

Constitution of a Charitable Incorporated Organisation whose only voting members are its charity trustees

(‘Foundation ’model constitution’)

Date of constitution (last amended): 22 March 2023

1. Name

The name of the Charitable Incorporated Organisation (“the CIO”) is Gillingham Community Church

2. National location of principal office

The CIO must have a principal office in England or Wales. The principal office of the CIO is in England.

3. Objects

The Objects of the CIO are:

- (1) to advance Christianity in accordance with the Statement of Beliefs in the county of Dorset and such other parts of the United Kingdom and the world as the Charity Trustees may from time to time think decide;
- (2) to relieve persons who are in need by reason of sickness or poor health, disability, age, oppression, financial hardship, or such other economic or social disadvantage in such ways as the Charity Trustees think fit including but not limited to, the provision of advice and the promotion of good practices and provision of resources to combat such needs or conditions;
- (3) to promote such other charitable objects as the Charity Trustees may from time to time determine.

Nothing in this constitution shall authorise an application of the property of the CIO for the purposes which are not charitable in accordance with section 7 of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and section 2 of the Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008.

4. Powers

The CIO has power to do anything which is calculated to further its object[s] or is conducive or incidental to doing so. In particular, the CIO 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 CIO must comply as appropriate with sections 124 and 125 of the Charities Act 2011, if it wishes to mortgage land;
- (2) buy, take on lease or in 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 CIO. In exercising this power, the CIO 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 CIO. The CIO 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 of that clause;
- (5) deposit or invest funds, employ a professional fund-manager, and arrange for the investments or other property of the CIO 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.

5. Application of income and property

- (1) The income and property of the CIO must be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects.
 - (a) A charity trustee is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of the CIO or may pay out of such property reasonable expenses properly incurred by him or her when acting on behalf of the CIO.
 - (b) A charity trustee may benefit from trustee indemnity insurance cover purchased at the CIO'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 CIO may be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise by way of profit to any member of the CIO.
- (3) Nothing in this clause shall prevent a charity trustee or connected person receiving any benefit or payment which is authorised by Clause 6.

6. Benefits and payments to 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 CIO on terms preferential to those applicable to members of the public;
- (b) sell goods, services, or any interest in land to the CIO;
- (c) be employed by, or receive any remuneration from, the CIO;
- (d) receive any other financial benefit from the CIO;

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 CIO as a beneficiary of the CIO provided that a majority of the trustees do not benefit in this way. Nothing in this provision shall prevent a charity trustee or connected person benefitting by virtue of involving himself or herself in the ordinary life and activities of the congregation of a church for which the CIO is responsible.
- (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 CIO where that is permitted in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, sections 185 to 188 of the Charities Act 2011.
- (c) A trustee who is also a Church Leader operating within the charity may be contracted for the supply of services or employed by the charity under a contract of service for the direct furtherance of the objects of the charity, provided:
 - (i) the number of charity trustees so contracted or employed is always a minority of the charity trustees;
 - (ii) the charity trustees must be satisfied that it is in the best interests of the charity and that the remuneration of any such person so contracted or employed does not exceed what is reasonable in the circumstances;
 - (iii) no person appointed as a charity trustee under sub-clause (i) above shall be remunerated for serving as a trustee of the charity
- (d) Subject to sub-clause (3) of this clause a charity trustee or connected person may provide the CIO with goods that are not supplied in connection with services provided to the CIO by the charity trustee or connected person.

- (e) A charity trustee or connected person may receive interest on money lent to the CIO at a reasonable and proper rate which must be not more than the Bank of England bank rate (also known as the base rate).
- (f) A charity trustee or connected person may receive rent for premises let by the trustee or connected person to the CIO. 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.
- (g) A charity trustee or connected person may take part in the normal trading and fundraising activities of the CIO on the same terms as members of the public.

(3) Payment for supply of goods only - controls

The CIO and its charity 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 CIO 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 CIO 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 CIO.
 - (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 CIO" includes any company in which the CIO:
 - (iv) holds more than 50% of the shares; or
 - (v) controls more than 50% of the voting rights attached to the shares; or
 - (vi) 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);

7. Conflicts of interest and conflicts of loyalty

A 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 CIO or in any transaction or arrangement entered into by the CIO 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 CIO and any personal interest (including but not limited to any financial interest).

