

SCIO
Constitution
of
East Lothian Foodbank

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GENERAL

Type of organisation

1. The organisation will upon registration, be a Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation

Scottish Principal Office

2. The principal office of the organisation will be in Scotland (and must remain in Scotland).

Name

3. The name of the organisation is **East Lothian Foodbank**.

Purposes

4. The organisation's purposes are:
 - i. The prevention or relief of poverty in East Lothian by providing emergency food supplies to individuals in need and /or charities, or other organisations working to prevent or relieve poverty.
 - ii. To provide service to people who need of them by reason of their age, ill-health, disability, financial hardship, or other disadvantage.

Powers

5. The organisation has power to do anything which is calculated to further its purposes or is conducive or incidental to doing so.
6. No part of the income or property of the organisation may be paid or transferred (directly or indirectly) to the members – either in the course of the organisation's existence or on dissolution – 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 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) any 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.
9. The structure of the organisation consists of:
 - i. The MEMBERS – who have the right to attend members' meetings (including any annual general meeting) and have important powers under the constitution; in particular, the members appoint people to serve on the board and take decisions on changes to the constitution itself.
 - ii. The BOARD – which holds regular meetings, and generally controls the activities of the organisation; for example, the BOARD is responsible for monitoring and controlling the financial position of the organisation.
 - iii. The people serving on the board are referred to in this constitution as CHARITY TRUSTEES.

MEMBERS

Qualification for membership

10. Membership is open to any individual aged 16 or over who has an interest in furthering the aims of the East Lothian Foodbank.
11. Employees of the East Lothian Foodbank are not eligible for membership.

Application for membership

12. Any person who wishes to become a member must sign a written application for membership; the application will then be considered by the board at its next board meeting.
13. The board may, at its discretion, refuse to admit any person to membership.

14. The board must notify each applicant promptly (by e-mail or in writing) of its decision on whether or not to admit them to membership.
15. All volunteers (defined as anyone who has completed the application process to be a volunteer) are automatically members unless they specifically withdraw from membership. Volunteers will continue to be members even if they cease to volunteer for the Foodbank.
16. At each Annual General Meeting anyone attending it and who signs the attendance register before the start of the AGM will become a member from the start of that AGM until the day before the next Annual General Meeting. Such members need only withdraw as members (see clause 16) if they wish to do so before the next AGM.
17. Any person can become a member if they request this in writing (email is accepted as an application in writing). Such applications will then be considered by the board at its next board meeting.
18. The board may, at its discretion, refuse to admit any person to membership.
19. For anyone who has applied for membership by writing (under clause 13) the board must notify each applicant promptly (in writing or by e-mail) of its decision on whether or not to admit them to membership

Membership Subscription

20. No membership subscription will be payable

Register of Members

The board must keep a register of members

21. For each current member,
 - i. Their full name and address; &
 - ii. The date they registered as a member of the organisation.
22. For each former member – for at least 6 years from the date on which they ceased to be a member:
 - i. Their name; &
 - ii. The date on which they ceased to be a member.
23. The board must ensure that the register of members is updated within 28 days of any change.

- i. Which arises from a resolution of the board or a resolution passed by the members of the organisation; or
- ii. which is notified to the organisation

24. 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 of membership

25. Any person who wants to withdraw from membership must give a written notice of withdrawal to the organisation (email will be considered as written notice); they will cease to be a member as from the time when the notice is received by the organisation.

Transfer of membership

26. Membership of the organisation may not be transferred by a member.

Reregistration of members

27. 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.

28. 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 27, the board may expel them from membership.

29. A notice under clause 27 will not be valid unless it refers specifically to the consequences (under clause 28) of failing to provide confirmation within the 28-day period.

Expulsion from membership

30. 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.

- i. at least 21 days' notice of the intention to propose the resolution must be given to the member concerned, specifying the grounds for the proposed expulsion
- ii. the member concerned will be entitled to be heard on the resolution at the members' meeting at which the resolution is proposed.

Termination

31. Membership of the organisation will terminate on death.

DECISION-MAKING BY THE MEMBERS

Members' meetings

32. The board must arrange a meeting of members (an annual general meeting or "AGM") in each calendar year.

33. The charity shall hold a meeting of members attending in person or virtually in each calendar year, to be called an 'annual general meeting' or 'AGM'. The charity trustees [The Board] may call other meetings of the members attending in person or virtually as they think fit. Such meetings may be entirely virtual meetings or hybrid meetings as the circumstances allow.

