

## Articles of Association for a Charitable Company

### THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

### COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

#### Articles of Association of

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## SRI VENKATESHWARA (BALAJI) TEMPLE & CULTURAL CENTRE

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### 1. The company's name is

**SRI VENKATESHWARA (BALAJI) TEMPLE & CULTURAL CENTRE** and in this document it is called the "charity").

### 2. Interpretation

In the articles:

"Address" means a postal address or, for the purpose of electronic communication, a fax number, an e-mail address or postal address or a telephone number for receiving text messages in each case registered with the charity;

"the articles" mean the charity's articles of association;

"the charity" or "the company" means the company intended to be regulated by the articles;

"clear days" in relation to the period of a notice means a period excluding:

- the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given; and
- the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;

"the commission" means the Charity Commission for England and Wales;

"the Act" means the Companies Act 2006

"the Acts" means the Act and every other act for the time being in force concerning companies and affecting the charity;

"the directors" means the directors of the charity. The directors are the charity trustees as defined by section 177 of the Charities Act 2011;

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

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

“the memorandum” means the charity’s memorandum of association;

“officers” includes the directors and the secretary (if any);

“the seal” means the common seal of the charity if it has one;

“secretary” means any person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the charity;

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

Words importing one gender shall include all genders, and the singular includes the plural and vice versa.

Unless the context otherwise requires words or expressions contained in the articles have the same meaning as in the Acts but excluding any statutory modification not in force when this constitution becomes binding on the charity.

Apart from the exception mentioned in the previous paragraph a reference to an Act of Parliament includes any statutory modification or re-enactment of it for the time being in force.

### **3. Liability of members**

- (1) The liability of members is limited.
- (2) Every member of the charity promises, if the charity is dissolved while he or she or it is a member or within twelve months after he or she or it ceases to be a member, to contribute such sum (not exceeding £1) as may be demanded of him or her or it towards the payment of the debts and liabilities of the charity incurred before he or she or it ceases to be a member, and of the costs charges and expense of winding up, and the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

### **4. Objects**

The charity’s objects are:

The advancement of the Hindu religion among communities by:

1. The provision of safe and easy access for regular worship and fellowship

2. Raising awareness about 'Hindu Sanatana Dharma' (Hinduism) and inculcating Hindu values and culture in our family life and to foster pride in our heritage among the younger generation.
3. Raising awareness of yoga, meditation, the arts, spiritual and intrer-religious education to promote religious and social tolerance.
4. Working with other interfaith groups to promote harmony, integration and peace
5. Establishing a Cultural Centre and a Temple for worship in order to achieve the objectives.

and any other purposes which are exclusively charitable according to the laws of England and Wales.

Nothing in this Memorandum of Association shall authorise an application of the property of the charity for the purposes which are not charitable in accordance with the Charities Act 2011.

## **5. Powers**

The charity has the power to do anything which is calculated to further its Object(s) or is conducive or incidental to doing so. In particular, the charity has power to:

- (1) borrow money and to charge the whole or any part of its property as security for the repayment of the money borrowed. The charity must comply as appropriate with sections 124 and 125 of the Charities Act 2011 if it wishes to mortgage land;
- (2) buy, lease, exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any property and to maintain and equip it for use;
- (3) sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the property belonging to the charity. In exercising this power, the charity must comply as appropriate with sections 117 and 119-123 of the Charities Act 2011;
- (4) employ and remunerate such staff as are necessary for carrying out the work of the charity. The charity may employ or remunerate a charity trustee only to the extent that it is permitted to do so by clause 6 (Benefits and payments to charity trustees and connected persons) and provided it complies with the conditions imposed by those clauses;
- (5) deposit or invest funds, employ a professional fund-manager, and arrange for the investments or other property of the charity to be held in the name of a nominee, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the trustees of a trust are permitted to do by the Trustee Act 2000;
- (6) pay out of the funds of the charity the costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the formation and registration of the charity;

- (7) pay out of the funds of the charity any premium in respect of insurance for any director if such premium is permitted to be paid under Clause 6 below.

## **6. Application of income and property**

- (1) The income and property of the charity must be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects.
  - (a) A director (charity trustee) is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of the charity or may pay out of such property reasonable expenses properly incurred by him or her when acting on behalf of the charity.
  - (b) A director (charity trustee) may benefit from trustee indemnity insurance cover purchased at the charity's expense in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, section 189 of the Charities Act 2011.
- (2) None of the income or property of the charity may be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise by way of profit to any member of the charity. This does not prevent a member who is not also a charity trustee receiving:
  - (a) a benefit from the charity as a beneficiary of the charity;
  - (b) reasonable and proper remuneration for any goods or services supplied to the charity.
- (3) Nothing in this clause shall prevent a director (charity trustee) or connected person receiving any benefit or payment which is authorised by Clause 6.