Any 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.

8. Liability of members to contribute to the assets of the CIO if it is wound up

- (1) If the CIO is wound up, each member of the CIO is liable to contribute to the assets of the CIO such amount (but not more than £1) as may be required for payment of the debts and liabilities of the CIO contracted before that person ceases to be a member, for payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for adjustment of the rights of the contributing members among themselves.
- (2) In sub-clause (1) of this clause “member” includes any person who was a member of the CIO within 12 months before the commencement of the winding up.
- (3) But subject to that, the members of the CIO have no liability to contribute to its assets if it is wound up, and accordingly have no personal responsibility for the settlement of its debts and liabilities beyond the amount that they are liable to contribute.

9. Charity trustees

(1) Functions and duties of charity trustees

The spiritual leadership of the charity shall rest with the Church Leaders. If there are charity trustees who are not members of the Church Leaders team, then their role shall be confined to the management and administration of the church in accordance with the provisions of this deed and general law.

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

- (a) to exercise his or her powers and to perform his or her functions in his or her capacity as a trustee of the CIO in the way he or she decides in good faith would be most likely to further the purposes of the CIO; 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 CIO 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.
- (b) No individual may be appointed as a charity trustee of the CIO:
 - (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 12(1)(e).
- (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 CIO must be 18 years of age or over. If there is no trustee aged at least 18 years, the remaining trustees may only act to call a meeting of the charity trustees, or appoint a new charity trustee.

(3) Number of charity trustees

- (a) There must be at least three charity trustees. If the number falls below this minimum, 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. The charity trustees may not appoint any charity trustee if as a result the number of charity trustees would exceed the maximum.

(4) First charity trustees

The first charity trustees are as follows, and are appointed for the following terms

Angela Siderfin for - Appointed for 1 year

Andrew Sparkes - Appointed for 3 year

Rachael Wright - Appointed for 3 years

Steven Gibbons - Appointed for 1 year

10. Appointment of charity trustees

- (1) Apart from the first charity trustees, every trustee must be appointed for a term of three years by a resolution passed at a properly convened meeting of the charity trustees.
- (2) In selecting individuals for appointment as charity trustees, the charity trustees must have regard to the skills, knowledge and experience needed for the effective administration of the CIO.

11. 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 the current version of this constitution; and
- (b) a copy of the CIO's latest Trustees 'Annual Report and statement of accounts.

12. Retirement and removal of charity trustees

- (1) A charity trustee ceases to hold office if he or she:
 - (a) retires by notifying the CIO 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 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) Any person retiring as a charity trustee is eligible for reappointment.

13. Taking of decisions by charity trustees

Any decision may be taken either:

- (1) at a meeting of the charity trustees; or
- (2) by resolution in writing or electronic form agreed by a majority of 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 which the majority of all of the charity trustees has signified their agreement. Such a resolution shall be effective provided that
 - (a) a copy of the proposed resolution has been sent, at or as near as reasonably practicable to the same time, to all of the charity trustees; and
 - (b) the majority of all of the charity trustees has signified agreement to the resolution in a document or documents which has or have been authenticated by their signature, by a statement of their identity accompanying the document or documents, or in such other manner as the charity trustees have previously resolved, and delivered to the CIO at its principal office or such other place as the trustees may resolve [within 28 days of the circulation date].

14. 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 shall 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.

15. Meetings 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 number to chair their meetings 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 two charity 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.

(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.

16. Membership of the CIO

- (1) The members of the CIO shall be its charity trustees for the time being. The only persons eligible to be members of the CIO are its charity trustees. Membership of the CIO cannot be transferred to anyone else.
- (2) Any member and charity trustee who ceases to be a charity trustee automatically ceases to be a member of the CIO.

17. Informal or associate (non-voting) membership

- (1) The charity trustees may create associate or other classes of non-voting 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.

- (2) 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.

18. Decisions which must be made by the members of the CIO

(1) Any decision to:

- (a) amend the constitution of the CIO;
 - (b) amalgamate the CIO with, or transfer its undertaking to, one or more other CIOs, in accordance with the Charities Act 2011; or
 - (c) wind up or dissolve the CIO (including transferring its business to any other charity)
- must be made by a resolution of the members of the CIO (rather than a resolution of the charity trustees).