34. The charity shall hold a meeting of members attending in person or virtually in each calendar year, to be called an 'annual general meeting' or 'AGM'. The charity trustees [The Board] may call other meetings of the members attending in person or virtually as they think fit. Such meetings may be entirely virtual meetings or hybrid meetings as the circumstances allow.

35. A person attending a meeting virtually shall have the same rights to receive notice, speak, vote and otherwise participate in the meeting as he or she would have if attending the meeting in person.

36. The gap between one AGM and the next must not be longer than 15 months.

37. Notwithstanding clause 36, an AGM does not need to be held during the calendar year in which the organisation is formed; but the first AGM must still be held within 15 months of the date on which the organisation is formed.

38. The business of each AGM must include

- i. a report by the chair on the activities of the organisation;
- ii. consideration of the annual accounts of the organisation;
- iii. the election/re-election of charity trustees, as referred to in clauses 71 to 72.

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

39. The board must arrange a special members' meeting if they are requested to do so by a notice (which may take the form of two or more documents in the same terms, each signed by one or more members) by members who amount to 5% or more of the total membership of the organisation at the time, providing

- i. the notice states the purposes for which the meeting is to be held;
- ii. and those purposes are not inconsistent with the terms of this constitution, the Charities and Trustee (Investment) Scotland Act 2005 or any other statutory provision.

40. If the board receives a notice under clause 39, 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

41. At least 14 clear days' notice must be given of any AGM or any special members' meeting.

42. The notice calling a members' meeting must specify in general terms what business is to be dealt with at the meeting; and

- i. In the case of a resolution to alter the constitution, must set out the exact terms of the proposed alteration(s); or
- ii. In the case of any other resolution falling within clause 54 (requirement for two-thirds majority) must set out the exact terms of the resolution.

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

44. Notice of every member's 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.

45. Any notice which requires to be given to a member under this constitution must be:

- i. Sent by post to the member, at the address last notified by him/her to the organisation; or
- ii. Sent by e-mail to the member, at the e-mail address last notified by him/her to the organisation.

Procedure at member's meetings

46. No valid decisions can be taken at any members' meeting unless a quorum is present.

47. The quorum for a members' meeting is 9 members, or one quarter of the total membership, whichever is greater, present in person. A person shall be deemed present by attending either in person or virtually where arrangements for virtual attendance have been made.

48. 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 - the meeting cannot proceed; and fresh notices of meeting will require to be sent out, to deal with the business (or remaining business) which was intended to be conducted.

49. The chair of the organisation should act as chairperson of each member's meeting.

50. If the chair of the organisation 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.

Voting at members' meetings

51. Every member has one vote, which must be given personally.

52. A person entitled to vote upon the business at a meeting may do so either in person or virtually where arrangements for virtual attendance have been made.

53. All decisions at members' meetings will be made by majority vote - with the exception of the types of resolution listed in clause 54.

54. The following resolutions will be valid only if passed by not less than two thirds of those voting on the resolution at a members' meeting, either present in person or attending virtually (or if passed by way of a written resolution under clause 62:

- i. a resolution amending the constitution;
- ii. a resolution expelling a person from membership under article 30;
- iii. a resolution directing the board to take any particular step (or directing the board not to take any particular step);
- iv. 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);
- v. 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);
- vi. a resolution for the winding up or dissolution of the organisation.

55. If there are an equal number of votes for and against any resolution, the chairperson of the meeting will be entitled to a second (casting) vote.

56. 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.

57. The chairperson will decide how any secret ballot is to be conducted, and he/she will declare the result of the ballot at the meeting.

58. If the chair of the organisation 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.
59. If there are an equal number of votes for and against any resolution, the chairperson of the meeting will be entitled to a second (casting) vote.
60. 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.
61. The chairperson will decide how any secret ballot is to be conducted, and he/she will declare the result of the ballot at the meeting.

Written resolutions by members

62. 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

63. The board must ensure that proper minutes are kept in relation to all members' meetings.
64. Minutes of members' meetings must include the names of those present; and (as far as possible) should be signed by the chairperson of the meeting. The minutes of a meeting shall record the names of all persons present at the meeting without distinction between those who attended in person and those who attended virtually
65. The board shall make available copies of the minutes referred to in clause 63 to any member of the public requesting them; but on the basis that the board may exclude confidential material to the extent permitted under clause 80.

BOARD

Number of charity trustees

66.The maximum number of charity trustees is 9.

67.The minimum number of charity trustees is 3.

Eligibility

68.A person will not be eligible for election or appointment to the board unless he/she is a member of the organisation

69.A person will not be eligible for election or appointment to the board if he/she is:

- i. disqualified from being a charity trustee under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; or
- ii. an employee of the organisation.

