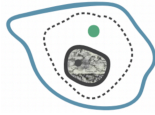


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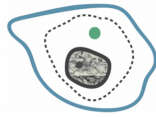
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**CONSTITUTION of Culture, Heritage and Arts
Assembly, Argyll and The Isles (CHArts) SCIO
(including revisions made at the 2020, 2023 and 2026
Annual General Meetings)**



CONSTITUTION
of
Culture, Heritage and Arts Assembly, Argyll and The Isles (CHARTS) SCIO

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GENERAL

Type of organisation

- 1 The organisation is a Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation (SCIO).

Scottish principal office

- 2 The principal office of the organisation is in Scotland (and must remain in Scotland).

Name

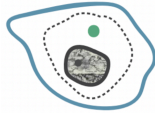
- 3 The name of the organisation is “**Culture, Heritage and Arts Assembly, Argyll and The Isles (CHArts) SCIO**”.

Purposes

- 4 The organisation’s purposes are the advancement of the arts, heritage and culture practitioners within Argyll and Bute through:
 - 4.1 developing as cultural and heritage practitioners and organisations by working co-operatively and in partnership with others;
 - 4.2 developing and utilising effective communication across geographic and sectoral boundaries;
 - 4.3 co-operatively growing our audiences and customers by marketing ourselves and others locally, nationally and internationally;
 - 4.4 developing and delivering partnership projects that will excite, educate and entertain our communities and our visitors; and
 - 4.5 accessing and sharing resources and training in order to bring culture and heritage to a wider audience.

Powers

- 5 The organisation has power to do anything which is in furtherance to its purposes or is conducive or incidental to doing so.



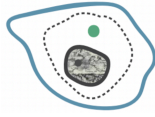
- 6 No part of the income or assets of the organisation may be paid or transferred (directly or indirectly) to the members, except where this is done in direct furtherance of the organisation's charitable purposes.

Liability of members

- 7 The members of the organisation have no liability to pay any sums to help to meet the debts (or other liabilities) of the organisation if it is wound up; accordingly, if the organisation is unable to meet its debts, the members will not be held responsible.
- 8 The members and charity trustees have certain legal duties under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; and clause 7 does not exclude (or limit) personal liabilities they might incur if they are in breach of those duties or in breach of other legal obligations or duties that apply to them personally.

General structure

- 9 The structure of the organisation consists of:-
 - 9.1 the MEMBERS - who have the right to attend members' meetings and have important powers under the constitution; in particular, the members elect people to serve on the board and take decisions on changes to the constitution itself;
 - 9.2 the BOARD - who hold a minimum three meetings a year, and control the activities of the organisation; for example, the board is responsible for monitoring and controlling the financial position of the organisation.
- 10 The people serving on the board are referred to in this constitution as Charity Trustees



MEMBERS

- 11 The organisation will have no fewer than 20 members at any time.
- 12 In the event that the number of members falls below 20, the charity trustees may not conduct any business other than to ensure the admission of sufficient members to comply with clause 11.

Qualifications for membership

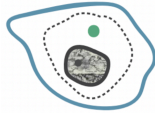
- 13 Membership is open to individuals aged over 16 years old resident in Argyll and Bute. Individuals resident elsewhere but who have an interest in arts, heritage or culture in Argyll and Bute may apply for international membership.

- 14 [Paragraph deleted]

Application for membership

- 15 Any person who wishes to become a member must complete an application for membership. A membership organisation may apply for associate membership.
- 16 The board may with its good reason, at its discretion, refuse to admit any person or organisation to membership.
- 17 The board must notify each applicant promptly of its decision on whether or not to admit them to membership.

Membership subscription



- 18 Membership fees will be decided by the board and reported at the AGM.

Register of members

- 19 The organisation must keep a register of members setting out their membership number, full name and contact details.
- 20 The board must ensure that the register of members is updated within 28 days of any change:
- 20.1 which arises from a resolution of the board or a resolution passed by the members of the organisation;
- 20.2 any change of details that is notified to the organisation.
- 21 If a member or charity trustee of the organisation requests a copy of the register of members, the board must ensure that a copy is supplied to them within 28 days, providing the request is reasonable; if the request is made by a member (rather than a charity trustee), the board may provide a copy which has the addresses blanked out.

