



CONSTITUTION OF START-UP STIRLING

Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation (SCIO) SC035477

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of
START-UP STIRLING

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GENERAL

Type of organisation

- 1 Founded by local churches in 1994 as an interdenominational Christian charity, in 2014 Start-Up Stirling became a Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation (SCIO).

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 Start-Up Stirling.

Purposes

- 4 The organisation's purposes are:
 - 4.1 the relief of poverty;
 - 4.2 the prevention or relief of suffering and distress caused by poverty through the compassionate provision of food and other practical support and services required by the communities we serve in the Stirling Council area, working in partnership with other regional agencies while maintaining the dignity of our beneficiaries.

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 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) 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.

General structure

- 9** The structure of the organisation consists of:-
 - 9.1** 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;
 - 9.2** the BOARD - who hold regular meetings, and generally 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

Qualifications for membership

- 11 Membership is open to any individual aged 16 or over who subscribes to the purposes of the organisation.
- 12 Employees of the organisation are not eligible for membership.

Application for membership

- 13 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.
- 14 The board may, at its discretion, refuse to admit any person to membership.
- 15 The board must notify each applicant promptly (in writing or by e-mail) of its decision on whether or not to admit him/her to membership.

Membership subscription

- 16 No membership subscription will be payable.

Register of members

- 17 The board must keep a register of members, setting out
 - 17.1 for each current member:
 - 17.1.1 his/her full name and address; and
 - 17.1.2 the date on which he/she was registered as a member of the organisation;
 - 17.2 for each former member - for at least six years from the date on he/she ceased to be a member:
 - 17.2.1 his/her name; and
 - 17.2.2 the date on which he/she ceased to be a member.
- 18 The board must ensure that the register of members is updated within 28 days of any change:
 - 18.1 which arises from a resolution of the board or a resolution passed by the members of the organisation; or
 - 18.2 which is notified to the organisation.

- 19** If a member of the organisation requests a copy of the register of members, the board must ensure that a copy is supplied to him/her within 28 days, providing the request is reasonable;

The board will provide a copy that is compliant with data protection legislation at the time of the request.

Withdrawal from membership

- 20** Any person who wants to withdraw from membership must give a written notice of withdrawal to the organisation, signed by him/her; he/she will cease to be a member as from the time when the notice is received by the organisation.

Transfer of membership

- 21** Membership of the organisation may not be transferred by a member.

Re-registration of members

- 22** 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.
- 23** If a member fails to provide confirmation to the board (in writing or by e-mail) that he/she wishes to remain as a member of the organisation before the expiry of the 28-day period referred to in clause 22, the board may expel him/her from membership.
- 24** A notice under clause 22 will not be valid unless it refers specifically to the consequences (under clause 23) of failing to provide confirmation within the 28-day period.

Expulsion from membership

- 25** 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:-
- 25.1** 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;
- 25.2** the member concerned will be entitled to be heard on the resolution at the members' meeting at which the resolution is proposed.

DECISION-MAKING BY THE MEMBERS

Members' meetings

- 26** The board must arrange a meeting of members (an annual general meeting or "AGM") in each calendar year. In this Constitution the expression 'meeting' includes, except where inconsistent with any legal obligation:
- 26.1** a physical meeting;
 - 26.2** a video conference, an internet video facility or similar electronic method allowing simultaneous visual and audio participation, and
 - 26.3** telephone conferencing
- 27** The gap between one AGM and the next must not be longer than 15 months.
- 28** Notwithstanding clause 26, 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.
- 29** The business of each AGM must include:-
- 29.1** a report by the convener on the activities of the organisation;
 - 29.2** consideration of the annual accounts of the organisation;
 - 29.3** the election/re-election of charity trustees, as referred to in clauses 58 to 61.
- 30** The board may arrange a special members' meeting at any time.

