law, having regard to such trusts.
- (ii) In case the Company shall take or hold any funds provided by or through the medium of a Crown or Government body the Company shall only deal with or invest the same in such manner as embodied from time to time in the appropriate grant conditions and financial memoranda.

- (iii) The objects of the Company shall not extend to the regulation of relations between workers and employers which would have the effect of making the Company a Trade Union.

INCOME AND PROPERTY

- 4 The income and property of the Company shall be applied solely towards the promotion of its objects as set forth in these Articles and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit, to Members and no Member nor any of the members of the Trustees shall be appointed to any office of the Company paid by salary in money's worth from the Company provided that nothing herein shall prevent any payment in good faith by the Company:
- (i) of reasonable and proper remuneration to any Member, officer or servant of the Company for any services rendered to the Company;
 - (ii) of interest on money lent by any Member or member of the Trustees of the Company at a rate not exceeding 2% less than the base lending rate prescribed for the time being by the bank appropriate to the Company or 3% whichever is the greater;
 - (iii) of reasonable and proper rent for premises demised or let by any Member or member of the Trustees of the Company;
 - (iv) of fees, remuneration or other benefit in money or money's worth to a company of which a Member or member of the Trustees of the Company may be a member for any services rendered to the Company;
 - (v) to any Company Member or member of the Trustees of the Company of reasonable out of pocket expenses;
 - (vi) of premiums for the insurance of any member of the Trustees or officer of the Company against any liability as permitted by these Articles;
 - (vii) to any Member receiving a benefit from the Company in the capacity of a beneficiary of the charity;
 - (viii) to any Member by loan whether secured or otherwise.

LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

- 5 The liability of the Members is limited.
- 6 Every Member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound up during the time that they are a Member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which they cease to be a Member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up the same and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding £1.

WINDING-UP

- 7 If upon the winding-up or dissolution of the Company there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall be paid to or distributed among the Company Members in such proportions as may be mutually agreed by them PROVIDED THAT any Company Member which is not at the date of winding-up or dissolution of the Company entitled to relief under Section 7 of the Charities Act or any amendment thereof shall not receive any payment or distribution on winding-up or dissolution. If none of the Company Members as at the date of winding-up or dissolution of the Company are entitled to relief under Section 7 of the Charities Act or any amendment thereof then any property that remains after the satisfaction of all debts and liabilities shall be given or transferred to some other charitable institution or institutions having objects similar to the objects of the Company and which shall prohibit the distribution of its or their income and property to an extent at least as great as imposed on the Company under or by virtue of Article 4 hereof, such institution or institutions to be determined by the Company Members with the consent of the Scottish Ministers at or before the time of dissolution, and if and so far as effect cannot be given to such provision, then to some other charitable object. In this Article, the word "charitable" shall have the meaning ascribed to it for the purposes of the Charities Act, including any statutory amendment or re-enactment for the time being in force.

COMPANY MEMBERS

- 8 Subject to article 10 the following bodies are eligible to become Company Members of the Company:
- 8.1 a regional college designated as such under section 7A of the 1992 Act;
 - 8.2 a body specified as an RSB;
 - 8.3 a college which has a board of management incorporated under the 1992 Act and which is not designated as regional college under section 7A of the 2005 Act or assigned to an RSB;
 - 8.4 Any other educational establishment the Trustees may determine from time to time;
- 9
- (a) The application of a person for membership shall be in writing in the form set down by the Trustees and shall be signed by the applicant and delivered to the Secretary at the registered office of the Company.
 - (b) The Secretary shall place the application before the Board at the next meeting thereof to be held after receipt of the application.
 - (c) No person shall become a Company Member unless its admittance has been approved by the Trustees and it is eligible to be a member under Article 8.