Withdrawal from membership

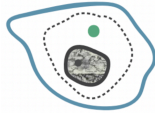
- 22 Any person who wants to withdraw from membership must give notification.

Transfer of membership

- 23 Membership is non-transferable.

Re-registration of members

- 24 The board may, at any time, issue notices to the members requiring them to confirm that they wish to remain as members of the organisation, and allowing them a period of 28 days (running



from the date of issue of the notice) to provide that confirmation to the board.

- 25 If a member fails to provide confirmation to the board (in writing or by e-mail) that they wish to remain as a member of the organisation before the expiry of the 28-day period referred to in clause 24, the board may expel them from membership.
- 26 A notice under clause 24 will not be valid unless it refers specifically to the consequences (under clause 25) of failing to provide confirmation within the 28-day period.

Expulsion from membership

- 27 Any person may be expelled from membership by way of a resolution passed by not less than two thirds of those present and voting at a members' meeting, providing the following procedures have been observed:-
 - 27.1 at least 28 days' notice of the intention to propose the resolution must be given to the membership concerned, specifying the grounds for the proposed expulsion;
 - 27.2 the member concerned will be entitled to address the membership on the resolution that is proposed.

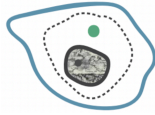
Termination

- 28 Membership of the organisation will terminate on death.

DECISION-MAKING BY THE MEMBERS

Members' meetings

- 29 The board must arrange a meeting of members (an annual general meeting or "AGM") every year.



30 The gap between one AGM and the next should not be longer than 15 months.

31 The business of each AGM is to update the membership and pass any resolutions. The meeting should include:-

31.1 a report by the chair on the activities of the organisation;

31.2 approval of the annual accounts of the organisation;

31.3 the election of charity trustees, as referred to in clauses 60 to 63.

32 The board may arrange a special members' meeting at any time.

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

33 The board must arrange a special members' meeting if they are requested to do so by a notice.

33.1 The notice must take the form of two or more documents in the same terms, each signed by one or more members that amount to 5% or more of the total membership of the organisation at the time of provision of said documents.

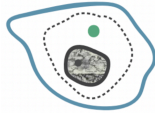
33.2 The notice must state the purposes for which the meeting is to be held.

33.3 Those purposes must not be inconsistent with the terms of this constitution, the Charities and Trustee (Investment) Scotland Act 2005 or any other statutory provision.

34 If the board receive a notice under clause 33, the date for the meeting which they arrange in accordance with the notice must not be later than 28 days from the date on which they received the notice.

Notice of members' meetings

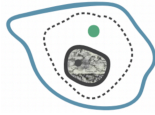
35 At least 28 clear days' notice must be given of any AGM or any special members' meeting.



- 36 The notice calling a members' meeting must specify in general terms what business is to be dealt with at the meeting; and
 - 36.1 in the case of a resolution to alter the constitution, must set out the exact terms of the proposed alteration(s); or
 - 36.2 in the case of any other resolution falling within clause 48 (requirement for two-thirds majority) must set out the exact terms of the resolution.
- 37 The reference to “clear days” in clause 35 shall be taken to mean that, in calculating the period of notice,
 - 37.1 the day after the notices are posted (or sent by e-mail) should be excluded; and
 - 37.2 the day of the meeting itself should also be excluded.
- 38 Notice of every members' meeting must be given to all the members of the organisation, and to all the charity trustees; but the accidental omission to give notice to one or more members will not invalidate the proceedings at the meeting.
- 39 Any notice which requires to be given to a member under this constitution must be: -
 - 39.1 sent by e-mail to the member, at the e-mail address last notified by them to the organisation; or
 - 39.2 sent by post to the member, at the address last notified by them to the organisation.

Procedure at members' meetings

- 40 No valid decisions can be taken at any members' meeting unless a quorum is present.
- 41 The quorum for a members' meeting is 15% of membership or 12 members present (whichever is lower).



- 42 If a quorum is not present within 15 minutes after the time at which a members' meeting was due to start - or if a quorum ceases to be present during a members' meeting, no further decisions can be made. Fresh notices of meeting will require to be sent out, to deal with the business (or remaining business) which was intended to be conducted.
- 43 The chair of the board should act as chairperson of each members' general meeting.
- 44 If the chair of the board is not present within 15 minutes after the time at which the meeting was due to start (or is not willing to act as chairperson), the charity trustees and members present at the meeting must elect (from among themselves) the person who will act as chairperson of that meeting.

