

CC3 - The Essential Trustee: What you need to know

(June 2005)

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Guidance from the Charity Commission for all who serve as Trustees or Directors on the governing body of a charity, or who are about to take up Trustee responsibilities.

A. Foreword

Charities exist to create a better society. They operate for many different purposes, and in many ways. But they are united by their

visions of a world without poverty, cruelty, disease, injustice or inequality. In England and Wales charities have long been a mainspring of positive social change. Behind them stand their Trustees, who have the ultimate responsibility for running them.

You are probably reading this because you have just become, or are about to become, a Trustee. If so, we welcome you and congratulate you. Your skills and energy will help to make a difference to your chosen cause and charity. You will become responsible for the charity's mission, for its property, finances and the employment of any staff or volunteers. Without good and committed Trustees, no charity can hope to succeed.

Being a Trustee can be hard work and in most cases it is unpaid. But by contributing you should also gain. Trusteeship should be rewarding, providing many opportunities for personal development. As you give your skills to the running of your charity, you will at the same time gather new skills and experience.

For instance, you will need to plan the strategic future of the charity and its work. You will need to take the lead in developing and managing staff and volunteers – for most charities, their most important resource. You may also need to become involved in policy decisions within the charity, in the local community, regionally or nationally. Innovation, problem-solving and representing the charity in public may also be needed.

You will of course be joining a team of Trustees. To be effective, the team will need a range of people with a good mix of skills. It will also be diverse, with people who understand the needs to be served, and others with business and management experience. This should also be positive – you will be meeting and working with new people with different backgrounds, and from different walks of life.

So we would like to wish you well as a Trustee, and hope that you will gain real satisfaction from making a contribution to society. The Charity Commission exists to regulate charities, and protect their reputation. But we are also here to help and advise you and your colleagues.

As you read this booklet, you will find out more about your new responsibilities, and also about how we and other organisations can assist and support you. Together we can help make the world a better place.

Geraldine Peacock, Chairman

Andrew Hind, Chief Executive

Acknowledgement

The Charity Commission is grateful to James Tickell at Campbell Tickell Associates for drafting this publication.

B. The charity framework in brief

This page sets out an overall description of the framework for charities, Trustees and the Charity Commission. It is not a legal document, but an overall summary of the position, written in everyday language.

What are charities?

Charities are organisations set up for the benefit of the community. They enjoy some tax advantages from the government. While they can in certain circumstances trade for profit, they must use any such profit for the purposes of the charity. To qualify as a charity, an organisation has to meet strict conditions about its overall purposes, also referred to as its objects. The organisation also has to be set up with a constitution or rules which meet certain conditions. These rules are usually referred to as a charity's governing document.

Some charities are set up to give direct help, advice, grants or support to people in various kinds of need, for instance older people, or those with a particular medical condition. Charities are also set up to carry out research, provide training or education, or to focus on meeting the wider needs of a particular deprived area. And some charities exist mainly to support other charities, by giving grants and other assistance to them.

Several kinds of organisation can qualify as a charity. For instance, some charities are also registered companies, while others are trusts. Some charities are also set up by special legislation. All are subject to the general principles of charity law.

Most charities are small local organisations, but some are large national operations with household names, such as Help The Aged or Oxfam. Charities receive their money in various ways, such as donations from the public, payment for services provided, government grants and legacies.

Role of the Trustees

Charity Trustees are the people who serve on the governing body of a charity. They may be known as Trustees, Directors, Board Members, Governors or Committee Members. Charity Trustees are responsible for controlling the management and administration of a charity.

Their responsibilities and duties are summarised on the next page. The great majority of Trustees serve as volunteers, and receive no payment for their work.

Charity Trustees come from all walks of life, and are united by their wish to create positive change in society. Most people are eligible to serve as Trustees. The work of a Trustee should be rewarding and enjoyable, and an opportunity to serve the community while learning new skills.

Role of the Charity Commission

The Charity Commission is the independent regulator of charities in England and Wales. Our job as regulator is to work closely with charities to ensure that they are accountable, well run and meet their legal obligations in order to promote public trust and confidence. Most charities must register with the Commission, although some special types of charity do not have to register. There are some 190,000 registered charities in England and Wales. In Scotland the framework is different, and the Commission does not regulate Scottish charities.

The Commission provides a wide range of advice and guidance to charities and their Trustees, and can often help with problems. Registered charities with an annual income or expenditure over £10,000 must provide annual information and accounts to the Commission. The Commission has wide powers to intervene in the affairs of a charity where things have gone wrong.

