



**THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

**PRIVATE UNLIMITED COMPANY**

**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**

**OF**

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION**

Adopted by the Board of Directors of the Local Government Association on 9 June 2021 and amended by special resolution at the General Assembly on 6 July 2021, 2 July 2024 and 1 July 2025.

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**PRIVATE UNLIMITED COMPANY**  
**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**  
**OF**  
**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION**

**PART 1 – NAME, OBJECTS AND POWERS**

**1 NAME**

1.1 The name of the Company shall be the LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

**2 OBJECTS AND POWERS**

2.1 The objects of the Association (**Objects**) are:

- 2.1.1 to support, promote and improve local government in England and Wales;
- 2.1.2 to represent, wherever possible by consensus, the interests of Member Authorities to national governments, to Parliament, to political parties, to European and other international institutions and to other bodies, and to negotiate on behalf of local government;
- 2.1.3 to formulate policies to support the improvement and development of local governance, effective management in local authorities and the enhancement of local democracy in England, Wales and elsewhere;
- 2.1.4 to provide forums for discussion of matters of common interest and/or concern to Member Authorities, including groups of Member Authorities, and a means by which joint views may be formulated and expressed;
- 2.1.5 to provide a full range of cost-effective services to Member Authorities in accordance with their wishes, including the dissemination of accurate, timely and relevant information;
- 2.1.6 to co-ordinate collective legal actions on behalf of groups of Member Authorities where authorised by the LGA Board;
- 2.1.7 to promote the policies of the Company and to provide information on local government issues to the public and outside organisations;

- 2.1.8 to endeavour to give democratically elected local representatives from different political groups the opportunity to contribute to the Company's work and to the development of policies which represent, as far as possible, consensus between the political groups and between groups of Member Authorities;
- 2.1.9 to appoint democratically elected local representatives to the boards of the Improvement and Development Agency for Local Government and Local Partnerships LLP to ensure that the work and priorities of those organisations reflect those of the Member Authorities; and
- 2.1.10 to support all democratically elected local representatives of Member Authorities.

2.2 The Company may do all such things that a person can lawfully do which are or may be necessary, or intended to facilitate, or conducive or incidental to the discharge or achievement of the Objects.

### **3 RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACTION**

- 3.1 In matters of local government in general or which concern all Member Authorities, the Company will speak for all Member Authorities.
- 3.2 Recognised groupings of Member Authorities established under these Articles (or standing orders adopted pursuant to these Articles) may speak for the interests they represent, subject to their views not conflicting with or undermining the Association's policy as a whole or damaging the interests of other Member Authorities.
- 3.3 The Association shall ensure that the appointment of any democratically elected local representative to represent the views of Member Authorities on outside bodies or on delegations shall so far as is practicable reflect the political balance of the Association as calculated in accordance with Article 8.
- 3.4 The Association shall not in the context of the issue of local government reorganisation adopt or support any policy which adversely affects any Member Authority. Nothing in this Article shall prevent any Member Authority or group of Member Authorities seeking factual information from officers to assist such a Member Authority or group in promoting outside the Association a view in connection with any reorganisation.
- 3.5 The Association may provide goods and services to other entities engaged in local government (Associates) at such times and on such terms, including classes of Associates, as the LGA Board may approve from time to time.

## **PART 2 – MEMBERSHIP AND MEMBER AUTHORITY REPRESENTATIVES**

### **4 MEMBERSHIP**

- 4.1 The Association, acting by the LGA Board, may invite into membership of the Association Principal Councils, combined authorities or strategic authorities in England and Wales which are capable of being included in the political balance calculations in Article 8, either on an individual membership basis or for corporate membership through the WLGA, with each of them upon admission to membership being a **Member Authority**.
- 4.2 The Association must maintain a register of Member Authorities.
- 4.3 The liability of the Member Authorities is unlimited.
- 4.4 Any Member Authority wishing to terminate its individual membership of the Association, or the WLGA wishing to terminate its corporate membership, shall give not less than twelve months' notice in writing to the Chief Executive to expire on 31 March in any year. Any Welsh Principal Council wishing to terminate its membership of the WLGA's corporate membership shall give not less than twelve months' notice in writing to the WLGA Chief Executive to expire on 31 March in any year. At the expiration of the period of notice the Member Authority giving notice shall cease to be a Member Authority and shall become a **Past Member Authority**.
- 4.5 Subject to Article 4.7, a Past Member Authority shall have:
- 4.5.1 forfeited all right to and claims upon the Association and its property and funds; and
  - 4.5.2 lost any entitlement whatsoever to any share in the assets of the Association whether on a dissolution or otherwise (save in so far as these Articles provide for the assets of the Association to be set off against the liabilities of the Association to determine the net liabilities under Article 27).
- 4.6 A Past Member Authority shall remain liable for its share of the net liabilities of the Association, calculated in accordance with Article 27, for a period of five years from the date when it ceased to be a member of the Association and shall discharge its share of the net liabilities of the Association on the Association's dissolution.
- 4.7 These Articles shall continue to be binding on Past Member Authorities insofar as they relate to the rights and liabilities of Past Member Authorities.