Voting at members' meetings

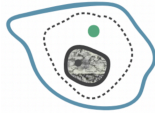
- 45 Every member has one vote.
- 46 A member may appoint a proxy through a completed proxy form to attend an AGM on behalf of that member.

46.1 A proxy appointed to attend and vote at an AGM on behalf of a member need not be a member.

46.2 A proxy shall have the same rights as the member who appointed them.

- 47 All decisions at members' meetings will be made by simple majority vote - with the exception of those listed in clause 48.
- 48 The following resolutions will be valid only if passed by not less than two thirds of those voting (or if passed by way of a written resolution under clause 52):

48.1 a resolution amending the constitution;



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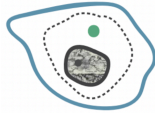
- 48.2 a resolution expelling a person from membership under clause 27;
 - 48.3 a resolution directing the board to take/not take any particular action.
 - 48.4 a resolution approving the amalgamation of the organisation with another SCIO (or approving the constitution of the new SCIO to be constituted as the successor pursuant to that amalgamation);
 - 48.5 a resolution to the effect that all of the organisation's property, rights and liabilities should be transferred to another SCIO (or agreeing to the transfer from another SCIO of all of its property, rights and liabilities);
 - 48.6 a resolution for the winding up or dissolution of the organisation (subject to clause 114).
-
- 49 If there is an equal number of votes for and against any resolution, the chairperson of the meeting will be entitled to a second (casting) vote.
 - 50 A resolution put to the vote at a members' meeting will be decided on a show of hands - unless the chairperson (or at least two other members present at the meeting) ask for a secret ballot.
 - 51 The chairperson will decide how any secret ballot is to be conducted, with any result declared at the meeting.

Written resolutions by members

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

Minutes

- 53 The board must ensure that minutes are kept in relation to all members' meetings.



- 54 Minutes of members' meetings must include the names of those present; and (so far as possible) should be signed by the chairperson of the meeting.

BOARD

Number of charity trustees

- 55 The maximum number of charity trustees is 16:
- 55.1 10 shall be charity trustees who were elected/appointed under clauses 60 and 61;
 - 55.2 4 shall be charity trustees who were co-opted under the provisions of clauses 64 and 65.
 - 55.3 1 shall be a charity trustee appointed by Argyll and Bute Council
 - 55.4 1 shall be a charity trustee nominated by the School of Innovation and Technology at the Glasgow School of Art.

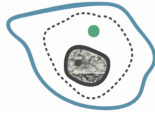
- 56 The minimum number of charity trustees is 5, to include a minimum of 3 who were elected/appointed under clauses 60 and 61.

Eligibility

- 57 To be eligible for election/appointment to the board under clauses 60 to 63 they must be a member of the organisation; under clause 64, 66 and 66A there is no need for membership.
- 58 A person will not be eligible for election or appointment as a charity trustee if they are: -
- 58.1 disqualified from being a charity trustee under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; or
 - 58.2 an employee of the organisation.

- 59 [Paragraph 59 deleted.]

Election, retiral, re-election of Charity Trustees



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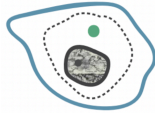
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- 60 At each AGM, the members may elect members to be charity trustees, such that the total number of elected members does not exceed 10.
- 61 The board may, at their discretion appoint members to make up any shortfall of charity trustees until the following AGM, at which they must stand for election if they wish to continue as a charity trustee.
- 62 From the 2026 AGM, the charity trustees elected under clause 60 shall serve for a term of four years and shall then be eligible to stand for re-election for one further term of a maximum of four years.
- 63 A charity trustee who has served four years will be deemed to have been re-elected at the AGM unless: -
 - 63.1 they advise the board prior to the conclusion of the AGM that they do not wish to be re-elected as a charity trustee; or
 - 63.2 an election process was held at the AGM and they were not among those elected/re-elected through that process; or
 - 63.3 a resolution for the re-election of that charity trustee was put to the AGM and was not carried.