More information about [the Commission](#) together with a range of [guidance for charities](#) can be found on our website or by ringing our contact line 0845 300 0218.

C. Introduction

C1. What is this guidance about?

We are often asked to explain what is expected of someone who is appointed to act as a charity Trustee. To be a Trustee requires time, understanding and effort. It is also a rewarding opportunity to serve the community and develop personal skills. This guidance answers some of the more common questions and sets out briefly the duties of Trustees.

C2. 'Must' and 'should': what we mean

In this booklet, where we use '**must**', we mean it is a specific legal or regulatory requirement affecting Trustees or a charity. Trustees must comply with these requirements. To help you easily identify those sections which contain a legal or regulatory requirement we have use the **L** symbol next to the short answer in that section.

We use '**should**' for items we regard as minimum good practice, but for which there is no specific legal requirement. Trustees should

follow the good practice guidance unless there's a good reason not to.

We also offer less formal advice and recommendations that Trustees may find helpful in the management of their charity.

C3. Previous guidance

This booklet replaces the previous 'Responsibilities of Charity Trustees'. It is a complete rewrite in a new format. If you are familiar with the earlier version, please read this as a way of refreshing your knowledge of Trustee responsibilities.

C4. Scope of this booklet

This booklet covers a range of key areas about the work of charities and their Trustees. Some topics are complex and governed by different laws and regulations depending on the kind of charity. You should not rely on this booklet to be an accurate or full description of legal matters affecting your charity. It provides a general introduction and overview, and highlights areas where you may need further advice from us or from your charity's legal advisers.

C5. Using this booklet

The structure of this guidance follows the main headings used in the next section, 'Trustee duties at a glance'. Under each heading, we ask a selection of the relevant questions that new or existing Trustees may raise about their duties. Generally we give a concise summary answer ('The short answer'), and then give more background ('In More Detail').

C6. Other sources of help and advice

There are many resources which trustees can use to help them. We encourage trustees to make use of the expertise of relevant organisations to help them run their charities as effectively as possible.

Contact details for all the organisations mentioned in this guidance, with a brief description of what they do, can be found in [section J](#).

C7. Some technical terms used

Although we have tried to write this booklet in everyday language, we have had to use technical terms in places. This list explains some of them:

Custodian Trustee: A custodian Trustee is a corporation appointed to have the custody, as distinct from the management, of trust property. Where a custodian Trustee is appointed to hold property of

a charity, the administration of the charity is left in the hands of the charity Trustees. A custodian Trustee is not a charity Trustee.

Holding Trustee: Holding Trustees are individuals appointed to hold the property of the charity. They can only act on the lawful instructions of the charity Trustees and in accordance with any provisions contained in the governing document.

Governing document: A legal document setting out the charity's purposes and, usually, how it is to be administered. It may be a trust deed, constitution, memorandum and articles of association, will, conveyance, Royal Charter, Scheme of the Commissioners, or other formal document.

Incorporated charity: A charity which is also a company or has a similar legal status as a corporate entity in law. See [section E2](#) for more detail.

Nominee: An individual or corporate body, normally appointed by the Trustees, whose function is to hold the legal title to the charity's property or investments on behalf of the Trustees. Nominees have no role in the charity's management. They must act on the instructions of the Trustees, unless they are told to do something that is in breach of trust.

Permanent endowment; The property of the charity (eg land, buildings, investments or cash) which the Trustees may not spend as if it were income. It must be held permanently, sometimes to be used in furthering the charity's purposes, sometimes to produce an income for the charity. Trustees cannot normally spend or dispose of permanent endowment without our authority.

Property: Includes not only land and buildings but also investments, cash and other assets.

Unincorporated charity: This may be either a trust or an unincorporated association. See section E2 for more detail.

Quorum: The minimum number of Trustees who must be present for the meeting of the Trustees to be properly constituted. The governing document may specify this.

Secretary: An officer of a charity. May be a Trustee, employee or other agent of the charity.

Company Secretary: An officer of a charitable company with duties set out in company law to ensure compliance with the charity's own governing document and various legal matters.

The 1993 Act: This is the Charities Act 1993.

The 2000 Act: This is the Trustee Act 2000, which sets out the main duties and powers of the Trustees of unincorporated charities.

Scheme: A legal document made by the Commission, normally under section 16 of the 1993 Act, used to change almost any aspect of a charity's purposes or administrative provisions.