(2) Decisions of the members may be made either:

- (a) by resolution at a general meeting; or
- (b) by resolution in writing, in accordance with sub-clause (4) of this clause.

(3) Any decision specified in sub-clause (1) of this clause must be made in accordance with the provisions of clause 28 (Amendment of constitution), clause 29 (Voluntary winding up or dissolution), or the provisions of the Charities Act 2011, the General Regulations or the Dissolution Regulations as applicable. Those provisions require the resolution to be agreed by a 75% majority of those members voting at a general meeting, or agreed by all members in writing.

(4) Except where a resolution in writing must be agreed by all the members, such a resolution may be agreed by a simple majority of all the members who are entitled to vote on it. Such a resolution shall be effective provided that:

- (a) a copy of the proposed resolution has been sent to all the members eligible to vote; and
- (b) the required majority of members has signified its agreement to the resolution in a document or documents which 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, by a statement of their identity accompanying the document, or in such other manner as the CIO has specified.

The resolution in writing may comprise several copies to which one or more members has signified their agreement. Eligibility to vote on the resolution is limited to members who are members of the CIO on the date when the proposal is first circulated.

19. General meetings of members

(1) Calling of general meetings of members

The charity trustees may designate any of their meetings as a general meeting of the members of the CIO. The purpose of such a meeting is to discharge any business which must by law be discharged by a resolution of the members of the CIO as specified in clause 18 (Decisions which must be made by the members of the CIO).

(2) Notice of general meetings of members

- (a) The minimum period of notice required to hold a general meeting of the members of the CIO is 14 days.
- (b) Except where a specified period of notice is strictly required by another clause in this constitution, by the Charities Act 2011 or by the General Regulations, a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed by a majority of the members of the CIO.
- (c) 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.

(3) Procedure at general meetings of members

The provisions in clause 15 (2)-(4) governing the chairing of meetings, procedure at meetings and participation in meetings by electronic means apply to any general meeting of the members, with all references to trustees to be taken as references to members.

20. 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:
 - (a) who was disqualified from holding office;
 - (b) who had previously retired or who had been obliged by the constitution to vacate office;
 - (c) 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 sub-clause (1), the resolution would have been void, or if the charity trustee has not complied with clause 7 (Conflicts of interest).

21. Execution of documents

- (1) The CIO 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 CIO has a seal:
 - (a) it must comply with the provisions of the General Regulations; and
 - (b) the seal 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 so determined it shall be signed by two charity trustees.

22. Use of electronic communications

- (1) General

The CIO 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.

- (2) To the CIO

Any member or charity trustee of the CIO may communicate electronically with the CIO to an address specified by the CIO for the purpose, so long as the communication is authenticated in a manner which is satisfactory to the CIO.

- (3) By the CIO

- (a) Any member or charity trustee of the CIO, by providing the CIO with his or her email address or similar, is taken to have agreed to receive communications from the CIO in electronic form at that address, unless the member has indicated to the CIO his or her unwillingness to receive such communications in that form.
- (b) The charity trustees may, subject to compliance with any legal requirements, by means of publication on its website:
 - (i) provide the members with the notice referred to in clause 19(2) (Notice of general meetings);

- (ii) give charity trustees notice of their meetings in accordance with clause 15(1) (Calling meetings).
- (c) The charity trustees must:
 - (i) take reasonable steps to ensure that members and charity trustees are promptly notified of the publication of any such notice or proposal; and
 - (ii) send any such notice or proposal in hard copy form to any member or charity trustee who has not consented to receive communications in electronic form.

23. Keeping of Registers

The CIO must comply with its obligations under the General Regulations in relation to the keeping of, and provision of access to, a (combined) register of its members and charity trustees.

24. 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 CIO;
- (3) meetings of the charity trustees and committees of charity trustees including:
 - (a) the names of the trustees present at the meeting;
 - (b) the decisions made at the meetings; and
 - (c) where appropriate the reasons for the decisions;
- (4) decisions made by the charity trustees otherwise than in meetings.

25. 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 account, and to the preparation of annual reports and returns. The statements of account, reports and returns must be sent to the Charity Commission, regardless of the income of the CIO, 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 CIO entered on the Central Register of Charities.

26. Rules

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

27. Disputes

If a dispute arises between members of the CIO about the validity or propriety of anything done by the members under this constitution, 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.