## **7. Directors benefits**

### **Benefits and payments to charity directors (charity trustees) and connected persons**

#### (1) General provisions

No charity trustee or connected person may:

- (a) buy or receive any goods or services from the charity on terms preferential to those applicable to members of the public;
- (b) sell goods, services, or any interest in land to the charity;

(c) be employed by, or receive any remuneration from, the charity;

(d) receive any other financial benefit from the charity;

unless the payment or benefit is permitted by sub-clause (2) of this clause, or authorised by the court or the prior written consent of the Charity Commission (“the Commission”) has been obtained. In this clause, a “financial benefit” means a benefit, direct or indirect, which is either money or has a monetary value.

(2) Scope and powers permitting trustees’ or connected persons’ benefits

(a) A charity trustee or connected person may receive a benefit from the charity as a beneficiary of the charity provided that a majority of the trustees do not benefit in this way.

(b) A charity trustee or connected person may enter into a contract for the supply of services, or of goods that are supplied in connection with the provision of services, to the charity where that is permitted in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, section 185 to 188 of the Charities Act 2011.

(c) Subject to sub-clause (3) of this clause a charity trustee or connected person may provide the charity with goods that are not supplied in connection with services provided to the charity by the charity trustee or connected person.

(d) A charity trustee or connected person may receive interest on money lent to the charity at a reasonable and proper rate which must be not more than the Bank of England bank rate (also known as the base rate).

(e) A charity trustee or connected person may receive rent for premises let by the trustee or connected person to the charity. The amount of the rent and the other terms of the lease must be reasonable and proper. The charity trustee concerned must withdraw from any meeting at which such a proposal or the rent or other terms of the lease are under discussion.

(f) A charity trustee or connected person may take part in the normal trading and fundraising activities of the charity on the same terms as members of the public.

(3) Payment for supply of goods only – controls

the charity and its trustees may only rely upon the authority provided by sub-clause (2)(c) of this clause if each of the following conditions is satisfied:

(a) The amount or maximum amount of the payment for the goods is set out in a written agreement between the charity and the charity trustee or connected person supplying the goods (“the supplier”).

- (b) The amount or maximum amount of the payment for the goods does not exceed what is reasonable in the circumstances for the supply of the goods in question.
  - (c) The other charity trustees are satisfied that it is in the best interests of the charity to contract with the supplier rather than with someone who is not a charity trustee or connected person. In reaching that decision the charity trustees must balance the advantage of contracting with a charity trustee or connected person against the disadvantages of doing so.
  - (d) The supplier is absent from the part of any meeting at which there is discussion of the proposal to enter into a contract or arrangement with him or her or it with regard to the supply of goods to the charity.
  - (e) The supplier does not vote on any such matter and is not to be counted when calculating whether a quorum of charity trustees is present at the meeting.
  - (f) The reason for their decision is recorded by the charity trustees in the minute book.
  - (g) A majority of the charity trustees then in office are not in receipt of remuneration or payments authorised by clause 6.
- (4) In sub-clauses (2) and (3) of this clause:
- (a) “the charity” includes any company in which the charity:
    - (i) holds more than 50% of the shares; or
    - (ii) controls more than 50% of the voting rights attached to the shares; or
    - (iii) has the right to appoint one or more directors to the board of the company;
  - (b) “connected person” includes any person within the definition set out in clause [30] (Interpretation);

## **8. Conflicts of interest and conflicts of loyalty**

A director (charity trustee) must:

- (1) declare the nature and extent of any interest, direct or indirect, which he or she has in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the charity or in any transaction or arrangement entered into by the charity which has not previously been declared; and
- (2) absent himself or herself from any discussions of the charity trustees in which it is possible that a conflict of interest will arise between his or her duty to act solely in the interests of the charity and any personal interest (including but not limited to any financial interest).

- (3) any director (charity trustee) absenting himself or herself from any discussions in accordance with this clause must not vote or be counted as part of the quorum in any decision of the charity trustees on the matter.

## **9. Liability of members to contribute to the assets of the charity if it is wound up**

If the charity is wound up, the members of the charity have no liability to contribute to its assets and no personal responsibility for settling its debts and liabilities.

## **10. Life Member**

1. The Membership Term is for “Life” once the said fee has been paid in full and accepted. In the case of a member who or which relocates outside the UK, he, she or it will continue as a life member but will not be able to contest for any position organization within the organization.