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

- 31** 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:
- 31.1** the notice states the purposes for which the meeting is to be held; and
 - 31.2** those purposes are not inconsistent with the terms of this constitution, the Charities and Trustee (Investment) Scotland Act 2005 or any other statutory provision.

- 32 If the board receive a notice under clause 31, 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

- 33 At least 14 clear days' notice must be given of any AGM or any special members' meeting.
- 34 The notice calling a members' meeting must specify in general terms what business is to be dealt with at the meeting; and
- 34.1 in the case of a resolution to alter the constitution, must set out the exact terms of the proposed alteration(s); or
 - 34.2 in the case of any other resolution falling within clause 45 (requirement for two-thirds majority) must set out the exact terms of the resolution.
- 35 The reference to "clear days" in clause 33 shall be taken to mean that, in calculating the period of notice,
- 35.1 the day after the notices are posted (or sent by e-mail) should be excluded; and
 - 35.2 the day of the meeting itself should also be excluded.
- 36 Notice of every members' meeting must be given to all the members of the organisation; but the accidental omission to give notice to one or more members will not invalidate the proceedings at the meeting.
- 37 Any notice which requires to be given to a member under this constitution must be: -
- 37.1 sent by post to the member, at the address last notified by him/her to the organisation; or
 - 37.2 sent by e-mail to the member, at the e-mail address last notified by him/her to the organisation.

Procedure at members' meetings

- 38 No valid decisions can be taken at any members' meeting unless a quorum is present.
- 39 The quorum for a members' meeting is 9 members, present in person. Where a meeting is held by video conference or telephone conferencing, "in person" shall be held to mean that person is able to hear and participate in the proceedings as they take place. It would not permit participation at a later time by following a recording.

- 40 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.
- 41 The convener of the organisation should act as chairperson of each members' meeting.
- 42 If the convener 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

- 43 Every member has one vote, which must be given personally.
- 44 All decisions at members' meetings will be made by majority vote - with the exception of the types of resolution listed in clause 45.
- 45 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;
- 45.1 a resolution amending the constitution;
 - 45.2 a resolution expelling a person from membership under article 25;
 - 45.3 a resolution directing the board to take any particular step (or directing the board not to take any particular step);
 - 45.4 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);
 - 45.5 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);
 - 45.6 a resolution for the winding up or dissolution of the organisation.

- 46 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.
- 47 A resolution put to the vote at a members' meeting will be decided on a show of hands - unless the convener (or at least two other members present at the meeting) ask for a secret ballot.
- 48 The convener will decide how any secret ballot is to be conducted, and he/she will declare the result of the ballot at the meeting or as soon thereafter as is practicable.

Written resolutions by members

49 Not used.

Minutes

- 50 The board must ensure that proper minutes are kept in relation to all members' meetings.
- 51 Minutes of members' meetings must include the names of those present; and (so far as possible) should be signed by the convener of the meeting.
- 52 The board shall make available copies of the minutes referred to in clause 50 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 96.

BOARD

Number of charity trustees

- 53** The maximum number of charity trustees is 12. The role of one Trustee will be to liaise on an ongoing basis with local religious congregations.
- 54** The minimum number of charity trustees is 4.

Eligibility

- 55** A person will not be eligible for election or appointment to the board unless he/she is a member of the organisation.
- 56** A person will not be eligible for election or appointment to the board if he/she is: -
- 56.1** disqualified from being a charity trustee under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; or
 - 56.2** an employee of the organisation.

Initial charity trustees

- 57** 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

- 58** At each AGM, the members may elect any member (unless he/she is debarred from membership under clause 55 or 56) to be a charity trustee.
- 59** The board may at any time appoint any member (unless he/she is debarred from membership under clause 55 or 56) to be a charity trustee.
- 60** At the first AGM, one third of the charity trustees (4) shall retire from office;
- 60.1** At subsequent AGMs, 3 charity trustees shall stand down from office. The trustees required to stand down will be those who have served as a trustee for the longest period, unless they have previously been required to stand down under this Clause. Where two or more trustees have served for exactly the same period, then lots shall be drawn to determine which trustees are required to stand down under this Clause.