D. Trustee duties at a glance

This page summarises the main duties and responsibilities of charity Trustees. Again, it is not a legal document, but sets out the legal principles in everyday language. The headings on this page are also used for sections of the more detailed guidance that follows.

Trustees and their responsibilities

Charity Trustees are the people who serve on the governing body of a charity. They may be known as Trustees, Directors, Board Members, Governors or Committee Members. The principles and main duties are the same in all cases.

(1) Trustees have and must accept ultimate responsibility for directing the affairs of a charity, and ensuring that it is solvent, well-run, and delivering the charitable outcomes for which it has been set up.

Compliance – Trustees must:

(2) ensure that the charity complies with charity law, and with the requirements of the Charity Commission as regulator; in particular ensure that the charity prepares reports on what it has achieved and annual returns and accounts as required by law.

(3) ensure that the charity does not breach any of the requirements or rules set out in its governing document and that it remains true to the charitable purpose and objects set out there.

(4) comply with the requirements of other legislation and other regulators (if any) which govern the activities of the charity.

(5) act with integrity, and avoid any personal conflicts of interest or misuse of charity funds or assets.

Duty of prudence – Trustees must:

(6) ensure that the charity is and will remain solvent.

(7) use charitable funds and assets reasonably, and only in furtherance of the charity's objects.

(8) avoid undertaking activities that might place the charity's endowment, funds, assets or reputation at undue risk.

(9) take special care when investing the funds of the charity, or borrowing funds for the charity to use.

Duty of care – Trustees must:

(10) use reasonable care and skill in their work as Trustees, using their personal skills and experience as needed to ensure that the charity is well-run and efficient.

(11) consider getting external professional advice on all matters where there may be material risk to the charity, or where the Trustees may be in breach of their duties.

If things go wrong

The Charity Commission offers information and advice to charities on both legal requirements and best practice to help them operate as effectively as possible and to prevent problems arising. In the few cases where serious problems have occurred we have wide powers to look into them and put things right. Trustees may also be personally liable for any debts or losses that the charity faces as a result. This will depend on the circumstances and the type of governing document for the charity. However, personal liability of this kind is rare, and Trustees who have followed the requirements on this page will generally be protected.

E. Trustees and their responsibilities

Charity Trustees are the people who serve on the governing body of a charity. They may be known as Trustees, Directors, Board Members, Governors or Committee Members. The principles and main duties are the same in all cases.

Trustees have, and must accept, ultimate responsibility for directing the affairs of a charity, and ensuring that it is solvent, well-run, and meeting the needs for which it has been set up.

E1. What should I do before I become a Trustee?

The Short Answer

You should take all reasonable steps to find out as much as you can about the charity, and about what will be expected of you as a Trustee.

In More Detail

Finding out more: Before you become a Trustee, you should learn as much as you can about the charity, and what being a Trustee will mean for you. For instance, for an existing larger charity, we advise you to read annual reports, important policies and the annual accounts; we also advise that you meet existing Trustees, senior staff and perhaps some of the people who benefit from the charity's

work. Some charities may also invite you to sit in on a Trustees' meeting as an observer before you formally join. You may wish to find out what training and support the charity offers its Trustees.

The governing document: You should also get a copy of the charity's governing document, and read it. It will probably be a dry legal document, but it is the charity's main constitutional document, and governs key aspects of the charity's work. If it isn't clear what it means, then one of the existing Trustees or the charity's Secretary should explain it to you.

E2. Trustees and directors – what's the difference?

The Short Answer

Although there are many names for Trustees, their central responsibilities are the same in all cases. However, there are two main types of charity – unincorporated and incorporated. The exact legal position of Trustees is slightly different in each.

In More Detail

'Unincorporated charities': These may be 'trusts' or 'associations'. Their governing document will usually be a trust deed or a constitution or a scheme of the Charity Commission. In an unincorporated charity, the property of the charity is usually held by the Trustees or their nominees.

'Incorporated charities': Most of these are charitable companies registered with Companies House as well as the Charity Commission. Here, the company is a legal entity in its own right, and the Trustees are the directors of the company. You can get more information about the role and responsibilities of company directors from Companies House. Contact details for Companies House are in the Further Information section. There are also other types of special incorporated charities eg charities incorporated by Royal Charter or by statute. These are not regulated by Companies House.

Your position: Before you become a Trustee, you should find out whether your charity is incorporated or not, as this will affect your legal position and responsibilities. In this guidance we have stated where differences occur, but have not described them in detail. You will find more in our other publications on particular subjects.

E3. Am I eligible to become a Trustee?