- (d) The Board of Trustees may in its absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefore, admit or refuse any applicant's request, and shall not be bound to assign any reason for refusing to admit any person to membership of the Company.
 - (e) The Secretary shall within seven days of the decision of the Board of Trustees notify in writing the decision to the applicant and if the decision is to admit it as a Company Member shall enter the name of that person in the Register of Members of the Company whereupon that person shall become a Company Member. Upon becoming a Company Member that person shall become liable for payment to the Company of such annual levy or subscription as the Trustees may determine.
 - (f) In each year the Trustees shall fix the subscription or subscriptions to be paid by each Company Member. The Trustees may fix a different level of subscription for each Company Member provided it does so on the basis of fair and transparent criteria. The Trustees may fix a deadline in each year by which subscription monies must be paid by Company Members, and in the event of failure by any Company Member to make payment by such deadline, the Trustees may suspend such Company Member's access to such of the services, facilities and forums provided or established by the Company as the Trustees consider appropriate until such time as payment is made in full.
- 10 A Company Member shall cease to be a Company Member upon:
- (a) the Board of Trustees resolving that it has failed to meet the eligibility criteria set out in Article 8; or
 - (b) a resolution being passed at a meeting of the Trustees removing it as a Company Member; provided that such resolution is passed by not less than three-fourths of the Board present at a meeting called for the purposes of which such Company Member shall have been given not less than fourteen days' notice in writing and at which it shall have been given the right to attend and to be heard; or
 - (c) its passing a resolution to wind up or having a winding up petition presented against it or a receiver being appointed in respect of any of its assets; or
 - (d) it being assigned to an RSB.
- 11 Membership of the Company shall not be transferable and a Company Member is not able to resign as such without: (i) providing not less than 12 months' prior written notice to the Trustees of their intention to do so; and (ii) the prior consent of the Trustees.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- 12 The Trustees may invite any institution or body which does not fulfil the eligibility criteria in Article 8 to become an "Associate Member" and on acceptance that institution or body shall be admitted to membership.

- 13 Upon becoming an Associate Member that member shall become liable for payment to the Company of such annual levy or subscription as the Trustees may determine. In each year the Trustees shall fix the subscription or subscriptions to be paid by each Associate Member, and the provisions of Article 9(f) shall apply to any annual subscription or levy payable by an Associate Member in terms of this Article 13.
- 14 At the date of adoption of these Articles the following shall be deemed to be Associate Members:
- 14.1 Sabhal Mor Ostaig
- Newbattle Abbey College
- Scotland's Rural College
- 15 An Associate Member shall cease to be an Associate Member upon:
- 15.1 its name being removed from the Register of Members of the Company, following the receipt by the Company of at least 90 days' notice in writing, intimating that it resigns as an Associate Member such notice to be accompanied by a certified true copy of the resolution of the governing body of that Associate Member resolving to withdraw; or
- 15.2 a resolution being passed at a meeting of the Board of Trustees removing it as an Associate Member; provided that such resolution is passed by not less than three-fourths of the Board of Trustees present at a meeting called for the purposes of which such an Associate Member shall have been given not less than fourteen days' notice in writing and at which it shall have been given the right to attend and to be heard; or
- 16 its passing a resolution to wind up or having a winding up petition presented against it or a receiver being appointed in respect of any of its assets.
- 17 Associate Members shall have the same rights under these Articles as Company Members except that Associate Members shall have no right to vote; no right to convene a meeting under Article 21 or the provisions of the Companies Act; no right to participate in the distribution of any assets on a winding-up; and no right to nominate or vote upon a person becoming a director of the Company.
- 18 Associate Membership of the Company shall not be transferable.

GENERAL MEETINGS

- 19 The Company shall hold a general meeting in every calendar year as its AGM in addition to any other meetings in that year, and shall specify the meeting as such in the notice calling it; and not more than fifteen months shall elapse between the date of one AGM of the Company and the next, provided that the Company holds its first AGM within eighteen months of its incorporation. The AGM shall be held at such time and place as the Trustees shall determine.
- 20 All general meetings, other than AGMs, shall be called general meetings.