2. Admission of new Life members

### **(a) Eligibility**

Membership of the charity is open to any person who or which is a follower and believer of ‘Hindu Sanatana Dharma( Hinduism)’ and is interested in furthering its purposes, and who or which , by applying for membership, has indicated his, her or its agreement to become a member and acceptance of the duty of members set out in sub-clause (3) of this clause. A member is an individual Member and should be a British Citizen or a Permanent Resident in the UK

### **(b) Admission procedure**

The charity trustees:

- (i) may require applications for membership to be made in any reasonable way that they in their discretion may decide;
- (ii) shall, if they approve an application for membership, notify the applicant of their decision within [21 days];
- (iii) may refuse an application for membership if they believe that it is in the best interests of the charity for them to do so;
- (iv) shall, if they decide to refuse an application for membership, give the applicant their reasons for doing so, within [21 days] of the decision being taken, and give the applicant an opportunity to appeal against such refusal; and
- (v) shall give fair consideration to any such appeal, and shall inform the applicant of their decision, but any decision to confirm the refusal of the application for membership shall be final.

### (3) Transfer of membership

Membership of the charity cannot be transferred to anyone else.

### (4) Duty of members

It is the duty of each member of the charity to exercise his or her powers as a member of the charity in the way he, she or it decides in good faith would be most likely to further the purposes of the charity.

### (5) Termination of membership

(a) Membership of the charity comes to an end if:

- (i) the member dies, or, in the case of an organization that organization ceases to exist or a company is wound up; or
- (ii) the member sends a notice of resignation to the charity trustees; or
- (iii) any sum of money owed by the member to the charity is not paid in full within six months of its falling due; or
- (iv) the charity trustees decide that it is in the best interests of the charity that the member in question should be removed from membership and pass a resolution to that effect.

(b) Before the charity trustees take any decision to remove some person from membership of the charity they must:

- (i) inform the member of the reasons why it is proposed to remove him, her or it from membership;
- (ii) give the member at least 21 clear days notice in which to make representations to the charity trustees as to why he, she or it should not be removed from membership;
- (iii) at a duly constituted meeting of the charity trustees, consider whether or not the member should be removed from membership;
- (iv) consider at that meeting any representations which the member makes as to why the member should not be removed; and
- (v) allow the member, or the member's representative, to make those representations in person at that meeting, if the member so chooses.

### (6) Membership fees

The charity may require members to pay reasonable membership fees applicable at the time of joining the charity which may change from time to time. The charity will require subscriptions to maintain the charity and depending on the needs of the charity, inflation and the exigencies created by ordinary commercial life, the amount

of the subscriptions are likely to change from year to year. The fees are non-refundable and non-transferable

(7) Informal or associate member (non-voting) or general member

- (a) The charity trustees may create an associate or other class of non-voting membership or a general membership and may determine the rights and obligations of any such members (including payment of membership fees), and the conditions for admission to, and termination of membership of any such class of members.
- (b) A general member must have a valid UK visa to remain or be a permanent resident in the UK.
- (c) Other references in this constitution to “members” and “membership” do not apply to non-voting members, and non-voting members do not qualify as members for any purpose under the Charities Acts, General Regulations or Dissolution Regulations.

(1) General provisions

Except for those decisions that must be taken in a particular way as indicated in sub-clause (4) of this sub-clause, decisions of the members of the charity may be taken either by a vote at a general meeting as provided in sub-clause (2) of this sub-clause or by written resolution as provided in sub-clause (3) of this sub-clause.

(2) Taking ordinary decisions by vote

Subject to sub-clause (4) of this sub-clause, any decision of the members of the charity may be taken by means of a resolution at a general meeting. Such a resolution may be passed by a simple majority of votes cast at the meeting [(including votes cast by postal or email ballot, and proxy votes)].

(3) Taking ordinary decisions by written resolution without a general meeting

- (a) Subject to sub-clause (4) of this sub-clause, a resolution in writing agreed by a simple majority of all the members who would have been entitled to vote upon it had it been proposed at a general meeting shall be effective, provided that:
  - (i) a copy of the proposed resolution has been sent to all the members eligible to vote; and
  - (ii) a simple majority of members has signified its agreement to the resolution in a document or documents which is or are received at the principal office within the period of 28 days beginning with the circulation date. The document signifying a member’s agreement must be authenticated by their signature

and a statement of their identity accompanying the document, or in such other manner as the charity has specified.