Initial charity trustees

70.The individuals who signed the charity trustee declaration forms which accompanied the application for incorporation of the organisation shall be deemed to have been appointed by the members as charity trustees with effect from the date of incorporation of the organisation.

Election, retiral, re-election

71.At each AGM, the members may elect any member (unless he/she is debarred from membership under clause 69) to be a charity trustee.

72.The board may at any time appoint any member (unless he/she is debarred from membership under clause 69) to be a charity trustee.

At each AGM, all of the charity trustees must retire from office – but may then be re-elected under clauses 71 – 72.

Trustee Tenure

73.Trustees are expected to serve on the Board of the Food Bank for 3 years, with an option to extend by a further year if there is a business need.

74.Trustees should give sufficient notice - a minimum of 3 months - to ensure a replacement can be found for their role.

75.A charity trustee retiring at an AGM will be deemed to have been re- elected

unless: -

- i. he/she advises the board prior to the conclusion of the AGM that he/she does not wish to be re-appointed as a charity trustee; or
- ii. an election process was held at the AGM and he/she was not among those elected/re-elected through that process; or
- iii. a resolution for the re-election of that charity trustee was put to the AGM and was not carried.

Termination of Office

76.A charity trustee will automatically cease to hold office if:

- i. He/she becomes disqualified from being a charity trustee under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005;
- ii. He/she becomes incapable for medical reasons of carrying out his/her duties as a charity trustee - but only if that has continued (or is expected to continue) for a period of more than six months
- iii. He/she ceases to be a member of the organisation;
- iv. He/she gives the organisation a notice of resignation, signed by him/her;
- v. He/she is absent (without good reason, in the opinion of the board) from more than three consecutive meetings of the board but only if the board resolves to remove him/her from office;
- vi. He/she is removed from office by resolution of the board on the grounds that he/she is considered to have committed a material breach of the code of conduct for charity trustees;
- vii. He/she is removed from office by resolution of the board on the grounds that he/she is considered to have been in serious or persistent breach of his/her duties under section 66(1) or (2) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; or
- viii. He/she is removed from office by a resolution of the members passed at a members' meeting.

Register of charity trustees

77. The board must keep a register of charity trustees, setting out for each current charity trustee:

- i. his/her full name and address;
- ii. the date on which he/she was appointed as a charity trustee; and
- iii. any office held by him/her in the organisation;

78. The board must keep a register of former charity trustees for at least 6 years from the date on which he/she ceased to be a charity trustee, setting out for each former charity trustee:

- i. the name of the charity trustee;
- ii. any office held by him/her in the organisation; and
- iii. the date on which he/she ceased to be a charity trustee.

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

- i. which arises from a resolution of the board or a resolution passed by the members of the organisation; or
- ii. which is notified to the organisation.

80. If any person requests a copy of the register of charity trustees, the board must ensure that a copy is supplied to him/her 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.

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

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

83. All of the office-bearers will cease to hold office at the conclusion of each AGM but may then be re-elected.

84. A person elected to any office will automatically cease to hold that office:

- i. if he/she ceases to be a charity trustee; or
- ii. if he/she gives to the organisation a notice of resignation from that office, signed by him/her.

Powers of board

85. Except where this constitution states otherwise, the organisation (and its assets and operations) will be managed by the board; and the board may exercise all the powers of the organisation.

86. A meeting of the board at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the board.

87. The members may, by way of a resolution passed in compliance with clause 54 (requirement for two-thirds majority), direct the board to take any particular step or direct the board not to take any particular step; and the board shall give effect to any such direction accordingly.

Charity trustees - general duties

88. 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:-

- i. seek, in good faith, to ensure that the organisation acts in a manner which is in accordance with its purposes;
- ii. act with the care and diligence which it is reasonable to expect of a person who is managing the affairs of another person;
- iii. in circumstances giving rise to the possibility of a conflict of interest between the organisation and any other party:-
 - put the interests of the organisation before that of the other party;
 - where any other duty prevents him/her 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;
 - 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.

89. In addition to the duties outlined in clause 88, all of the charity trustees must take such steps as are reasonably practicable for the purpose of ensuring: -

- i. that any breach of any of those duties by a charity trustee is corrected by the charity trustee concerned and not repeated; and
- ii. that any trustee who has been in serious and persistent breach of those duties is removed as a trustee.

90. Provided he/she has declared his/her interest - and has 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 he/she has a personal interest; and (subject to clauses 110-111) and to the provisions relating to remuneration for services contained in the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005), he/she may retain any personal benefit which arises from that arrangement.

91. 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 his/her duties as a charity trustee.