- 21 The Board of Trustees may, whenever it thinks fit, convene a general meeting. A general meeting shall also be convened by the Trustees after receipt of a requisition from Company Members, pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act. If at any time there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient Trustees capable of acting to form a quorum, any Trustee or any two Company Members may convene a general meeting in the same manner as nearly as possible to that in which meetings may be convened by the Trustees.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

22

- (a) An AGM and general meeting 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:
 - (i) in the case of an AGM, by all Company Members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
 - (ii) in the case of any other meeting by a majority in number of the Company Members having a right to attend and vote being a majority together holding not less than ninety per cent of the total voting rights at the meeting of all the Company Members.
- (b) The notice shall specify the time, date and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted and, in the case of an AGM, shall specify the meeting as such.
- (c) The notice shall be given to all the Company Members, Associate Members, the Trustees and to the Auditors.

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

- 24 In exceptional circumstances (for example to deal with extreme adverse weather conditions), the Trustees may postpone an AGM or general meeting by notice in writing to Company Members and Associate Members (which will be valid if issued before the date of the scheduled meeting) to a later date specified in such notice. The postponed meeting shall be deemed to be a properly called meeting of which valid notice has been given and the original notice as to business to be transacted shall remain valid.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

- 25 No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of Company Members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. Save as herein otherwise provided one third of the persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a Company Member or a proxy for a Company Member or a duly authorised representative of a Company Member, shall be a quorum, or if at the time the total number of Company Members is not a multiple

of three, the quorum shall be determined by dividing the number of Company Members by three and rounding up to the nearest whole number.

- 26 If such a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, or if during a meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to such time and place as the Board of Trustees may determine. If at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the meeting shall stand adjourned to such time and place as the Trustees may determine. If the meeting has been convened upon the requisition of Members, and no quorum is present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, then the meeting shall be dissolved.
- 27 The Chairperson of the Board of Trustees or, in their absence, some other Trustee nominated by the Trustees shall preside as chair of the meeting but, if neither the Chairperson nor such other Trustee is 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 Chairperson and, if there is only one Trustee present and willing to act, he/she shall be Chairperson.
- 28 If no Trustee is willing to act as Chairperson, or if no Trustee is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the Company Members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be Chairperson.
- 29 A Trustee shall be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting.
- 30 The Chairperson 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 the 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. Save as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to give any such notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at any adjourned meeting.
- 31 A resolution put to the vote of any general meeting shall be decided on a show of hands of Company Members, unless a poll is, before or upon the declaration of the result of a show of hands, duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of these Articles, a poll may be demanded:
 - (a) by the Chairperson; or
 - (b) by at least two Company Members having the right to vote at the meeting present in person or by proxy; or
 - (c) by a Company Member or Company Members present in person and representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the Company Members

and a demand by a representative on behalf of a Company Member or by a person as proxy for a Company Member shall be the same as a demand by the Company Member.

- 32 Unless a poll is duly demanded, a declaration by the Chairperson of the meeting that a resolution has been carried or lost 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.
- 33 The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn, but only with the consent of the Chairperson, and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.
- 34 If a poll is duly demanded it shall be taken in such manner as the Chairperson directs. The result of the poll which shall be declared at such time and place as the Chairperson may direct, shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- 35 In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll the Chairperson shall not be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote he/she may have.
- 36 A poll demanded on the election of a Chairperson of a meeting, or any question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith.
- 37 A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either forthwith or at such time and place as the Chairperson directs not being more than thirty days after the poll is demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was 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.
- 38 No notice needs to be given of a poll not taken forthwith if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded. In any other case at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

VOTES OF COMPANY MEMBERS

- 39 On a show of hands every Company Member shall have one vote, which may be given either via its duly authorised representative at the meeting or by proxy. On a poll, Company Members represented by proxy or by duly authorised representative shall have one vote. A Company Member so represented is deemed present in person at such meeting.
- 40 With regard to the instrument appointing a proxy, if the appointer is a corporation or other organisation, it must be signed on its behalf by a duly authorised officer.
- 41 Any corporation or other organisation which is a Company Member may nominate in writing such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company. The person so

authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the body which they represent as that body could exercise if it were an individual Company Member. Such body shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting if the person so authorised is present thereat.