### **5 MEMBER AUTHORITY REPRESENTATIVES**

- 5.1 Each Member Authority may appoint up to four persons, with each such person being a **Member Authority Representative**. A Member Authority Representative shall serve on/at the General Assembly.
- 5.2 Each Member Authority Representative shall be a democratically elected local representative of that Member Authority. A Member Authority Representative serving on any of the Association's governance structures or otherwise representing or undertaking business on behalf of the Association, is required to operate in

accordance with the LGA's Code of Conduct for Political and Independent Appointees.

- 5.3 The names of the Member Authority Representatives shall be submitted in writing to the Chief Executive not less than five clear working days in advance of the Annual Meeting in each year, by the appropriate officer of the appointing Member Authority. In exceptional circumstances, names can be submitted after that deadline subject to agreement with the Chief Executive.
- 5.4 The periods of office for Member Authority Representatives appointed to serve on the General Assembly, the LGA Board and any Board or other governance structure of the Association shall begin as follows:
  - 5.4.1 For any Member Authority Representative appointed to serve on the General Assembly, with effect from the Annual Meeting in a given year.
  - 5.4.2 For any Member Authority Representative elected to serve as a director on the LGA Board, with effect from the Annual Meeting in a given year.
  - 5.4.3 For any Member Authority Representative appointed to serve on any governance structure (other than the General Assembly or the LGA Board), on the date specified in his/her letter of appointment.
- 5.5 A Member Authority Representative shall serve on the General Assembly and (if elected or appointed to do so) as a director on the LGA Board or member of any other governance structure until the earlier of:
  - 5.5.1 the date of (but excluding) the Annual Meeting in the following year (provided that this shall not apply in relation to a Member Authority Representative appointed to relevant governance structures in accordance with Article 5.4.3);
  - 5.5.2 his/her resignation as a Member Authority Representative;
  - 5.5.3 him/her ceasing to be a democratically elected local representative of his/her appointing Member Authority; and
  - 5.5.4 his/her appointing Member Authority becoming a Past Member Authority.

## **6 WELSH LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION**

- 6.1 Principal Councils in Wales shall be eligible to become Member Authorities on an individual basis or for corporate membership through the WLGA.
- 6.2 Welsh Principal Councils themselves joining as Member Authorities will be entitled to participate fully in all the activities of the Association. Welsh Principal Councils joining as corporate members through the WLGA will have limited representation and voting rights as set out in Part 4 of these Articles (*The General Assembly*).
- 6.3 In recognition of the special constitutional position of Wales as a nation in its own right, the WLGA:

- 6.3.1 will have complete autonomy in respect of all policy matters affecting Wales;
  - 6.3.2 will have complete autonomy in respect of Wales's relationships with the international community including European organisations; and
  - 6.3.3 will be entitled to directly appoint representatives to the Welsh share of places on national and international bodies.
- 6.4 In addition to any subscriptions paid by individual Welsh Member Authorities, the WLGA shall pay to the Association a corporate subscription, agreed annually, on behalf of those Welsh Principal Councils in corporate membership.

## **PART 3 – GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE**

### **7 GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE: SUMMARY**

7.1 The General Assembly may from time to time by special resolution passed in accordance with the Companies Acts amend these Articles.

7.2 The General Assembly may from time to time by ordinary resolution:

7.2.1 make standing orders for the regulation of its proceedings and conventions governing relationships between the political parties in the conduct of the Association's business; and

7.2.2 delegate any of its powers to any person, board or committee on such terms of it shall determine,

provided always that the standing orders, conventions or terms of delegation do not conflict with the provisions of these Articles.

7.3 The General Assembly may from time to time by ordinary resolution passed in accordance with the Companies Acts approve (and/or amend existing) standing orders for the LGA Board to cover any matter relating to the LGA Board not already covered by these Articles (the **LGA Board Standing Orders**) including the delegated powers, size and political composition of the LGA Board.