- (b) The resolution in writing may comprise several copies to which one or more of the members has signified his, her, its or their agreement.
  - (c) Eligibility to vote on the resolution is limited to members who are members of the charity on the date when the proposal is first circulated in accordance with paragraph (a) above.
  - (d) Not less than 25% of the members of the charity may request the charity trustees to make a proposal for decision by the members.
  - (e) The charity trustees must within 21 days of receiving such a request comply with it if:
    - (i) The proposal is not frivolous or vexatious, and does not involve the publication of defamatory material;
    - (ii) The proposal is stated with sufficient clarity to enable effect to be given to it if it is agreed by the members; and
    - (iii) Effect can lawfully be given to the proposal if it is so agreed.
  - (f) Sub-clauses (a) to (c) of this sub-clause apply to a proposal made at the request of the members.
- (4) Decisions that must be taken in a particular way
- (a) Any decision to remove a trustee must be taken in accordance with clause [15(2)].
  - (b) Any decision to amend these Articles must be taken in accordance with clause [28] (Amendment of Constitution).
  - (c) Any decision to wind up or dissolve the charity must be taken in accordance with clause [29] of these Articles (Voluntary winding up or dissolution). Any decision to amalgamate or transfer the undertaking of the charity to one or more other CIOs must be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Charities Act 2011.

## **11. General meetings of members (General body)**

### **(1) Types of general meeting (General Body)**

There must be an annual general meeting (AGM) of the members of the charity. The first AGM must be held within 18 months of the registration of the charity, and subsequent AGMs must be held at intervals of not more than 15 months. The AGM must receive the annual statement of accounts (duly audited, reviewed by an accountant or examined where applicable) and the trustees' annual report and trustees must be elected at the AGM as required under clause [13].

Other general meetings of the members of the charity may be held at any time.

All general meetings must be held in accordance with the following provisions.

(2) Calling general meetings

(a) The charity trustees:

- (i) must call the annual general meeting of the members of the charity in accordance with sub-clause (1) of this clause, and identify it as such in the notice of the meeting; and
- (ii) may call any other general meeting of the members at any time.

(b) The charity trustees must, within 21 days, call a general meeting of the members of the charity if:

- (i) they receive a request to do so from at least 25% of the members of the charity; and
- (ii) the request states the general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting, and is authenticated by the member(s) making the request.

(c) If, at the time of any such request, there has not been any general meeting of the members of the charity for more than 12 months, then sub-clause (b)(i) of this clause shall have effect as if 15% were substituted for 25%.

(d) Any such request may include particulars of a resolution that may properly be proposed, and is intended to be proposed, at the meeting.

(e) A resolution may only properly be proposed if it is lawful, and is not defamatory, frivolous or vexatious.

(f) Any general meeting called by the charity trustees at the request of the members of the charity must be held within 28 days from the date on which it is called.

(g) If the charity trustees fail to comply with this obligation to call a general meeting at the request of its members, then the members who requested the meeting may themselves call a general meeting.

(h) A general meeting called in this way must be held not more than 3 months after the date when the members first requested the meeting.

(i) the charity must reimburse any reasonable expenses incurred by the members calling a general meeting by reason of the failure of the charity trustees to duly call the meeting, but the charity shall be entitled to be indemnified by the charity trustees who were responsible for such failure.

(3) Notice of general meetings

- (a) The charity trustees, or, as the case may be, the relevant members of the charity, must give at least 28 clear days' notice of any general meeting to all of the members, and to any charity trustee of the charity who is not a member.
- (b) If it is agreed by not less than 90% of all members of the charity, any resolution may be proposed and passed at the meeting even though the requirements of sub-clause (3) (a) of this clause have not been met. This sub-clause does not apply where a specified period of notice is strictly required by another clause in these Articles, by the Charities Act 2011 or by the General Regulations.
- (c) The notice of any general meeting must:
  - (i) state the time and date of the meeting;
  - (ii) give the address at which the meeting is to take place;
  - (iii) give particulars of any resolution which is to be moved at the meeting, and of the general nature of any other business to be dealt with at the meeting; and
  - (iv) if a proposal to alter these Articles is to be considered at the meeting, include the text of the proposed alteration;
  - (v) include, with the notice for the AGM, the annual statement of accounts and trustees' annual report, details of persons standing for election or re-election as trustee, or where allowed under clause [22] (Use of electronic communication), details of where the information may be found on the charity's website.
- (d) Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted; or that an electronic form of notice was properly addressed and sent, shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. Notice shall be deemed to be given 48 hours after it was posted or sent.
- (e) The proceedings of a meeting shall not be invalidated because a member who was entitled to receive notice of the meeting did not receive it because of accidental omission by the charity.