42 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 and counted. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the Chairperson, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

43 An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, in a form determined by the Trustees.

44 The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the Trustees may:

(a) be deposited at the Company's registered office or at such other place within the United Kingdom as is specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting not less than forty eight hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or

(b) in the case of an appointment contained in an electronic communication where an address has been specified for the purpose of receiving electronic communication:

(i) in the notice convening the meeting; or

(ii) in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting; or

(iii) in any invitation contained in an electronic communication to appoint a proxy issued by the Company in relation to that meeting;

be received at such address not less than forty eight hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote; or

(c) in the case of a poll taken more than forty eight hours after it is demanded, be deposited as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than twenty four hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or

(d) where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than forty eight hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the Chairperson or to the Secretary or to any Trustee;

and an instrument of proxy which is not deposited or delivered or received in a manner so permitted shall be invalid. In this regulation "address" in relation to electronic communications includes any

number or address used for the purpose of such communications. In calculating periods mentioned in this Article 44 no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

- 45 The instrument appointing a proxy shall confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll.
- 46 A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation 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 Company at its registered office or at such other place at which the instrument of proxy was duly deposited or, where the appointment of the proxy was contained in an electronic communication at the address at which such appointment was duly received 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.

BOARD MEMBERS

- 47 The number of Trustees shall not be more than ten and shall not be less than three.
- 48 No Trustee shall vacate their office or be ineligible for re-appointment as a Trustee nor shall any person be ineligible for appointment as a Trustee by reason only of their having attained any particular age.

APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF BOARD MEMBERS

COMPOSITION

- 49 The Board of Trustees shall consist of up to ten Trustees appointed (or deemed appointed) as follows:
- 49.1 the Chair of the Principals' Group shall be a Trustee;
- 49.2 one other person who is a Principal shall be a Trustee (nominated in accordance with such rules of appointment and processes as the Board of Trustees may prescribe from time to time to effect such appointment);
- 49.3 the Chair of the Chairs' Group shall be a Trustee;
- 49.4 one person who is a Chair shall be a Trustee (nominated in accordance with such rules of appointment and processes as the Board of Trustees may prescribe from time to time to effect such appointment);
- 49.5 the Chief Executive appointed under Article 71 shall be a Trustee;
- 49.6 up to four independent individuals (not being employed or remunerated by any Company Member, Associate Member or college assigned to any RSB) shall be Trustees;

- 49.7 one independent individual (not being employed or remunerated by any Company Member, Associate Member or college assigned to any RSB) shall be appointed as a Trustee and as Chairperson of the Board of Trustees, in accordance with such rules of appointment and processes as the Board of Trustees may prescribe from time to time to effect such appointment;
- 49.8 in circumstances where there are vacancies under any of the foregoing Articles 49.1 to 49.6 (inclusive) then the Trustees may co-opt such number of individuals to be directors ("**Co-opted Directors**") on such terms as the Board of Trustees thinks fit provided that the total number of directors does not exceed ten; and
- 49.9 in circumstances where there is a vacancy in the office of Chairperson of the Board of Trustees under Articles 49.7 then the Trustees may appoint any individual (whether independent of any Company Member, Associate Member or college assigned to any RSB or otherwise) to hold office as Interim Chairperson and to exercise all powers and functions of the Chairperson on such terms and for such period (subject to Article 50.7) as the Board of Trustees thinks fit.

TERM OF OFFICE

- 50 Subject to Article 51:
- 50.1 the Chair of the Principals' Group shall hold office as a Trustee until their term of service as Chair of the Principals' Group comes to an end (according to such terms of reference, rules or procedures as may be adopted and applicable to the Principals' Group with approval of the Trustees from time to time);
- 50.2 the Chair of the Chairs' Group shall hold office as a Trustee until their term of service as Chair of the Chairs' Group comes to an end (according to such terms of reference, rules or procedures as may be adopted and applicable to the Chairs' Group with approval of the Trustees from time to time);
- 50.3 the individuals nominated by the Trustees pursuant to Articles 49.2 and 49.4 respectively shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of their nomination as a Trustee, and shall be eligible for nomination for a single further period of up to two years at the discretion of the Trustees;
- 50.4 the Chief Executive shall hold office until their cessation of employment as Chief Executive;
- 50.5 each individual appointed as an independent Trustee pursuant to Article 49.6 shall hold office for a period of three years, and shall be eligible for reappointment for a single further period of either one or two years at the discretion of the Trustees;
- 50.6 the individual appointed as Chairperson pursuant to Article 49.7 shall hold office for a period of three years, and shall be eligible for reappointment for a single further period of either one or two years at the discretion of the Trustees; and

- 50.7 Co-opted Directors and any Interim Chairperson shall only hold office for so long as the vacancy they were appointed to fill remains vacant or for a maximum period of one year (if the vacancy remains outstanding.)

DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF BOARD MEMBERS

- 51 The office of a Trustee shall be automatically vacated if:
- (a) they cease to be a Trustee by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act or they shall become prohibited by law from being a Trustee; or
 - (b) they cease to be a trustee under the terms of the Charities Act; or
 - (c) that Trustee, in the reasonable opinion of the Trustees, commits a serious breach or a series of persistent breaches of the Companies Act or the Charities Act or any obligation to the Company and the Trustees resolve that their office is vacated; or
 - (d) that Trustee, in the reasonable opinion of the Trustees, commits any act of fraud or dishonesty or has acted or behaved in any manner which brings or is likely to bring the Company into disrepute or is materially adverse to the interests of the Company and the Trustees resolve that their office is vacated; or
 - (e) they become bankrupt or apparently insolvent, be sequestrated or have a receiving order made against them, or grant a trust deed for the benefit of their creditors, or shall compound with their creditors generally or
 - (f) they are, or may be, incapacitated by mental disorder or physical illness; or
 - (g) they resign their office by notice left at the Company's registered office; or
 - (h) they have been absent without reasonable cause or permission of the Trustees from three successive meetings of the Trustees and the Trustees resolve that their office be vacated; or
 - (i) they become unable or unfit otherwise to discharge their functions as a Trustee; or
 - (j) being a Trustee appointed pursuant to any one of Articles 49.1 to 49.4 (inclusive), they cease to be employed by a Company Member or hold the position they did within a Company Member as they did on appointment as a Trustee; or
 - (k) being a Trustee appointed pursuant to any one of Articles 49.1 to 49.4 (inclusive), they are nominated to the position of Trustee and that nomination is withdrawn;
 - (l) they are appointed pursuant to Article 71, on the date of cessation of employment as Chief Executive; or

(m) their term of office expires.

- 52 The Company may by Ordinary Resolution of which special notice has been given in accordance with section 168 of the Companies Act, remove any Trustee before the expiration of their period of office notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between the Company and such Trustee.

POWERS OF THE BOARD

- 53 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the Charities Act, the Memorandum and these Articles and to any directions given by Special Resolution, the business of the Company shall be managed by the Trustees, who may exercise all the powers of the Company. No alteration of the Memorandum or these 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 these Articles and a meeting of the Trustees at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the Trustees.
- 54 The Trustees shall have power from time to time to adopt and make, alter or revoke, bye-laws for the regulation of the Company and otherwise for the furtherance of the purposes for which the Company is established, provided that such bye-laws are not contrary to the wording and/or spirit of the Memorandum or these Articles or contrary to the Companies Act, the Charities Act or other regulations or guidelines concerning the Company. All such bye-laws for the time being in force shall be binding upon all Members until the same shall cease to have effect. No Member shall be absolved from any such bye-laws by reason of their not having received a copy of the same, or of any alterations or additions thereto, or having otherwise no notice of them.

DELEGATION OF BOARD MEMBERS' POWERS

- 55 The Trustees may delegate any of their powers to any committee consisting of two or more Trustees. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the Trustees may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers, and may be revoked or altered. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee with two or more Trustees shall be governed by these Articles regulating the proceedings of the Board of Trustees, so far as they are capable of applying save that the Trustees may determine the quorum for meetings of any committee. All acts and proceedings of any such committee shall be reported to the Trustees as soon as possible.
- 56 The Trustees may determine from time to time the membership of any committee of the Board of Trustees. The members of any committee may be chosen from amongst the Trustees together with such other persons as may be co-opted to serve on any such committee as the Trustees may decide. Upon establishing a committee the Trustees shall determine whether co-opted members shall have the right to vote and whether they shall be counted towards the quorum. The duration of membership of a committee member shall be specified in the letter of appointment of such a member. The Board of Trustees has discretion to terminate the membership of any committee member. No committee

member shall be entitled to remuneration in respect of their position as such a member, but shall be entitled to be paid all travelling and other expenses properly incurred by them in carrying out their duties as a member of any committee.