7.4 If there is any conflict between the provisions of these Articles and the provisions of the LGA Board Standing Orders, the provisions of these Articles shall prevail and the Member Authorities shall exercise all voting and other rights and powers available to them to give effect to the provisions of the Articles and/or to remedy the conflict.

7.5 The LGA Board may from time to time approve (and/or amend existing) standing orders (other than the LGA Board Standing Orders referred to in Article 7.3) for any committee (the **Committee Standing Orders**), to cover any matter relating to any committee not already covered by these Articles including the delegated powers, size, periods of office and political composition of that committee.

7.6 If there is any conflict between the provisions of these Articles and the provisions of any Committee Standing Orders, the provisions of the Articles shall prevail and the LGA Board shall exercise all voting and other rights and powers available to them to give effect to the provisions of the Articles and/or to remedy the conflict.

### **8 POLITICAL BALANCE AND SUPPORT FOR POLITICAL GROUPS**

8.1 The political balance on the LGA Board and any committee or other governance structure of the Association shall be calculated annually and approved by the LGA Board by reference to the overall electorate represented by the democratically elected local representatives of each party, immediately after the last principal elections of Member Authorities and in accordance with the following principles:

8.1.1 only Principal Councils which are Member Authorities before the polls open on the day of the principal local elections shall be included in the political balance calculations;

- 8.1.2 to be included in the political balance calculations, Principal Councils joining the Association on or after 1 April of the membership year must have paid their subscriptions in full, with the funds cleared in an account nominated by the LGA Board prior to the opening of the polls on the day of the principal local elections; and
- 8.1.3 a 50% weighting shall be applied for Welsh Principal Councils in corporate membership.
- 8.2 When a director resigns or his/her period of office terminates prior to the Annual Meeting at which he/she would otherwise cease to be a director in accordance with Article 5.5.1, his/her nominating party may nominate a replacement, who will be appointed by LGA Board. They will be designated as "acting" until formally elected by the General Assembly at that Annual Meeting.
- 8.3 Political groups recognised by the Association for the purposes of representation on its governance structures, and whose total share of the weighted electorate is 5% or more, shall be entitled to reasonable support from the Association to enable them to play their part in influencing parties on behalf of Member Authorities.
- 8.4 Independent democratically elected Member Authority Representatives and Member Authority Representatives from smaller political parties registered with the Electoral Commission may join together voluntarily to form a political group to secure a collective share of the weighted electorate of 5% or more, in order to qualify for support from the Association comparable to that provided to larger political groups. However, there is no requirement for a political party that secures a collective share of the weighted electorate of 5% or more to form its own political group.

## **9 PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENTS**

- 9.1 A President of the Association (**President**) shall be elected at the Annual Meeting in each year and shall be eligible for re-election for up to a maximum of eight years in the post.
- 9.2 Vice-Presidents shall be appointed annually by the leaders of the Association's political groups and be reported at the Annual Meeting.
- 9.3 The President and Vice-Presidents need not be democratically elected local representatives of Member Authorities and shall not have a vote at the General Assembly.
- 9.4 The President and Vice-Presidents are required to operate in accordance with the Code of Conduct for members of Parliament, members of the House of Lords, or for members of the Welsh Assembly.

## **10 CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND STAFF**

- 10.1 There shall be a Chief Executive of the Association (who shall not be a director) appointed on such terms and conditions as agreed by the LGA Board and such other staff as may be necessary for the purpose of implementing the Association's Objects.

10.2 The Association may appoint a secretary on such terms as may be agreed by the LGA Board.

## **PART 4 – THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

### **11 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS**

- 11.1 A reference in these Articles to the **General Assembly** is to the Member Authorities in general meeting or to the general meeting itself, as the case may be.
- 11.2 The General Assembly shall be held on such days and at such places as may be decided by the LGA Board.
- 11.3 Once each year, the General Assembly will elect the directors of the LGA Board as set out in Article 23. This shall be the **Annual Meeting**. Other meetings (known as extraordinary general meetings or EGMs) may be held as required.
- 11.4 The General Assembly shall deal with such business (including at the Annual Meeting) as may be determined by the LGA Board.