#### (4) Chairing of general meetings

The person nominated as chair by the charity trustees under clause [19](2) (Chairing of meetings), shall, if present at the general meeting and willing to act, preside as chair of the meeting. Subject to that, the members of the charity who are present at a general meeting shall elect a chair to preside at the meeting.

#### (5) Quorum at general meetings

- (a) No business may be transacted at any general meeting of the members of the charity unless a quorum is present when the meeting starts.
  - (b) Subject to the following provisions, the quorum for general meetings shall be the greater of 10% of the membership or [three] members.
  - (c) If the meeting has been called by or at the request of the members and a quorum is not present within 30 minutes of the starting time specified in the notice of the meeting, the meeting is closed.
  - (d) If the meeting has been called in any other way and a quorum is not present within 30 minutes of the starting time specified in the notice of the meeting, the chair must adjourn the meeting. The date, time and place at which the meeting will resume must [either be announced by the chair or] be notified to the charity's members at least seven clear days before the date on which it will resume.
  - (e) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes of the start time of the adjourned meeting, the member or members present at the meeting will constitute a quorum.
  - (f) If at any time during the meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting may discuss issues and make recommendations to the trustees but may not make any decisions. If decisions are required which must be made by a meeting of the members, the meeting must be adjourned.
- (6) Voting at general meetings
- (a) Any decision other than one falling within clause [10(4)] (Decisions that must be taken in a particular way) shall be taken by a simple majority of votes cast at the meeting [(including proxy and postal votes)]. Every member has one vote [unless otherwise provided in the rights of a particular class of membership under these Articles.
  - (b) A resolution put to the vote at a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) a poll is duly demanded. A poll may be demanded by the chair or co-chair at the direction of at least 10% of the members present in person or by proxy at the meeting.
  - (c) A poll demanded on the election of a person to chair the meeting or on a question of adjournment must be taken immediately. A poll on any other matter shall be taken, and the result of the poll shall be announced, in such manner as the chair of the meeting shall decide, provided that the poll must be

taken, and the result of the poll announced, within 30 days of the demand for the poll.

(d) A poll may be taken:

- (i) at the meeting at which it was demanded; or
- (ii) at some other time and place specified by the chair; or
- (iii) through the use of postal or electronic communications.

(e) In the event of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chair of the meeting shall have a second, or casting vote.]

(f) Any objection to the qualification of any voter must be raised at the meeting at which the vote is cast and the decision of the chair of the meeting shall be final.

(7) Representation of [organisations and] corporate members

An organisation or [a corporate body] that is a member of the charity may, in accordance with its usual decision-making process, authorise a person to act as its representative at any general meeting of the charity.

The representative is entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the organisation or corporate body as the [organisation or] corporate body could exercise as an individual member of the charity.

(8) Adjournment of meetings

- (a) The chair may with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting to another time and/or place. No business may be transacted at an adjourned meeting except business which could properly have been transacted at the original meeting.

## **12. Charity trustees**

(1) Functions and duties of charity trustees

The charity trustees shall manage the affairs of the charity and may for that purpose exercise all the powers of the charity. It is the duty of each charity trustee:

- (a) to exercise his or her powers and to perform his or her functions as a trustee of the charity in the way he or she decides in good faith would be most likely to further the purposes of the charity; and
- (b) to exercise, in the performance of those functions, such care and skill as is reasonable in the circumstances having regard in particular to:
  - (i) any special knowledge or experience that he or she has or holds himself or herself out as having; and

(ii) if he or she acts as a charity trustee of the charity in the course of a business or profession, to any special knowledge or experience that it is reasonable to expect of a person acting in the course of that kind of business or profession.

(2) Eligibility for trusteeship

(a) Every charity trustee must be a natural person and either British Citizen or a Permanent Resident. Two of the permanent Trustees shall be those persons named in the statement delivered to the registrar of companies pursuant to section 12 of the Act as the first directors of the Charity. Two of permanent Trustees will also hold the position as Chairman and Co-Chairman.

(b) No one may be appointed as a charity trustee:

(i) if he or she is under the age of 16 years; or

(ii) if he or she would automatically cease to hold office under the provisions of clause [15(1)(f)].

(c) No one is entitled to act as a charity trustee whether on appointment or on any re-appointment until he or she has expressly acknowledged, in whatever way the charity trustees decide, his or her acceptance of the office of charity trustee.

(d) At least one of the trustees of the charity must be 18 years of age or over. If there is no trustee aged at least 18 years, the remaining trustee or trustees may act only to call a meeting of the charity trustees, or appoint a new charity trustee.