- 60.2** Any trustee required to stand down under Clause 60.1 may choose to stand for immediate re-election, subject to Clause 60.4 below. Their length of service will be deemed to have restarted for calculating who has served the longest.
- 60.3** A person who has served on the Board continuously for a period of 6 years shall automatically vacate office on expiry of that 6-year period and shall then not be eligible for re-election until a further year has elapsed.
- 60.4** Trustees completing their 6-year period or wanting to leave the Board count towards the 3 trustees who have to stand down at each AGM and are counted prior to those up for re-election under clause 60.2.
- 61** At each AGM, a resolution will be put to the members seeking the election of any trustees appointed by the Board since the last AGM and any members seeking election for a second three-year term. Trustees so appointed will remain in post for three years unless they resign or their office is terminated under clause 62

Termination of office

- 62** A charity trustee will automatically cease to hold office if: -
- 62.1** he/she becomes disqualified from being a charity trustee under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005;
- 62.2** 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;
- 62.3** he/she ceases to be a member of the organisation;
- 62.4** he/she becomes an employee of the organisation;
- 62.5** he/she gives the organisation a notice of resignation, signed by him/her;
- 62.6** 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;
- 62.7** 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 (as referred to in clause 79);

- 62.8 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
 - 62.9 he/she is removed from office by a resolution of the members passed at a members' meeting.
- 63 A resolution under paragraph 62.7, 62.8 or 62.9 shall be valid only if: -
 - 63.1 the charity trustee who is the subject of the resolution is given reasonable prior written notice of the grounds upon which the resolution for his/her removal is to be proposed;
 - 63.2 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
 - 63.3 (in the case of a resolution under paragraph 62.7 or 62.8) 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

- 64 The board must keep a register of charity trustees, setting out
 - 64.1 for each current charity trustee:
 - 64.1.1 his/her full name and address;
 - 64.1.2 the date on which he/she was appointed as a charity trustee; and
 - 64.1.3 any office held by him/her in the organisation;
 - 64.2 for each former charity trustee - for at least 6 years from the date on which he/she ceased to be a charity trustee:
 - 64.2.1 the name of the charity trustee;
 - 64.2.2 any office held by him/her in the organisation; and
 - 64.2.3 the date on which he/she ceased to be a charity trustee.
- 65 The board must ensure that the register of charity trustees is updated within 28 days of any change:
 - 65.1 which arises from a resolution of the board or a resolution passed by the members of the organisation; or
 - 65.2 which is notified to the organisation.

- 66 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;

The Board will provide a copy that is compliant with data protection legislation at the time of the request.

Office-bearers

- 67 The charity trustees must elect (from among themselves) a convener, a treasurer and a secretary.
- 68 In addition to the office-bearers required under clause 67, the charity trustees may elect (from among themselves) further office-bearers if they consider that appropriate.
- 69 All of the office-bearers will cease to hold office at the conclusion of each AGM, but may then be re-elected under clause 67 or 68.
- 70 A person elected to any office will automatically cease to hold that office: -
- 70.1 if he/she ceases to be a charity trustee; or
 - 70.2 if he/she gives to the organisation a notice of resignation from that office, signed by him/her.

Powers of board

- 71 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.
- 72 A meeting of the board at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the board.
- 73 The members may, by way of a resolution passed in compliance with clause 45 (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

- 74 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:-
- 74.1 seek, in good faith, to ensure that the organisation acts in a manner which is in accordance with its purposes;