REMUNERATION OF BOARD MEMBERS

- 57 The Trustees may be paid all reasonable travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of the directors, at general meetings or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties, but shall otherwise be paid no remuneration (except in respect of the Chief Executive who shall be paid remuneration subject to Chapter Nine of the Charities Act).

BOARD MEMBERS' CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS

58

- 58.1 The Trustees may, in accordance with the requirements set out in this Article 58, authorise any matter proposed to them by any Trustee which would, if not authorised, involve a Trustee breaching their duty under section 175 of the Companies Act to avoid conflicts of interest ("Conflict").

- 58.2 Any authorisation under this Article 58 will be effective only if:

- (a) the matter in question shall have been proposed by any Trustee for consideration at a meeting of the Trustees in the same way that any other matter may be proposed to the Trustees under the provisions of these Articles or in such other manner as the Trustees may determine;
- (b) any requirement as to the quorum at the meeting of the Trustees at which the matter is considered is met without counting the Trustee in question; and
- (c) the matter was agreed to without them voting or would have been agreed to if their vote had not been counted.

- 58.3 Any authorisation of a matter under this Article 58 may (whether at the time of giving the authority or subsequently):

- (a) extend to any actual or potential conflict of interest which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the matter so authorised;
- (b) be subject to such terms and for such duration, or impose such limits or conditions as the Trustees may determine;
- (c) be terminated or varied by the Trustees at any time.

This will not affect anything done by the Trustee prior to such termination or variation in accordance with the terms of the authorisation.

58.4 In authorising a Conflict the Trustees may decide (whether at the time of giving the authority or subsequently) that if a Trustee has obtained any information through their involvement in the Conflict otherwise than as a Trustee of the Company and in respect of which they owe a duty of confidentiality to another person the Trustee is under no obligation to:

- (a) disclose such information to the Board of Trustees or to any Trustee or other officer or employee of the Company;
- (b) use or apply any such information in performing their duties as a Trustee;

where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence.

58.5 Where the Trustees authorise a Conflict pursuant to this Article 58, the Trustee shall:

- (a) be excluded from discussions (whether at meetings of the Trustees or otherwise) related to the Conflict;
- (b) not be given any documents or other information relating to the Conflict;
- (c) not vote (or be counted in the quorum) at any future meeting of the Trustees in relation to any resolution relating to the Conflict.

58.6 Where the Trustees authorise a Conflict:

- (a) the Trustee will be obliged to conduct themselves in accordance with any terms imposed by the Trustees in relation to the Conflict;
- (b) the Trustee will not infringe any duty they owe to the Company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the Companies Act provided they act in accordance with such terms, limits and conditions (if any) as the Trustees impose in respect of its authorisation.

59 A Trustee is not required, by reason of being a Trustee (or because of the fiduciary relationship established by reason of being a Trustee), to account to the Company for any remuneration, profit or other benefit which they derive from or in connection with a relationship involving a Conflict which has been authorised by the Trustees or by the Company in general meeting (subject in each case to any terms, limits or conditions attaching to that authorisation) and no contract shall be liable to be avoided on such grounds.

BOARD MEMBERS' DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

60

60.1 A Trustee who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly interested in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company shall declare the nature and extent of their interest to the other Trustees before the Company enters into the transaction or arrangement in accordance with the Companies Act.