(3) Number of charity trustees

(a) There will be 3 [three] permanent trustees (two of whom will also hold position as Chairman and Vice Chairman) and 4 (four) rotating charity trustees. If the number falls below the minimum of 3 (three) trustees in total the remaining trustee or trustees may act only to call a meeting of the charity trustees, or appoint a new charity trustee.

(b) The maximum number of charity trustees is 12 [twelve]. The charity trustees may not appoint any charity trustee if as a result the total number of charity trustees would exceed the maximum.

(c) All the rotating trustees (and permanent trustees incase a vacancy arises) shall be elected by the Life Members;

(d) Rotating trustee(s) may be reappointed by the majority of the members in general assembly;

**13. Appointment of charity trustees**

- (1) At the first annual general meeting of the members of the charity all the rotating trustees shall retire from office; the annual general meeting of members shall then elect the rotating trustees by a majority vote for a 3 year term.
- (2) The members or the charity trustees may at any time decide to appoint a new charity trustee, whether in place of a charity trustee who has retired or been removed in accordance with clause [15] (Retirement and removal of charity trustees), or as an additional charity trustee, provided that the limit specified in clause [12(3)] on the number of charity trustees would not as a result be exceeded;
- (3) A person so appointed by the members of the charity shall retire in accordance with the provisions of sub-clauses (2) and (3) of this clause. A person so appointed by the charity trustees shall retire at the conclusion of the next annual general meeting after the date of his or her appointment.

#### **14. Information for new charity trustees**

The charity trustees will make available to each new charity trustee, on or before his or her first appointment:

- (a) a copy of these Articles and any amendments made to it; and
- (b) a copy of the charity's latest trustees' annual report and statement of accounts.

#### **15. Retirement and removal of charity trustees**

- (1) A charity trustee ceases to hold office if he or she:
  - (a) retires by notifying the charity in writing (but only if enough charity trustees will remain in office when the notice of resignation takes effect to form a quorum for meetings);
  - (b) is absent without the permission of the charity trustees from all their meetings held within a period of six months and the trustees resolve that his or her office be vacated;
  - (c) dies;
  - (d) in the written opinion, given to the company, of a registered medical practitioner treating that person, has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;

- (e) is removed by the members of the charity in accordance with sub-clause (2) of this clause; or
  - (f) is disqualified from acting as a charity trustee by virtue of sections 178-180 of the Charities Act 2011 (or any statutory re-enactment or modification of that provision).
- (2) A charity trustee shall be removed from office if a resolution to remove that trustee is proposed at a general meeting of the members called for that purpose and properly convened in accordance with clause [11], and the resolution is passed by a [two-thirds] majority of votes cast at the meeting.
- (3) A resolution to remove a charity trustee in accordance with this clause shall not take effect unless the individual concerned has been given at least 14 clear days' notice in writing that the resolution is to be proposed, specifying the circumstances alleged to justify removal from office, and has been given a reasonable opportunity of making oral and/or written representations to the members of the charity.

## **16. Reappointment of charity trustees**

Any person who retires as a charity trustee by rotation or by giving notice to the charity is eligible for reappointment. A charity trustee who has served for two consecutive terms, may not be reappointed for a third consecutive term but may be reappointed after an interval of at least three years.

## **17. Taking of decisions by charity trustees**

Any decision may be taken either:

- (a) at a meeting of the charity trustees; or
- (b) by resolution in writing or in electronic form agreed by all of the charity trustees, which may comprise either a single document or several documents containing the text of the resolution in like form to each of which one or more of the charity trustees has signified his, her or their agreement.

## **18. Delegation by charity trustees**

- (1) The charity trustees may delegate any of their powers or functions to a committee or committees, and, if they do, they must determine the terms and conditions on which the delegation is made. The charity trustees may at any time alter those terms and conditions, or revoke the delegation.

- (2) This power is in addition to the power of delegation in the General Regulations and any other power of delegation available to the charity trustees, but is subject to the following requirements:
  - (a) a committee may consist of two or more persons, but at least one member of each committee must be a charity trustee;
  - (b) the acts and proceedings of any committee must be brought to the attention of the charity trustees as a whole as soon as is reasonably practicable; and
  - (c) the charity trustees shall from time to time review the arrangements which they have made for the delegation of their powers.

## **19. Meetings and proceedings of charity trustees**

- (1) Calling meetings
  - (a) Any charity trustee may call a meeting of the charity trustees.
  - (b) Subject to that, the charity trustees shall decide how their meetings are to be called, and what notice is required.