Appointment/re-appointment of co-opted charity trustees

- 64 The board may at their discretion appoint any non-member of the organisation to be a charity trustee, (subject to clause 55 and 58) on the basis that they have specialist experience and/or skills which could be of assistance to the board.
- 65 From the 2026 AGM, the charity trustees appointed under clause 64 shall serve for a term of four years and shall then be eligible to stand for re-appointment under that clause for one further term of a maximum of four years.

Appointed and Nominated Charity Trustees



66 Argyll and Bute Council (and its successors) may elect to appoint a representative (subject to clause 55 and 58) to be a charity trustee.

66A The School of Innovation and Technology at the Glasgow School of Art (and its successors) may nominate a representative (subject to clauses 55 and 5860) to be a charity trustee.

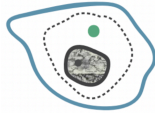
67 The charity trustee appointed under clause 66 shall retire as a representative and charity trustee as at the end of their term of office with the said Argyll and Bute Council or at such other date as the said Argyll and Bute Council shall determine.

67A The charity trustee nominated under clause 66A shall retire as a representative and charity trustee at the end of their appointment with the said School of Innovation and Technology or at such other date as the said School of Innovation and Technology shall determine.

Termination of office

68 A charity trustee will automatically cease to hold office if: -

- 68.1 they become disqualified from being a charity trustee under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005;
- 68.2 they become incapable for medical reasons of carrying out their duties as a charity trustee - but only if that has continued (or is expected to continue) for a period of more than six months;
- 68.3 (in the case of a charity trustee elected/appointed under clauses 60 to 63) they cease to be a member of the organisation;
- 68.4 they become an employee of the organisation;
- 68.5 they give the organisation a notice of resignation.



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- 68.6 they are absent (without good reason, in the opinion of the board) from more than six consecutive meetings of the board - but only if the board resolves to remove them from office;
- 68.7 they are removed from office by resolution of the board on the grounds that they are considered to have committed a material breach of the code of conduct for charity trustees (as referred to in clause 86);
- 68.8 they are removed from office by resolution of the board on the grounds that they are considered to have been in serious or persistent breach of their duties under section 66(1) or (2) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; or
- 68.9 they are removed from office by a resolution of the members passed at a members' meeting.

69 A resolution under clause 68.7, 68.8 or 68.9 shall be valid only if: -

- 69.1 the charity trustee who is the subject of the resolution is given reasonable prior written notice of the grounds upon which the resolution for their removal is to be proposed;
- 69.2 the charity trustee concerned is given the opportunity to address the meeting at which the resolution is proposed, prior to the resolution being put to the vote; and
- 69.3 (in the case of a resolution under clause 68.7 or 68.8) at least two thirds (to the nearest round number) of the charity trustees then in office vote in favour of the resolution.

Register of charity trustees

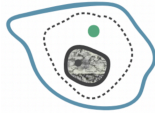
70 The board must keep a register of charity trustees, setting out

70.1 for each current charity trustee:

70.1.1 their full name, residential address and contact details;

70.1.2 the date on which they were appointed as a charity trustee;
and

70.1.3 dates when they held any office for the organisation;



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

70.2.1 the name of the charity trustee;

70.2.2 any office held by them in the organisation; and

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

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

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

71.2 which is notified to the organisation.

72 If any person requests a copy of the register of charity trustees, the board must ensure that a copy is supplied to them within 28 days, providing the request is reasonable; if the request is made by a person who is not a charity trustee of the organisation, the board may provide a copy which has the addresses blanked out - if the SCIO is satisfied that including that information is likely to jeopardise the safety or security of any person or premises.

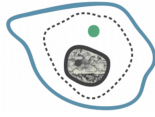
Office-bearers

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

74 In addition to the office-bearers required under clause 73, the charity trustees may elect (from among themselves) further office-bearers if they consider that appropriate.

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

75.1 if they cease to be a charity trustee;



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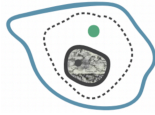
- 75.2 if they give to the organisation a notice of resignation from that office, signed by them; or
- 75.3 if the Board wishes to elect a different trustee to hold the office.

Powers of board

- 76 The organisation (and its assets and operations) will be managed by the board; and the board may exercise all the powers of the organisation.
- 77 A meeting of the board at which a quorum (as referred to in clause 90) is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the board.
- 78 The board shall give effect to any such direction as received by the members, by way of a resolution passed in compliance with clause 48.