- 60.2 A Trustee who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a transaction or arrangement that has been entered into by the Company shall declare the nature and extent of their interest to the other Trustees as soon as is reasonably practicable in accordance with the Companies Act, unless the interest has already been declared under Article 60.1.
- 60.3 A Trustee shall not be entitled to vote in respect of any proposed or existing transaction or arrangement with the Company in which they are interested and if they shall do so their vote shall not be counted and they shall be not taken into account in ascertaining whether a quorum is present.
- 60.4 A Trustee need not declare an interest under Article 60.1 and Article 60.2 as the case may be:
- 60.5 if it cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest;
- 60.6 of which the Trustee is not aware, although for this purpose a Trustee is treated as being aware of matters of which they ought reasonably to be aware;
- 60.7 if, or to the extent that, the other Trustees are already aware of it, and for this purpose the other Trustees are treated as aware of anything of which they ought reasonably to be aware; or
- 60.8 if, or to the extent that, it concerns the terms of their service contract that have been, or are to be, considered at a meeting of the Trustees.
- 60.9 Notwithstanding any provisions in these Articles to the contrary, a Trustee may vote as a Trustee concerning any proposed insurance which the Company is empowered to purchase or maintain for or for the benefit of the Trustees or any of them or any group of persons which includes the Trustees or any of them, and if they shall so vote, their vote shall be counted and they shall be reckoned in estimating a quorum when any such contract or arrangement is under consideration.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD MEMBERS

- 61 Subject to the provisions of these Articles and the Charities Act, the Trustees may regulate their proceedings as they think fit. Any Trustee shall be entitled to call a meeting of the Trustees. In addition, the Chief Executive or the Secretary shall call a meeting of the Trustees if so requested by either any Trustee or any two Company Members. A Trustee who is absent from the United Kingdom, shall only be entitled to notice of a meeting at their address in the United Kingdom. The Trustees shall meet at least four times in each year.
- 62 The quorum for the transaction of the business of the Board of Trustees may be fixed by the Trustees and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two thirds of all Trustees, or if at the time the total number of Trustees is not a multiple of three, the quorum shall be determined by dividing the number of Trustees by three and rounding up to the nearest whole number. Subject to the provisions of these Articles all questions arising at a meeting of the Trustees shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes the Chairperson shall not have the casting vote.

- 63 Subject to the provisions of these Articles a Trustee may participate in a meeting of the Trustees or a committee of Trustees by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment whereby all the Trustees participating in the meeting can hear each other and the Trustees participating in a meeting in this manner shall be deemed to be present in person at such meeting.
- 64 The continuing Trustees or a sole continuing Trustee may act notwithstanding any vacancies in their number, but, if the number of Trustees is less than the minimum number fixed pursuant to Article 47, the continuing Trustee or Trustees may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or of calling a general meeting or of admitting persons to membership of the Board of Trustees.
- 65 All acts bona fide done by a meeting of the Trustees, or of a committee of Trustees, or by a person acting as a Trustee shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any Trustee 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.
- 66 A resolution in writing consented to and signed by a majority of Trustees entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the Trustees or of a committee of Trustees shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Trustees or (as the case may be) a committee of Trustees duly convened and held and may consist of several documents in the like form each consented to and signed by one or more Trustees, which consent and signature may be evidenced by letter, telex, cable, electronic mail, facsimile or otherwise as the Trustees may from time to time resolve to permit. Electronic mail from a Trustee confirming consent shall be sufficient for the foregoing purposes notwithstanding the absence of a handwritten signature.
- 67 The Company may by Ordinary Resolution suspend or relax to any extent, either generally or in respect of any particular matter, any provision of these Articles prohibiting a Trustee from voting at a meeting of the Trustees or of a committee of Trustees.
- 68 Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment of two or more Trustees to offices or employment with the Company or any body corporate in which the Company is interested, the proposals shall be divided and considered in relation to each Trustee separately and (provided they are not for another reason precluded from voting) each of the Trustees concerned shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution except that concerning their own appointment.
- 69 If a question arises at a meeting of the Trustees or of a committee of Trustees as to the right of a Trustee to vote, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the Chairperson and their ruling in relation to any Trustee other than themselves shall be final and conclusive.
- 70 All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments and all receipts for money paid to the Company shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise

executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the Trustees shall from time to time by resolution determine.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