- (2) Chairing of meetings

The charity trustees may appoint one of their member to chair their meetings, preferably a Permanent Trustee and may at any time revoke such appointment. If no-one has been so appointed, or if the person appointed is unwilling to preside or is not present within 10 minutes after the time of the meeting, the charity trustees present may appoint one of their number to chair that meeting.

- (3) Procedure at meetings
  - (a) No decision shall be taken at a meeting unless a quorum is present at the time when the decision is taken. The quorum is 3 charity trustees of which at least one must be a permanent Trustees or the number nearest to [one third] of the total number of charity trustees, whichever is greater, or such larger number as the charity trustees may decide from time to time. A charity trustee shall not be counted in the quorum present when any decision is made about a matter upon which he or she is not entitled to vote.
  - (b) Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of those eligible to vote.
  - (c) In the case of an equality of votes, the chair shall have a second or casting vote.]

- (4) Participation in meetings by electronic means

- (a) A meeting may be held by suitable electronic means agreed by the charity trustees in which each participant may communicate with all the other participants.
- (b) Any charity trustee participating at a meeting by suitable electronic means agreed by the charity trustees in which a participant or participants may communicate with all the other participants shall qualify as being present at the meeting.
- (c) Meetings held by electronic means must comply with rules for meetings, including chairing and the taking of minutes.

## **20. Patrons / Honorary officers**

It shall be lawful for the Board of Trustees to provide for the creation of the office of patrons for the admission and retirement to such offices and for the powers, rights, duties and liabilities (if any). The Patrons may include anyone including retired trustees, experts in various fields where their expertise is needed, financial donors or anyone seemingly fit and necessary to further the objectives.

## **21. Saving provisions**

- (1) Subject to sub-clause (2) of this clause, all decisions of the charity trustees, or of a committee of charity trustees, shall be valid notwithstanding the participation in any vote of a charity trustee:
  - who was disqualified from holding office;
  - who had previously retired or who had been obliged by these Articles to vacate office;
  - who was not entitled to vote on the matter, whether by reason of a conflict of interest or otherwise;if, without the vote of that charity trustee and that charity trustee being counted in the quorum, the decision has been made by a majority of the charity trustees at a quorate meeting.
- (2) Sub-clause (1) of this clause does not permit a charity trustee to keep any benefit that may be conferred upon him or her by a resolution of the charity trustees or of a committee of charity trustees if, but for clause (1), the resolution would have been void, or if the charity trustee has not complied with clause 7 (Conflicts of interest).

## **22. Execution of documents**

- (1) the charity shall execute documents either by signature or by affixing its seal (if it has one).
- (2) A document is validly executed by signature if it is signed by at least two of the charity trustees.
- (3) If the charity has a seal:
  - (a) it must comply with the provisions of the General Regulations; and
  - (b) it must only be used by the authority of the charity trustees or of a committee of charity trustees duly authorised by the charity trustees. The charity trustees may determine who shall sign any document to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise determined it shall be signed by two charity trustees.

### **23. Use of electronic communications**

#### **(1) General**

the charity will comply with the requirements of the Communications Provisions in the General Regulations and in particular:

- (a) the requirement to provide within 21 days to any member on request a hard copy of any document or information sent to the member otherwise than in hard copy form;
- (b) any requirements to provide information to the Commission in a particular form or manner.

### **24. Keeping of Registers**

the charity must comply with its obligations under the General Regulations in relation the keeping of, and provision of access to, registers of its members and charity trustees.

### **25. Minutes**

The charity trustees must keep minutes of all:

- (1) appointments of officers made by the charity trustees;
- (2) proceedings at general meetings of the charity;
- (3) meetings of the charity trustees and committees of charity trustees including:
  - the names of the trustees present at the meeting;
  - the decisions made at the meetings; and

- where appropriate the reasons for the decisions;
- (4) decisions made by the charity trustees otherwise than in meetings.

## **26. Accounting records, accounts, annual reports and returns, register maintenance**

- (1) The charity trustees must comply with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, to the preparation and scrutiny of statements of accounts, and to the preparation of annual reports and returns. The statements of accounts, reports and returns must be sent to the Charity Commission, regardless of the income of the charity, within 10 months of the financial year end.
- (2) The charity trustees must comply with their obligation to inform the Commission within 28 days of any change in the particulars of the charity entered on the Central Register of Charities.

## **27. Rules**

The charity trustees may from time to time make such reasonable and proper rules or bye laws as they may deem necessary or expedient for the proper conduct and management of the charity, but such rules or bye laws must not be inconsistent with any provision of these Articles . Copies of any such rules or bye laws currently in force must be made available to any member of the charity on request.