### **12 CALLING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

- 12.1 A General Assembly may be called at any time by the Chief Executive with the approval of the LGA Board and must be called within 21 days of a written request from Member Authorities representing at least 5% of the total voting rights of all the Member Authorities having a right to vote at general meetings and made in accordance with section 303 of the Companies Act 2006.
- 12.2 The Chief Executive shall:
- 12.2.1 not less than three months before the Annual Meeting, and not less than 28 clear days before each extraordinary general meeting, send to each Member Authority, to their chief executive or clerk, all LGA Board members and the Association's auditors a notice stating:
- (a) the date, time and place of the meeting (and in the case of an Annual Meeting shall specify the meeting as such); and
  - (b) if a special resolution is proposed, the full text of the resolution and that it is a special resolution,
- together with a proxy card; and
- 12.2.2 not less than 10 working days before the Annual Meeting, or extraordinary general meeting, send to each Member Authority Representative appointed by a Principal Council, and publish on the Association's website, an agenda specifying the business to be transacted.
- 12.3 Notice must be given in hard copy form, electronic form or by means of a website, in each case in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.
- 12.4 The accidental omission to give notice of a General Assembly meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice, or a technical defect in the timing or manner of giving such notice of which the directors are unaware

shall not invalidate the proceedings of that meeting, shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

### **13 ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

- 13.1 A person is able to exercise the right to speak at the General Assembly when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting.
- 13.2 A person is able to exercise the right to vote at the General Assembly when:
- 13.2.1 that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting;
  - 13.2.2 that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting; or
  - 13.2.3 that person has received a postal or electronic ballot in advance of the General Meeting setting out the details of the matters to which the votes are to be cast and how such voting shall be effected.
- 13.3 The LGA Board may make whatever arrangements it considers appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it.
- 13.4 In determining attendance at the General Assembly, it is immaterial whether any two or more persons attending it are in the same place as each other.
- 13.5 Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend the General Assembly if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them.

### **14 QUORUM**

- 14.1 The quorum for the General Assembly shall be one-third of the total number of Member Authorities.
- 14.2 No business other than the appointment of the General Assembly Chair is to be transacted at a General Assembly if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum.

### **15 CHAIRING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

- 15.1 At the Annual Meeting, the President shall chair the General Assembly so as to elect the Chair and thereafter the Chair shall chair the General Assembly. At other meetings of the General Assembly, the Chair, or in his/her absence the senior Vice Chair, or in their absence another Vice Chair or person chosen by the meeting, shall preside. The person presiding as chair of the General Assembly at any time is the **General Assembly Chair**.

## **16 ADJOURNMENT OF GENERAL MEETINGS**

- 16.1 If the persons attending the General Assembly within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the General Assembly Chair must adjourn it.
- 16.2 The General Assembly Chair must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- 16.3 The General Assembly Chair may adjourn a meeting at which a quorum is present if:
  - 16.3.1 the meeting consents to an adjournment; or
  - 16.3.2 it appears to the General Assembly Chair that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.
- 16.4 When adjourning a general meeting, the General Assembly Chair must:
  - 16.4.1 either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the LGA Board; and
  - 16.4.2 have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.
- 16.5 If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the Association must give at least 7 clear days' notice of it:
  - 16.5.1 to the same persons to whom notice of the General Assembly is required to be given; and
  - 16.5.2 containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.
- 16.6 No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place.

## **17 VOTING AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

- 17.1 Member Authorities shall be entitled to vote on all matters at the General Assembly as follows:
  - 17.1.1 in areas with both a county and district councils, each district council shall have one vote and the county council shall have votes equal to the number of district councils in its area;
  - 17.1.2 the total number of votes of unitary councils shall represent the same proportion of the total votes of county and district councils, as the total population of unitary councils in relation to the total population of county and district councils. Votes shall be allocated between individual unitary councils on the basis of population bands that are reviewed and determined by the LGA Board from time to time; and