- 71 The Trustees may from time to time appoint a person to the office of Chief Executive for such period and on such terms and at such remuneration as it thinks fit, and the Trustees may delegate such powers to the Chief Executive as it deems appropriate. Subject to the terms of any agreement entered into in any particular case it may revoke such appointment. Subject to Article 51 (Disqualification and Removal), The Chief Executive by virtue of their appointment, shall be a member of the Trustees and as such shall have, except as restricted by these Articles, equal status with all other Trustees. The Company may enter into an agreement or arrangement with the Chief Executive for their employment by the Company or for the provision by them of any services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director. Subject to the provisions of Chapter Nine of the Charities Act, any such appointment, agreement or arrangement may be made upon such terms as the Board of Trustees determines and they may remunerate the Chief Executive for their services as it thinks fit.

SECRETARY

- 72 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, a Secretary may be appointed by the Trustees for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as it may think fit; and any Secretary so appointed may be removed by them.

MINUTES

- 73 The Trustees shall cause minutes to be made in the books kept for the purpose of all appointment of officers of the Company and of senior employees; and of all proceedings at meetings of the Company and of the Trustees and of any Committees, including the names of all present at each meeting thereof.

ACCOUNTS

- 74 The Trustees shall cause accounting records to be kept in accordance with the Companies Act. Such records shall, subject as provided in the Companies Act, be kept at the registered office of the Company or at such other place as the Trustees think fit and shall at all times be open to inspection by any of the Trustees. The Trustees shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions and regulations the accounts and statutory books of the Company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of the Company Members. No Company Member shall have any right of inspecting any accounting records or other books or documents of the Company except as conferred by statute or authorised by the Trustees or by Ordinary Resolution of the Company.

AUDIT

- 75 Auditors shall be appointed and their rights and duties regulated in accordance with the Companies Act.
- 76 True accounts shall be kept of the sum of money received and expended by the Company, the matters in respect of which such receipts and expenditure take place and of the property, assets and liabilities of the Company. Once at least in every calendar year the accounts of the Company shall be examined and the correctness of the balance sheet ascertained by the Auditors appointed under the preceding Article.

NOTICES

- 77 Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to these Articles shall be in writing including a notice calling a meeting of the Trustees and/or shall be given using electronic communications to an address notified for that purpose to the person giving the notice. For these purposes and the purposes of the following Article, "address" in relation to electronic communications, includes any number or address used for the purposes of such communications.
- 78 The Company may give any notice to or issue or send any communication or document to a Member or to their representative either personally or by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the Member or to their representative at their registered address or by leaving it at that address or by giving it using electronic communications to an address for the time being notified to the Company by the Member. 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 them or an address to which notices may be sent using electronic communication shall be entitled to have notices given to them at that address, but otherwise no such Member shall be entitled to receive any notice from the Company.
- 79 A Company Member present, either in person via an authorised representative or by proxy, at any meeting of the Company shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which it was called.
- 80 Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. Proof that a notice contained in an electronic communication was sent in accordance with guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to be given at the expiration of forty-eight hours after the envelope containing it was posted or in the case of a notice contained in an electronic communication, at the expiration of 48 hours after the time it was sent.
- 81 A notice may be served by any Member upon the Company either by leaving it at the Company's registered office or by sending it through the post in a pre-paid letter addressed to the Company at its registered office.
- 82 Subject to any rule of law, a notice shall be deemed to be fully served or given if it is transmitted by post or electronic mail.

INDEMNITY

- 83 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and the Charities Act, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a Trustee may otherwise be entitled, every Trustee or other Officer of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against any liability, incurred by them as a director or other officer of the Company in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgement is given in their favour or in which they are acquitted or in which the charge is found not proven or in connection with any application in which relief is granted by them by the court from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the Company.

The directors shall have power to purchase and maintain insurance for or for the benefit of any persons who are or were at any time directors, officers or employees of the Company including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) insurance against any liability incurred by such persons in respect of any act or omission in the actual or purported execution or discharge of their duties or in the exercise or purported exercise of their powers or otherwise in connection with their duties, powers or offices in relation to the Company.