## **28. Disputes**

If a dispute arises between members of the charity about the validity or propriety of anything done by the members under these Articles , and the dispute cannot be resolved by agreement, the parties to the dispute must first try in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation before resorting to litigation.

## **29. Amendment of these Articles**

As provided by clauses 224-227 of the Charities Act 2011:

- (1) These Articles can only be amended:
- (a) by a resolution agreed in writing by all members of the charity; or
  - (b) by a resolution passed by a 60% majority of votes cast at a general meeting of the members of the charity.
- (2) Any alteration of clause 3 (Objects), clause [29] (Voluntary winding up or dissolution), this clause, or of any provision where the alteration would provide authorisation for any benefit to be obtained by charity trustees or

members of the charity or persons connected with them, requires the prior written consent of the Charity Commission.

- (3) No amendment that is inconsistent with the provisions of the Charities Act 2011 or the General Regulations shall be valid.
- (4) A copy of any resolution altering these Articles, together with a copy of the charity's Articles of Association as amended, must be sent to the Commission within 15 days from the date on which the resolution is passed. The amendment does not take effect until it has been recorded in the Register of Charities.

### **30. Voluntary winding up or dissolution**

- (1) As provided by the Dissolution Regulations, the charity may be dissolved by resolution of its members. Any decision by the members to wind up or dissolve the charity can only be made:
  - (a) at a general meeting of the members of the charity called in accordance with clause [11] (Meetings of Members), of which not less than 14 days' notice has been given to those eligible to attend and vote:
    - (i) by a resolution passed by a 75% majority of those voting, or
    - (ii) by a resolution passed by a decision taken without a vote and without any expression of dissent in response to the question put to the general meeting; or
  - (b) by a resolution agreed in writing by all members of the charity.
- (2) Subject to the payment of all the charity's debts:
  - (a) Any resolution for the winding up of the charity, or for the dissolution of the charity without winding up, may contain a provision directing how any remaining assets of the charity shall be applied.
  - (b) If the resolution does not contain such a provision, the charity trustees must decide how any remaining assets of the charity shall be applied.
  - (c) In either case the remaining assets must be applied for charitable purposes of the same or similar nature as those of the charity.
- (3) the charity must observe the requirements of the Dissolution Regulations in applying to the Commission for the charity to be removed from the Register of Charities, and in particular:
  - (a) the charity trustees must send with their application to the Commission:
    - (i) a copy of the resolution passed by the members of the charity;

- (ii) a declaration by the charity trustees that any debts and other liabilities of the charity have been settled or otherwise provided for in full; and
  - (iii) a statement by the charity trustees setting out the way in which any property of the charity has been or is to be applied prior to its dissolution in accordance with these Articles;
- (b) the charity trustees must ensure that a copy of the application is sent within seven days to every member and employee of the charity, and to any charity trustee of the charity who was not privy to the application.
- (4) If the charity is to be wound up or dissolved in any other circumstances, the provisions of the Dissolution Regulations must be followed.

### **31 Interpretation**

In these Articles:

“connected person” means:

- (a) a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister of a charity trustee;
- (b) the spouse or civil partner of a charity trustee or of any person falling within sub-clause (a) above;
- (c) a person carrying on business in partnership with a charity trustee or with any person falling within sub-clause (a) or (b) above;
- (d) an institution which is controlled –
  - (i) by a charity trustee or any connected person falling within sub-clause (a), (b), or (c) above; or
  - (ii) by two or more persons falling within sub-clause (d)(i), when taken together
- (e) a body corporate in which –
  - (i) a charity trustee or any connected person falling within sub-clauses (a) to (c) has a substantial interest; or
  - (ii) two or more persons falling within sub-clause (e)(i) who, when taken together, have a substantial interest.

Section 118 of the Charities Act 2011 apply for the purposes of interpreting the terms used in this constitution.

“General Regulations” means the Charitable Incorporated Organisations (General) Regulations 2012.

“Dissolution Regulations” means the Charitable Incorporated Organisations (Insolvency and Dissolution) Regulations 2012.

The “Communications Provisions” means the Communications Provisions in [Part 10, Chapter 4] of the General Regulations.

“charity trustee” means a trustee of the charity.

A “poll” means a counted vote or ballot, usually (but not necessarily) in writing.

Signed

1. Dr Guduguntla Venkatesham

2. Dr Ramulu Dasoju

3. Pavani Reddy Gaddam

The image shows three handwritten signatures stacked vertically. The top signature is 'Dr. Venkatesham', the middle one is 'Dasoju', and the bottom one is 'Pavani'. Each signature is written in black ink on a white background.