28. Amendment of constitution

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

- (1) This constitution can only be amended:
 - (a) by resolution agreed in writing by all members of the CIO; or
 - (b) by a resolution passed by a 75% majority of those voting at a general meeting of the members of the CIO called in accordance with clause 19 (General meetings of members).
- (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 CIO 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 every resolution amending the constitution, together with a copy of the CIO's constitution as amended must be sent to the Commission by the end of the period of 15 days beginning with the date of passing of the resolution, and the amendment does not take effect until it has been recorded in the Register of Charities.

29. Voluntary winding up or dissolution

- (1) As provided by the Dissolution Regulations, the CIO may be dissolved by resolution of its members. Any decision by the members to wind up or dissolve the CIO can only be made:
 - (a) at a general meeting of the members of the CIO called in accordance with clause 19 (General 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 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 CIO.
- (2) Subject to the payment of all the CIO's debts:
 - (a) Any resolution for the winding up of the CIO, or for the dissolution of the CIO without winding up, may contain a provision directing how any remaining assets of the CIO shall be applied.
 - (b) If the resolution does not contain such a provision, the charity trustees must decide how any remaining assets of the CIO shall be applied.
 - (c) In either case the remaining assets must be applied for charitable purposes the same as or similar to those of the CIO.
- (3) The CIO must observe the requirements of the Dissolution Regulations in applying to the Commission for the CIO 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 CIO;
 - (ii) a declaration by the charity trustees that any debts and other liabilities of the CIO 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 CIO has been or is to be applied prior to its dissolution in accordance with this constitution;
 - (b) the charity trustees must ensure that a copy of the application is sent within seven days to every member and employee of the CIO, and to any charity trustee of the CIO who was not privy to the application.
- (4) If the CIO is to be wound up or dissolved in any other circumstances, the provisions of the Dissolution Regulations must be followed.

30. Interpretation

In this constitution:

“connected person” means:

- (a) a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister of the charity trustee;
- (b) the spouse or civil partner of the charity trustee or of any person falling within sub-clause (a) above;
- (c) a person carrying on business in partnership with the charity trustee or with any person falling within sub-clause (a) or (b) above;

- (d) an institution which is controlled –
 - (i) by the 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) the 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 9, Chapter 4] of the General Regulations.

“charity trustee” means a charity trustee of the CIO.

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

“Church Leaders” means the pastors and elders who are responsible for the spiritual leadership of the charity.

Schedule to the Constitution of Gillingham Community Church

Statement of Doctrines

1. God

There is one true God who is infinite, eternal, almighty, all-present and perfect in holiness, goodness, truth and love. In the mystery and unity of the one God there are three co-existent persons who are equal in essence but distinct in personality and function: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

2. The Father

God the Father is the creator and sustainer of everything, including heaven and the earth. His purposes cannot be frustrated. He made all things for his joy and his glory and he intends that we should live as his children. He is faithful to every promise that he has made and in his unfathomable mercy, he gave his Son, Jesus, as a sacrifice for our sin.

3. Jesus

Jesus Christ is the Son of God, the Anointed One. Jesus became human, though he remained fully God. He was supernaturally conceived by the Holy Spirit and born naturally from a woman called Mary. He lived a sinless human life and offered himself as the perfect sacrifice for our sins by dying, nailed to a cross. He rose from the dead after three days, demonstrating his power over sin and death. He went back to heaven and will return to earth again in power and glory to judge the world.

4. The Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit lives in every Christian from the moment that they are born-again as a source of assurance, strength for living, understanding of spiritual truth and guidance in doing what is right. The gifts of the Holy Spirit are relevant for today and God gives his gifts to enable and empower us for the purpose of strengthening the church.

5. Human beings

God loves everyone without condition and values them all equally. Each person is a unique creation with the potential to have a loving relationship with God and with each other. People were originally created in the image and likeness of God to honour him and to enjoy a relationship with him, but they rebelled and alienated themselves from God (sin). Sin separates us from God. We are all marred by sin and incapable of living out the full humanity for which we were created. Sinful people, whatever their character or achievements, are lost and without hope apart from being born-again.