- 74.2 act with the care and diligence which it is reasonable to expect of a person who is managing the affairs of another person;
 - 74.3 in circumstances giving rise to the possibility of a conflict of interest between the organisation and any other party:
 - 74.3.1 put the interests of the organisation before that of the other party;
 - 74.3.2 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;
 - 74.4 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.
- 75 In addition to the duties outlined in clause 74, all of the charity trustees must take such steps as are reasonably practicable for the purpose of ensuring: -
 - 75.1 that any breach of any of those duties by a charity trustee is corrected by the charity trustee concerned and not repeated; and
 - 75.2 that any charity trustee who has been in serious and persistent breach of those duties is removed as a charity trustee.
- 76 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 clause 77 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.
- 77 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.
- 78 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

- 79** 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.
- 80** The code of conduct referred to in clause 79 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

- 81** Any charity trustee may call a meeting of the board or ask the secretary to call a meeting of the board. In this Constitution the expression 'meeting' includes, except where inconsistent with any legal obligation:
- 81.1** a physical meeting;
 - 81.2** a video conference, an internet video facility or similar electronic method allowing simultaneous visual and audio participation, and
 - 81.3** telephone conferencing
- 82** 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

- 83** No valid decisions can be taken at a board meeting unless a quorum is present; the quorum for board meetings is 4 charity trustees, present in person. Where a meeting is held by video conference or telephone conferencing, "in person" shall be held to mean that that person is able to hear and participate in the proceedings as they take place. It would not permit participation at a later time by following a recording.
- 84** If at any time the number of charity trustees in office falls below the number stated as the quorum in clause 83, 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.
- 85** The convener of the organisation should act as chairperson of each board meeting.
- 86** If the convener 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.
- 87** Every charity trustee has one vote, which must be given personally.
- 88** All decisions at board meetings will be made by majority vote.
- 89** If there are an equal number of votes for and against any resolution, the convener of the meeting will be entitled to a second (casting) vote.

- 90 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 decision-making.
- 91 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 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.
- 92 For the purposes of clause 91: -
- 92.1 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;
- 92.2 a charity trustee will be deemed to have a personal interest in relation to a particular matter if a body in relation to which he/she is an employee, director, member of the management committee, officer or elected representative has an interest in that matter.

Minutes

- 93 The board must ensure that proper minutes are kept in relation to all board meetings and meetings of sub-committees.
- 94 The minutes to be kept under clause 93 must include the names of those present; and (so far as possible) should be signed by the chairperson of the meeting.
- 95 The board shall (subject to clause 96) make available copies of the minutes referred to in clause 93 to any member of the public requesting them.
- 96 The board may exclude from any copy minutes made available to a member of the public under clause 95 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

- 97 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.
- 98 The board may also delegate to the convener of the organisation (or the holder of any other post) such of their powers as they may consider appropriate.
- 99 When delegating powers under clause 97 or 98, the board must set out appropriate conditions (which must include an obligation to report regularly to the board).
- 100 Any delegation of powers under clause 97 or 98 may be revoked or altered by the board at any time.
- 101 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

- 102 The Board of Trustees are responsible for putting in place adequate processes to ensure that all payments made by the charity are bona fide. For the avoidance of doubt, this will include cheque payments, standing orders and direct debits, card payments and on-line banking payments.
- 103 Not Used

Accounting records and annual accounts

- 104 The board must ensure that proper accounting records are kept, in accordance with all applicable statutory requirements.
- 105 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

- 106** 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.
- 107** 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

- 108** This constitution may (subject to clause 109) be altered by resolution of the members passed at a members' meeting (subject to achieving the two thirds majority referred to in clause 45).
- 109** The Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 prohibits taking certain steps (eg change of name, an alteration to the purposes, amalgamation, winding-up) without the consent of the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR).

Interpretation

- 110** References in this constitution to the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 should be taken to include: -
- 110.1** any statutory provision which adds to, modifies or replaces that Act; and
 - 110.2** any statutory instrument issued in pursuance of that Act or in pursuance of any statutory provision falling under paragraph 110.1 above.
- 111** In this constitution: -
- 111.1** "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 2006, providing (in either case) that its objects are limited to charitable purposes;
 - 111.2** "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.