- It should be noted that the required majority is not a majority of the members present at the meeting but of the votes cast.
- The casting vote given to the person who is in charge of the meeting is intended to enable the meeting to proceed with its business. It is usual for the casting vote to be made in favour of allowing further debate on the matter on a future occasion.
- 5.7/5.8 An AGM is essential to the running of the association. AGMs give a regular opportunity for members to review the association's activities.
- 5.8.4 It is unlikely that a requirement exists for the association's accounts to be independently examined or audited. However, Parentkind does recommend this as best practice to ensure there is complete transparency on how funds are raised and spent. For further information on auditing arrangements required by the Charity Commission, please refer to Clause 10.
- 5.8.5 A Patron President or Vice-President has no constitutional responsibilities meaning they cannot vote at committee meetings. However, they may be invited to address members or to represent the association on formal occasions or when seeking public support.
- 5.9 If an urgent or important matter (such as the amendment of the constitution) which must be decided at a general meeting cannot conveniently be dealt with at an AGM, then an additional meeting needs to take place. This meeting is called an extraordinary general meeting.

6. THE COMMITTEE

The committee is the charity's governing body. At start up and prior to the first AGM, when formal elections can be held, a steering group can be formed by the people that are listed in clause 4.1. An AGM and formal elections should be held as soon as possible after start up. If an AGM is held to adopt this constitution this would also provide an opportunity to hold elections. Those who start as committee members/trustees and any people who are subsequently appointed at an AGM must be members (under clause 4.1). Co-opted members, who are not appointed at the AGM, are not required to be members, but if they wish to be elected to the committee at the next AGM, they must be a member. Every committee member/ trustee, however appointed, is legally a charity trustee and owes a duty towards the charity (in this case, the association) rather than to whoever has made the appointment. Under section 334 of the Charities Act 2011 or any substantial re-enactment a written memorandum should be executed whenever a committee member/trustee is elected or appointed. This can be done by recording the outcome in the minutes of the AGM at which the election of committee members/trustees takes place

- 6.2 This provides for the committee members/trustees to be elected each year at the AGM
- It is usually helpful to allow the committee to coopt a number of its members, for example to fill a vacancy that arises during the year or enlist members with particular skills. The total number of co-opted committee members/trustees must not be more than 50% of the total number of all other committee members/trustees. So, if your committee has eight committee members/trustees, it is possible to have up to four co-opted committee members/trustees.

- The Chair or (if the Chair is unable or unwilling to do so) some other 5.4 committee member/trustee elected by those present is in charge of a general meeting.
- Except where otherwise provided in this constitution (Dissolution: 5.5 clause 13), every issue at a general meeting is decided by a simple majority of the votes cast by the members present at the meeting.
- Except for the Chair of the meeting, who has a second or casting vote 5.6 where a vote is equally divided (tied), every member present is entitled to one vote on every issue.
- 5.7 The association must hold a general meeting within 12 months of the date of the adoption of this constitution. Thereafter, an AGM must be held in each subsequent year and not more than 15 months may elapse between successive AGMs.
- 5.8 At an AGM the members:
 - receive the accounts of the association for the previous financial year
 - receive the report of the committee members/trustees on the 5.8.2 association's activities since the previous AGM
 - 5.8.3 elect the committee members/trustees
 - appoint an independent examiner or auditor for the 5.8.4 association if this is needed
 - may confer on any individual (with his or her consent) the honorary title of Patron, President or Vice-President of the association
 - discuss and determine any issues of policy or deal with any 5.8.6 other business put before them
- A general meeting may also be called for special or extraordinary 5.9 reasons (called an extraordinary general meeting or EGM). In addition to being called by committee members, these can be called by members of the association. This requires a request in writing to the committee from 10 or more members. As a result, the committee must call an EGM (give all members of the association notice of the EGM) within 21 days of the written requests being received from members. This EGM must happen within three months of the written requests being received. (This timeframe is designed to make allowances for school holidays.)

THE COMMITTEE 6.

- All members of the committee are trustees of the charity and have 6.1 control of the association, its property and funds. The committee members are referred to in this document as committee members/ trustees
- 6.2 Committee members/trustees shall be elected at the AGM and shall hold office until the next AGM.
- 6.3 All committee members/trustees, except those who are co-opted, must be members of the association.
- Committee members/trustees shall have the power to co-opt 6.4 committee members/trustees at any time, and co-opted committee members/trustees shall serve until the date of the next AGM.
- The number of co-opted committee members/trustees must not be 6.5 more than 50% of the total number of committee members/trustees.