- 17.1.3 the population for this purpose shall be as given in the latest figures published by the Registrar General before the convening of each Annual Meeting.
- 17.2 Welsh Principal Councils in corporate membership shall be entitled to vote only as follows:
  - 17.2.1 On the election of Chair, Vice Chair and Deputy Chair under Article 2323.1 and on questions of estimated expenditure and subscriptions, each Principal Council will have one vote.
  - 17.2.2 On non-devolved matters directly relevant to their statutory duties and responsibilities, each Principal Council shall be entitled to the same number of votes as a unitary council within their population band as determined under Articles 25.1.2 and 17.1.3.
- 17.3 Welsh Member Authorities which are not in corporate membership through the WLGA will have voting rights equivalent to that of a unitary council within their population band on all matters.
- 17.4 Where a Member Authority is entitled to more than one vote, then:
  - 17.4.1 the Member Authority Representative(s) appointed by the Member Authority and attending the General Assembly shall be entitled to cast collectively all votes of that Member Authority;
  - 17.4.2 written notice of the intention of those Member Authority Representatives present on behalf of an appointing Member Authority to exercise the votes of those Member Authority Representatives not present (or not appointed) by the same Member Authority must be given to the Chief Executive before the start of the General Assembly. The notice must be from the Member Authority in question; and
  - 17.4.3 it shall be the responsibility of the Member Authority Representatives present to ensure that they are in agreement as to how their Member Authority's votes should be cast.
- 17.5 In the case of an equality of votes, the General Assembly Chair shall have the casting vote in addition to any vote(s) he or she may be entitled to cast as a Member Authority Representative on behalf of his/her appointing Member Authority.
- 17.6 Voting may be exercised in advance of the General Meeting by postal or electronic ballot. Where such method of voting is adopted, Member Authorities will receive advance notice setting out the details of the matters to which the votes are to be cast and how such voting shall be effected.

## **18 AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS**

- 18.1 An ordinary resolution to be proposed at the General Assembly may be amended by ordinary resolution if:

- 18.1.1 notice of the proposed amendment is given to the Association in writing by a person entitled to vote at the meeting at which it is to be proposed not less than 48 hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the General Assembly Chair may determine); and
  - 18.1.2 the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the General Assembly Chair, materially alter the scope of the resolution.
- 18.2 A special resolution to be proposed at the General Assembly may be amended by ordinary resolution, if:
- 18.2.1 the General Assembly Chair proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed; and
  - 18.2.2 the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.
- 18.3 If the General Assembly Chair, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the General Assembly Chair's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.

## **PART 5 – LGA BOARD**

### **POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

#### **19 DIRECTORS' GENERAL AUTHORITY AND MEMBER AUTHORITIES' RESERVE POWER**

- 19.1 Subject to these Articles, the directors are responsible for the management of the Company's business for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the Association.
- 19.2 The General Assembly may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action. No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

#### **20 DIRECTORS MAY DELEGATE**

- 20.1 Subject to these Articles, the LGA Board may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on it under these Articles:
- 20.1.1 to such a person or a committee;
  - 20.1.2 by such means (including by power of attorney);
  - 20.1.3 to such an extent;
  - 20.1.4 in relation to such matters or territories; and
  - 20.1.5 on such terms and conditions,
- as it thinks fit.
- 20.2 If the LGA Board so specifies, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.
- 20.3 The LGA Board may revoke any delegation in whole or part or alter its terms and conditions.

### **DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS**

#### **21 DIRECTORS TO TAKE DECISIONS COLLECTIVELY**

- 21.1 The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors can be by a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with Article 22.

#### **22 DECISIONS BY WRITTEN RESOLUTION**

- 22.1 In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 2 Part 13 of the Companies Act 2006, decisions of the directors can be taken under this Article when a majority of eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter.

- 22.2 Such decision can be in the form of a resolution in writing signed by a majority of eligible directors (whether or not each signs the same document) or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing or signify their agreement to it by other means.
- 22.3 References in these Articles to eligible directors are to directors who would have been entitled to vote on the matter had it been proposed as a resolution at a directors' meeting (but excluding any director whose vote is not to be counted in respect of that particular matter).
- 22.4 A decision may not be taken in accordance with this Article if the eligible directors would not have formed a quorum at such a meeting.
- 22.5 All decisions taken by way of a written resolution will be reported to the next board following the decision(s).

## **APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS**

### **23 APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS**

- 23.1 The General Assembly shall, at the Annual Meeting each year, elect from amongst the Member Authority Representatives 15 directors of the Association appointed according to proportionality in line with Article 8 (*Political balance*). These will consist of:
- 23.1.1 the Chair of the Association;
  - 23.1.2 one Vice Chair of the Association from each political group represented on the Board; and
  - 23.1.3 Deputy Chairs of the Association, who will be the remaining directors.
- 23.2 Each of the above directors shall be a representative of a political group of democratically elected local representatives, whose share of the weighted electorate exceeds 5% of the total. The largest group at the point of calculating the political balance shall appoint the Chair of the LGA Board (the **Chair**).
- 23.3 The Vice Chair nominated by the second largest group shall be the **Senior Vice Chair**.