92. In addition to the duties outlined in clause 90, all of the charity trustees must take such steps as are reasonably practicable for the purpose of ensuring: -

- i. that any breach of any of those duties by a charity trustee is corrected by the charity trustee concerned and not repeated; and
- ii. that any trustee who has been in serious and persistent breach of those duties is removed as a trustee.

93. 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

94. 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.

95. The code of conduct referred to in clause 94 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

96. Any charity trustee may call a meeting of the board or ask the secretary to call a meeting of the board.
97. Such meetings may be entirely virtual meetings or hybrid meetings as the circumstances allow and as agreed by the charity trustees.
98. Where arrangements have been made for a meeting to be held virtually or as a hybrid meeting, the notice calling the meeting shall state that fact and include details of the means by which a person may attend the meeting virtually.
99. 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.
100. The charity trustees [Board] shall meet not fewer than 10 times a year. Such meetings may be entirely virtual meetings or hybrid meetings as the circumstances allow and as agreed by the charity trustees.

Procedure at board meetings

101. No valid decisions can be taken at a board meeting unless a quorum is present; the quorum for board meetings is 3 charity trustees, present in person.
102. A person shall be deemed to be present by attending either in person or virtually where arrangements for virtual attendance have been made.
103. 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.
104. The chair of the organisation should act as chairperson of each board meeting.
105. 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.

106. Every charity trustee has one vote, which must be given personally. A person entitled to vote upon the business at a meeting may do so either in person or virtually where arrangements for virtual attendance have been made.
107. All decisions at board meetings will be made by majority vote.
108. If there are an equal number of votes for and against any resolution, the chairperson of the meeting will be entitled to a second (casting) vote.
109. The board may, at its discretion, allow any person to attend and speak at a board meeting notwithstanding that he/she is not a charity trustee but on the basis that he/she must not participate in the decision-making.
110. The Board must decide as to the appropriateness of a trustee voting on a particular matter about which they are deemed to have a personal or conflict of interest. Voting is dependent upon the collective decision of the Board.
111. A charity trustee must step back at a board meeting (or at a meeting of a sub-committee) if any resolution relates to a matter in which he/she has a personal interest or duty which conflicts (or may conflict) with the interests of the organisation; he/she must withdraw from the meeting while an item of that nature is being dealt with.
- i. 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;
 - ii. a charity trustee will be deemed to have a personal interest in relation to a particular matter if a body in relation to which he/she is an employee, director, member of the management committee, officer or elected representative has an interest in that matter.

Minutes

112. The board must ensure that proper minutes are kept in relation to all board meetings and meetings of sub-committees.
113. The minutes to be kept under clause 63 must include the names of those present; and (as far as possible) should be signed by the chairperson of the meeting.
114. The board shall (subject to clause 63) make available copies of the minutes referred to in clause 64 to any member of the public requesting them.
115. The board may exclude from any copy minutes made available to a member of the public under clause 96 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

116. 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.
117. 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.
118. When delegating powers under clause 101 or 102, the board must set out appropriate conditions (which must include an obligation to report regularly to the board).
119. Any delegation of powers under clause 101 or 102 may be revoked or altered by the board at any time.
120. 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

121. Subject to clause 124, 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.
122. 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 123.

Accounting Records and Annual Accounts

123. The board must ensure that proper accounting records are kept, in accordance with all applicable statutory requirements.
124. 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

125. 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.
126. 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

127. This constitution may be altered by resolution of the members passed at a members' meeting (subject to achieving the two thirds majority of attendees, referred to in clause 54) or by way of a written resolution of the members.

Interpretation

128. References in this constitution to the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 should be taken to include: -
- i. any statutory provision which adds to, modifies or replaces that Act; and
 - ii. any statutory instrument issued in pursuance of that Act or in pursuance of any statutory provision falling under the paragraph above.
129. In this Constitution:-
- “**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 2006, providing (in either case) that its objects are limited to charitable purposes;
- “**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.

“Virtual meeting” means a meeting of members of the charity or a meeting of the charity trustees [Board etc] where arrangements have been made in advance to allow participants to attend the meeting by means of a conference telephone, video link or similar means of electronic communication at which all participants can be heard and can hear each other without the need for them to be physically present at the same location. A person participating in a meeting by such means shall be deemed to be attending virtually.

“Hybrid meeting”: a meeting of members of the charity or a meeting of the charity trustees [Board etc] at which some participants are attending the meeting in person and others are attending virtually.

The Constitution was approved at the Annual General Meeting of East Lothian Foodbank on 27th January 2022.

Signed by



Elizabeth Rae Goode ~ Secretary to the Board

Wednesday, 9th March 2022