Charity trustees - general duties

- 79 Each of the charity trustees has a duty, in exercising functions as a charity trustee, to act in the interests of the organisation; and, in particular, must:-
 - 79.1 seek, in good faith, to ensure that the organisation acts in a manner which is in accordance with its purposes;
 - 79.2 act with the care and diligence which it is reasonable to expect of a person who is managing the affairs of another person;
 - 79.3 in circumstances giving rise to the possibility of a conflict of interest between the organisation and any other party:
 - 79.3.1 put the interests of the organisation before that of the other party;
 - 79.3.2 where any other duty prevents them from doing so, disclose the conflicting interest to the organisation and refrain from participating in any deliberation or decision of the other charity trustees with regard to the matter in question;



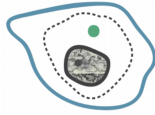
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- 79.4 ensure that the organisation complies with any direction, requirement, notice or duty imposed under or by virtue of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005.
- 80 In addition to the duties outlined in clause 81, all of the charity trustees must take such steps as are reasonably practicable for the purpose of ensuring: -
- 80.1 that any breach of any of those duties by a charity trustee is corrected by the charity trustee concerned and not repeated; and
- 80.2 that any trustee who has been in serious and persistent breach of those duties is removed as a trustee.
- 81 Provided they have declared their interest - and have not voted on the question of whether or not the organisation should enter into the arrangement - a charity trustee will not be debarred from entering into an arrangement with the organisation in which they have a personal interest; and (subject to clause 84 and to the provisions relating to remuneration for services contained in the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005), they may retain any personal benefit which arises from that arrangement.
- 82 No charity trustee may serve as an employee (full time or part time) of the organisation; and no charity trustee may be given any remuneration by the organisation for carrying out their duties as a charity trustee.
- 83 The charity trustees may be paid all travelling and other expenses reasonably incurred by them in connection with carrying out their duties; this may include expenses relating to their attendance at meetings.

Code of conduct for charity trustees

- 84 Each of the charity trustees shall comply with the code of conduct (incorporating detailed rules



on conflict of interest) prescribed by the board from time to time.

- 85 The code of conduct referred to in clause 86 shall be supplemental to the provisions relating to the conduct of charity trustees contained in this constitution and the duties imposed on charity trustees under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; and all relevant provisions of this constitution shall be interpreted and applied in accordance with the provisions of the code of conduct in force from time to time

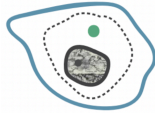
DECISION-MAKING BY THE CHARITY TRUSTEES

Notice of board meetings

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

Procedure at board meetings

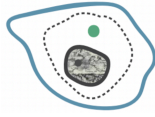
- 88 No valid decisions can be taken at a board meeting unless a quorum is present; the quorum for board meetings is 35% of elected members, rounded down, subject to a minimum of 3 charity trustees present.
- 89 If at any time the number of charity trustees in office falls below the number stated as the quorum in clause 90, the remaining charity trustee(s) will have power to fill the vacancies or call a members' meeting - but will not be able to take any other valid decisions.
- 90 The chair of the organisation should act as chairperson of each board meeting.



- 91 If the chair is not present within 15 minutes after the time at which the meeting was due to start (or is not willing to act as chairperson), the charity trustees present at the meeting must elect (from among themselves) the person who will act as chairperson of that meeting.
- 92 Every charity trustee has one vote, which must be given personally (or is given by way of proxy under clause 95).
- 93 A Charity Trustee may appoint a proxy to attend an AGM or SGM on behalf of that charity trustee.