### **24 TERMINATION OF A DIRECTOR'S APPOINTMENT**

- 24.1 A person ceases to be a director when:
- 24.1.1 that person ceases to be a Member Authority Representative pursuant to Article 5.5;
  - 24.1.2 when such a determination has been made by the LGA Board in accordance with the LGA's Code of Conduct for Political and Independent Appointees process;

- 24.1.3 that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;
- 24.1.4 a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
- 24.1.5 a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
- 24.1.6 a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the Association stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months; or
- 24.1.7 notification is received by the Association from the director that the director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms;
- 24.1.8 a director has failed to attend four consecutive meetings without prior written of the Board.

## **PART 6 – FINANCE AND DISSOLUTION**

### **25 FINANCE**

- 25.1 The LGA Board shall approve prior to the last day of March in each year a statement of estimated expenditure for the year commencing on the following first day of April.
- 25.2 The subscriptions of Member Authorities for each year commencing 1 April shall be at rates to be determined annually by the LGA Board.
- 25.3 The annual subscription of each Member Authority shall be calculated according to a formula determined by the LGA Board, having regard to the allocation of votes as set out in Article 17.1.
- 25.4 The WLGA shall on behalf of Welsh Principal Councils in corporate membership pay a corporate subscription at a rate which reflects the special constitutional position of Wales.
- 25.5 Where one or more Principal Councils that make up a Combined or Mayoral Authority are not Member Authorities, a separate subscription will be charged to that Combined Authority in respect of those Principal Councils.
- 25.6 Subscriptions shall be payable on 1 April in each year.
- 25.7 The Chief Executive shall be responsible for the preparation of an Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet each year, for their examination and certification by independent professional auditors and for the submission of those accounts to the General Assembly, having been approved by the LGA Board.
- 25.8 The Association may invest, lend or otherwise deal with monies not immediately required for its purposes in such manner as may be thought fit by the LGA Board, and in line with the Scheme of Delegation, and may borrow or raise money in accordance with financial regulations agreed by the LGA Board, and may establish companies for this purpose.
- 25.9 The Association may purchase, take on lease or otherwise obtain land and buildings for use as offices, to provide accommodation for meetings of the Association, for the use of staff and ancillary and related bodies and for the purpose of generating income to support the activities of the Association; and may sell, or otherwise dispose of, such land and buildings all on such terms and in such manner as the LGA Board considers suitable, and may establish companies for this purpose.

### **26 MEMBERS' SCHEME OF ALLOWANCES**

- 26.1 The Association shall provide a scheme for the payment of allowances and expenses to Members appointed to agreed Association roles, in recognition of duties carried out on behalf of the Association (**Scheme of Allowances**).
- 26.2 The LGA Board will consider annually whether to establish an Independent Panel to review the Scheme of Allowances and to make recommendations for decision by the LGA Board. An independent review of the Scheme should be carried out at least every 4 years.

26.3 The membership of the Panel shall comprise of a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 5 members and be agreed by the LGA Board. The Chair of the Panel must be independent of the Association and may not be a serving democratically elected local representative. The remaining Panel members may be serving democratically elected local representatives but must not hold a Company role whilst a member of the Panel.

## **27 DISSOLUTION**

27.1 If at any General Assembly where at least two-thirds of Member Authorities are represented a motion for the winding up of the Association is passed by a two-thirds majority, a special resolution must then be put to all Member Authorities for decision via an electronic or postal vote. For the special resolution to be passed, it must be agreed by at least 75% of the votes capable of being cast by all Member Authorities.

27.2 If the Association is wound up for any reason, the remaining assets of the Association (if any) shall be distributed to each Member Authority at the date of dissolution (the **Existing Member Authorities**) in proportion to the amount which the total annual subscriptions paid by that Existing Member Authority in the last ten full accounting periods prior to the date when the winding up resolution was passed bears to the total subscriptions paid by all Existing Member Authorities in the same period.

27.3 In the event that the Association's assets should prove to be insufficient to discharge its liabilities, Member Authorities and Past Member Authorities (subject to Article 4.6) shall contribute such additional sums as are required to eliminate the deficiency. Where any one or more Existing Member Authorities or Past Member Authorities is/are required to contribute more than its/their proper proportion towards the Association's liabilities, as calculated below, the Existing Member Authorities and Past Member Authorities shall ensure that they pay across to those "over-contributing" such amount(s) as may be required to ensure that all Existing Member Authorities and Past Member Authorities contribute in accordance with this Article 27.