6. Good News

Anyone, who turns away from their sin and, by faith, receives Jesus as their Saviour and Lord of their lives is born-again and becomes an adopted child of God. This is achieved entirely due to God's unconditional love for us. It is not deserved and cannot be earned by anyone. It is made possible only by the willing sacrifice of Jesus on behalf of us all. This is the Good News or Gospel. A genuine relationship with God is accompanied by evidence of increasing devotion and obedience to the ways of God as those who are born-again submit to the ongoing work of the Holy Spirit in their lives. At physical death, or when Jesus returns to the earth, those who are born-again will enter immediately and consciously into God's perfect presence for eternity.

7. Reaching out

Evangelism is telling those who are not born-again the Good News. Jesus is the builder of the church and the Holy Spirit convicts those who hear the Good News to change their ways. The role of the church is to actively seek relevant ways to inform people about Jesus' sacrifice for them and what it means to be born-again. Everyone who is born-again is called to be a witness to the Good News and to be an ambassador of Jesus in the way that we live our lives.

8. Doing good

Whilst being born-again is entirely by faith in Jesus and his sacrifice on our behalf, the ongoing changes in our attitudes and behaviour are evidence of the work of the Holy Spirit in our lives,

leading us to do good works and to serve others. We act in this way as a result of being born-again, not to obtain it.

9. The Bible

The Bible is complete and inspired by God. It is God's written revelation about himself and the Good News about being born-again. It is the only basis and source of truth for Christian beliefs, our way of living and the practices of the church.

10. The Lord's Supper

We celebrate the Lord's Supper (breaking of bread or communion) regularly, remembering the sacrifice made by Jesus in an attitude of faith and self-examination. It commemorates and symbolises the once and for all breaking of Jesus' body and the shedding of his blood as payment for our sin. Participation in the Lord's Supper is open to anyone who is born-again and has a good conscience.

11. Baptism

Baptism of those who are born-again by complete immersion in water is a public identification with Jesus. It is a visual and symbolic demonstration of our connection to Jesus' death, burial and rising from the dead. It signifies that our former way of life has been put to death and that we are now a born-again child of God.

12. Prayer

The primary purpose of prayer is that we may get to know God himself and that the life of God may be nourished in us as individuals and together. Prayer is vital to us in receiving God's direction and purpose. Prayer brings about change in our circumstances, attitudes, actions and perspective in our journey through life with God.

13. Worship

Bringing glory to God is the main purpose in life for those who are born-again. In worship we focus on God and not ourselves. Worship is free from set times, particular places or repetitive actions. It is at the heart of our relationship with God, both as individuals and as a community. Our whole lives and everything we do is an act of worship bringing glory to God.

14. Church

There is one universal church consisting of all born-again Christians.

The local church exists to fulfil the purposes of God in reaching out to those who are not yet born-again, extending his rule on the earth and encouraging and supporting those who have been born-again in their walk with God. People are inter-dependent on one another according to God's design.

The local church is an assembly of those who are born-again in a particular location. The leading of the Holy Spirit, the context and culture in which the local church is situated and the gifts, talents and abilities of the individuals working together all influence how the local church is organised to fulfil its purposes and to be relevant to the wider community.

Under the leading of the Holy Spirit, we seek to form relationships with other churches locally, where our particular vision and purpose is the same or similar. We also look for relationships with other churches and organisations in other parts of the United Kingdom and overseas on the same basis.

15. Leadership and governance

Jesus is the only head of the church and all authority is his.

God has created us to interrelate together as a family in community. Within this community each of us is accountable for our own attitudes, actions and relationship with God and with each other. The sacrifice of Jesus has provided a way for us to have a relationship with God without any human intermediary between us and God.

Local Church Leaders are accountable to him for the spiritual direction and care of the Christians who are joined together in the local church. Church Leaders operate as a team of equals for the protection of each other and of the rest of the church. Those who lead and those who fulfil other roles in the church follow the example of Jesus in being servants to those in their care. Other roles that serve the church and build it up, but which may relate to a

number of local churches, such as evangelists, prophets, healing ministries and apostles, are to be part of and accountable to a local church.

We respect and work alongside Christians who prefer other forms of church organisation and governance and whose beliefs may vary from ours in some respects. However, we do not believe that having a separate clergy class, hierarchical structures, denominational groupings or adding to biblical truth with tradition or religious rites are ultimately helpful in the outworking of our faith.