93.1 A proxy appointed to attend and vote on behalf of a charity trustee need not be a charity trustee and shall have the same rights as the charity trustee who appointed them to speak and vote at the AGM or GM

- 94 All decisions at board meetings will be made by majority vote.
- 95 If there is an equal number of votes for and against any resolution, the chairperson of the meeting will be entitled to a second (casting) vote.
- 96 The board may, at its discretion, allow any person to attend and speak at a board meeting notwithstanding that they are not a charity trustee - but on the basis that they must not participate in decision-making.
- 97 A charity trustee must not vote at a board meeting (or at a meeting of a sub-committee) on any resolution which relates to a matter in which they have a personal interest or duty which conflicts (or may conflict) with the interests of the organisation; they must withdraw from the meeting while an item of that nature is being dealt with.
- 98 For the purposes of clause 99: -



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- 98.1 an interest held by an individual who is “connected” with the charity trustee under section 68(2) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 (husband/wife, partner, child, parent, brother/sister etc) shall be deemed to be held by that charity trustee;
- 98.2 a charity trustee will be deemed to have a personal interest in relation to a particular matter if a body in relation to which they are an employee, director, member of the management committee, officer or elected representative has an interest in that matter.

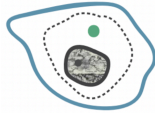
Minutes

- 99 The board must ensure that proper minutes are kept in relation to all board meetings and meetings of sub-committees.
- 100 The minutes to be kept under clause 101 must include the names of those present.
- 101 The board shall (subject to clause 104) make available copies of the minutes referred to in clause 101 to any member of the public requesting them.
- 102 The board may exclude from any copy minutes made available to a member of the public any material which the board considers ought properly to be kept confidential - on the grounds that allowing access to such material could cause significant prejudice to the interests of the organisation or on the basis that the material contains reference to employee or other matters which it would be inappropriate to divulge.

ADMINISTRATION

Delegation to sub-committees

- 103 The board may delegate any of their powers to sub-committees; a sub-committee must include at least one charity trustee, but other members of a sub-committee need not be charity trustees.



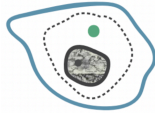
- 104 The board may also delegate to the chair of the organisation (or the holder of any other post) such of their powers as they may consider appropriate.
- 105 When delegating powers under clause 105 or 106, the board must set out appropriate conditions (which must include an obligation to report regularly to the board).
- 106 Any delegation of powers under clause 105 or 106 may be revoked or altered by the board at any time.
- 107 The rules of procedure for each sub-committee, and the provisions relating to membership of each sub-committee, shall be set by the board.

Operation of accounts

- 108 Subject to clause 111, the signatures of two out of three signatories appointed by the board will be required in relation to all operations (other than the lodging of funds) on the bank and building society accounts held by the organisation; at least one out of the two signatures must be the signature of a charity trustee.
- 109 Where the organisation uses electronic facilities for the operation of any bank or building society account, the authorisations required for operations on that account must be consistent with the approach reflected in clause 110.

Accounting records and annual accounts

- 110 The board must ensure that proper accounting records are kept, in accordance with all applicable statutory requirements.
- 111 The board must prepare annual accounts, complying with all relevant statutory requirements; if an audit is required under any



statutory provisions (or if the board consider that an audit would be appropriate for some other reason), the board should ensure that an audit of the accounts is carried out by a qualified auditor.

MISCELLANEOUS

Winding-up

- 112 If the organisation is to be wound up or dissolved, the winding-up or dissolution process will be carried out in accordance with the procedures set out under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005.
- 113 Any surplus assets available to the organisation immediately preceding its winding up or dissolution must be used for purposes which are the same as - or which closely resemble - the purposes of the organisation as set out in this constitution.

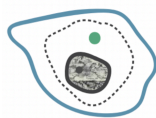
Alterations to the constitution

- 114 This constitution may (subject to clause 118) be altered by resolution of the members passed at a members' meeting (subject to achieving the two thirds majority referred to in clause 48) or by way of a written resolution of the members.
- 115 The Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 prohibits taking certain steps (e.g. change of name, an alteration to the purposes, amalgamation, winding-up) without the consent of the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR).

Interpretation

- 116 References in this constitution to the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 should be taken to include: -

- 116.1 any statutory provision which adds to, modifies or replaces that Act;
and



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116.2 any statutory instrument issued in pursuance of that Act or in pursuance of any statutory provision falling under paragraph 118.1 above.

117 In this constitution: -

- 117.1 “charity” means a body which is either a “Scottish charity” within the meaning of section 13 of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 or a “charity” within the meaning of section 1 of the Charities Act 2011, providing (in either case) that its objects are limited to charitable purposes;
- 117.2 “charitable purpose” means a charitable purpose under section 7 of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 which is also regarded as a charitable purpose in relation to the application of the Taxes Acts.