27.4 Every Existing Member Authority and Past Member Authority (subject to Article 4.6) shall contribute towards any deficiency in the proportion to which the annual subscription which it was liable to pay in its last year of membership (which in the case of an Existing Member Authority shall be the full accounting year immediately before the accounting year in which the winding up resolution was passed, and in the case of Past Member Authorities shall be the accounting year at the end of which its membership ceased) bears to the total amount of subscriptions, as so determined, payable by all Member Authorities (both existing and past).

27.5 The liabilities of the Association shall include (without prejudice to the general meaning of "liabilities") the following:

27.5.1 any sums which are or may in the future become due and payable by the Association under the terms of any lease, licence, mortgage, debenture, loan, guarantee, indemnity or any other agreement or arrangement to which the Association is a party and pursuant to which the Association is or becomes indebted;

- 27.5.2 any sums which are or may in the future become due and payable by the Association:
- (a) to an administering authority for the purposes of the local government pension scheme regulations for the time being in force; and
  - (b) in respect of the Association's liability to pay the amount of any unfunded pension costs rechargeable to the Association. The amount of such unfunded pension costs shall be determined by an actuary acting as an expert and appointed by the Association and whose determination shall be conclusive;
- 27.5.3 any sums which are or may in the future become due and payable to officers and/or employees of the Association including salary, wages, redundancy, compensation for loss of office or employment or any other benefits (including early retirement packages) to which such officer or employee is or becomes entitled by reason of law or in circumstances where the Association is dissolved, in accordance with the policy of the Association existing at the date of the passing of winding up resolution; and
- 27.5.4 any sums (whether by way of damages or otherwise) which are or may in the future become due and payable in respect of any liability in law whether in contract, tort or otherwise.
- 27.6 For the purposes of Article 27.5:
- 27.6.1 a sum may become due in the future in whatever circumstance including on the dissolution of the Association;
  - 27.6.2 net liabilities shall mean the assets of the Association less "the liabilities" of the Association; and
  - 27.6.3 "the assets of the Association" shall include all legal and equitable interests in any asset whatsoever including fixed, current, tangible and intangible assets.
- 27.7 In the event of a dispute between an Existing Member Authority or Past Member Authority and the Association as to the amount which the Existing Member Authority or Past Member Authority should contribute or receive under this Article 27 the matter shall be referred to arbitration. Any arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators. The Arbitrator shall be appointed by the President for the time being of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales. In the event that the Arbitrator issues a determination providing that the Existing Member Authority or Past Member Authority is liable to contribute a specified sum under this Article the Existing Member Authority or Past Member Authority shall pay the monies which the Arbitrator determines it ought to pay within seven days of the issue of the award.
- 27.8 The provisions set out in Articles 27.2 to 27.4 do not apply where dissolution is effected for the purpose of reconstitution or merger.

## **PART 7 – ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS**

### **28 MEANS OF COMMUNICATION TO BE USED**

- 28.1 Subject to the Articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the Association under these Articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the Association.
- 28.2 Subject to the Articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.
- 28.3 A director may agree with the Company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.

### **29 SEAL**

- 29.1 Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the LGA Board.
- 29.2 The LGA Board may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used.
- 29.3 Unless otherwise decided by the LGA Board, if the Company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.
- 29.4 For the purposes of this Article, an **authorised person** is:
- 29.4.1 any director;
  - 29.4.2 the secretary (if any); or
  - 29.4.3 any person authorised by the LGA Board for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

### **30 INDEMNITY**

- 30.1 Subject to Article 30.2, a relevant director of the Association or an associated company may be indemnified out of the Association's assets against:
- 30.1.1 any liability incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Association or an associated company;
  - 30.1.2 any liability incurred by that director in connection with the activities of the Association or an associated company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Companies Act 2006); and

30.1.3 any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the Association or an associated company.

30.2 This Article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law.

30.3 In this Article:

30.3.1 companies are **associated** if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate; and

30.3.2 a **relevant director** means any director or former director of the Association or an associated company.

## 31 INSURANCE

31.1 The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the Association, for the benefit of any relevant director in respect of any relevant loss.

31.2 In this Article:

31.2.1 a **relevant director** means any director or former director of the Association or an associated company;

31.2.2 a **relevant loss** means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant director in connection with that director's duties or powers in relation to the Association, any associated company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the Association or associated company; and

31.2.3 companies are **associated** if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.

## **PART 8 - INTERPRETATION**

### **32 INTERPRETATION**

32.1 In these Articles:

**Annual Meeting** has the meaning given in Article 11.3

**Articles** means these articles of Association as amended from time to time

**Association** means the company governed by these Articles

**Bankruptcy** includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy

**Board** means any person, board or committee to whom or which any of the LGA Board's powers are delegated

**Chair** has the meaning given in Article 23.2

**Committee Standing Orders** has the meaning given in Article 7.5

**Companies Acts** means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006) in so far as they apply to the Association

**Director** means a director of the Association, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called

**Document** includes, unless otherwise specified, any Document sent or supplied in Electronic Form

**Electronic form** has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006

**General Assembly** has the meaning given in Article 11.1

**General Assembly Chair** has the meaning given in Article 15

**Hard copy form** has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006

**Instrument** means a document in hard copy form

**LGA Board** means the directors of the Association or such of them as are present at a meeting of the directors at which a quorum is present

**LGA Board Standing Orders** has the meaning given in Article 7.3

**Member Authority** has the meaning given in Article 4.1

**Member Authority Representative** has the meaning given in Article 5

**Objects** has the meaning given in Article 2.1

**Ordinary resolution** has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act 2006

**Past Member Authority** has the meaning given in Article 4.4

**Political Group** means either a political party recognised by the LGA for the purposes of representation on its governance structures, and whose total share of the weighted electorate is 5% or two or more parties grouped together as defined in Article 8.4

**Political party** means a party registered by the Electoral Commission in Great Britain

**Principal councils** shall include all principal councils in England and Wales as defined in the Local Government Act 1972, the Council of the Isles of Scilly and the City of London Corporation

**Scheme of Allowances** has the meaning given in Article 26

**Senior Vice Chair** has the meaning given in Article 23.3

**Special resolution** has the meaning given in section 283 of the Companies Act 2006

**Unitary councils** means single tier authorities, London boroughs, the Council of the Isles of Scilly and the City of London Corporation

**WLGA** means the Welsh Local Government Association

**Written resolution** means a resolution of a private company proposed and passed in accordance with Part 2 Chapter 13 of the Companies Act 2006

**Writing** means the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or otherwise, but excluding fax

**Year** means calendar year

32.2 Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these Articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006 as in force on the date when these Articles become binding on the Association.

32.3 A reference to a person shall include a reference to an individual, firm, company, corporation, partnership, unincorporated body of persons, government, state or agency of a state or any association, trust, joint venture or consortium (whether or not having separate legal personality) and that person's personal representatives, successors, permitted assigns and permitted transferees.

32.4 Unless the context otherwise requires:

32.4.1 words in the singular shall include the plural and words in the plural shall include the singular; and

32.4.2 a reference to one gender shall include a reference to the other genders.

- 32.5 A reference to a statute or statutory provision is a reference to it as amended, extended or re-enacted from time to time. A reference to a statute or statutory provision shall include all subordinate legislation made from time to time under that statute or statutory provision. A reference to a regulation includes any regulation, rule, official directive, request or guideline (whether or not having the force of law) of any governmental, inter-governmental or supranational body, agency, department or regulatory, self-regulatory or other authority or organisation.
- 32.6 Any words following the terms **including, include, in particular, for example** or any similar expression shall be construed as illustrative and shall not limit the sense of the words, description, definition, phrase or term preceding those terms.
- 32.7 References to a **month** shall be construed as a reference to a period starting on one day in a calendar month and ending on the day immediately preceding the numerically corresponding day in the next calendar month or, if there is no numerically corresponding day in the next calendar month, the last day in the next calendar month.
- 32.8 The expressions **body corporate, holding company, subsidiary, parent undertaking, subsidiary undertaking** and **parent company** shall have the respective meanings given in the Companies Act 2006, and, for the purposes of sections 1159(1) and 1162(2)(b) and (d) of that Act, a company or undertaking (the first person) shall be treated as a member of another company or undertaking if:
- 32.8.1 any of the first person's subsidiaries or subsidiary undertakings is a member of that other company or undertaking; or
  - 32.8.2 any shares or capital interests in that other company or undertaking are held by a person acting on behalf of the first person or any of its subsidiaries or subsidiary undertakings; or
  - 32.8.3 any shares or capital interests in that other company or undertaking are registered in the name of a person (or its nominee) by way of security or in connection with the granting of security over those shares or capital interests by the first person.