The Short Answer

Most people over 18 years of age can become Trustees, but a few are not eligible. People under 18 can be Trustees of an incorporated charity, but cannot be Trustees of an unincorporated charity.

In More Detail

Ineligible people: Those who have already been disqualified as company directors and those who have been convicted of an offence involving dishonesty or deception are some of the people who cannot usually become Trustees. In some cases, people who receive benefits from the charity may also be ineligible. Full details are in our booklets Finding New Trustees (CC30) and [Users on Board: Beneficiaries who become trustees \(CC24\)](#).

E4. Who appoints new Trustees?

The Short Answer **L**

Usually, the charity's governing document sets out how Trustees are to be appointed – this varies according to the particular charity. In other cases the position can be more complicated, and the Trustees may need to contact us to help make a new appointment. All Trustees, however appointed, must act in the charity's interests, and must not represent the interests of any outside organisation or their own personal interests.

In More Detail

Appointment methods: In many cases the charity's governing document says how Trustees are to be appointed. It may say that some people are to be Trustees because of an office which they hold (known as ex officio Trustees); common examples are the mayor of a town or the head teacher of a school. Sometimes a named person or organisation is given the right to appoint new Trustees. For an organisation with a wider membership, the members usually appoint some or all of the Trustees in an annual election.

Existing Trustees: If the governing document does not say anything about another method of appointment, then the existing Trustees of an unincorporated charity may appoint new Trustees. You must follow the procedure set out in the governing document where possible.

If there are problems: If it is not possible to appoint new Trustees, for example because there is no person with the right to appoint them, the charity must tell us. We have the power to appoint new Trustees in those circumstances. Again, detailed information is in Finding New Trustees (CC30).

E5. How long does the appointment of a Trustee last?

The Short Answer

If the governing document does not specify the length of service of a Trustee, the appointment continues until the Trustee dies, resigns or is removed from office.

In More Detail

Set terms: In some cases the governing document will say that Trustees are to serve for a given period, usually a set number of years. We regard having a set term for trusteeship as best practice.

Reappointment: A Trustee whose term of office has expired can be appointed for a further term of office, unless the governing document prohibits it. This should be checked before any reappointment.

E6. Can a Trustee resign?

The Short Answer

Yes – it is usually straightforward for a Trustee to resign. But in some situations, especially with unincorporated charities, it is important to check the charity's governing document carefully. Sometimes legal advice will be needed to ensure that things are done properly.

In More Detail

Incorporated charities: It is generally straightforward for a Trustee of an incorporated charity to resign, unless the number of Trustees would then drop below the minimum set out in the governing document. In such cases, a new Trustee must first be appointed to replace the outgoing one. In all cases the charity should check the terms of the governing document.

Unincorporated charities: In the case of an unincorporated charity, the situation can be more complicated. As above, any resignation must be handled as set out in the governing document. If the governing document does not say anything about this, a legal framework is set out (in the 'Trustee Act 1925'), for how Trustees may deal with the situation. Trustees should get proper advice to ensure they act correctly.

Title deeds to land: If the resigning Trustee's name appears on the title deeds to land owned by the charity, then this must be changed, following a set legal procedure. Again, Trustees should obtain proper advice to ensure this is done properly.

E7. Can Trustees delegate their responsibilities?

The Short Answer **L**

Trustees can generally delegate certain powers to agents or employees, but will and must always retain the ultimate responsibility for running the charity.

In More Detail

Delegation powers: Trustees always have the ultimate responsibility for running their charity. But they generally have the

power to delegate certain powers to agents, subject to their governing document, and any relevant legislation. The Trustee Act 2000 says that Trustees of unincorporated charities can delegate:

- carrying out a decision that the Trustees have taken;
- the investment of assets, including land subject to the trust;
- raising funds for the trust other than by the profits of trade which is an integral part of carrying out the trust's charitable purposes; or
- any other function prescribed by an order made by the relevant Secretary of State.

Dealing with third parties: Someone acting as a delegate or agent of the Trustees should always make clear in dealings with third parties that they are acting in that capacity (particularly if they are not an employee of the charity), and should always record in writing what was agreed in the conversation.

E8. How do Trustees make decisions?

The Short Answer

All decisions by the Trustees concerning a charity are taken by all the Trustees, acting collectively and as a team. However, the decisions need not be unanimous; a majority decision is sufficient unless the charity's governing document states otherwise.

In More Detail

Collective responsibility: Subject to any power of delegation there is a general rule that Trustees must take personal responsibility for their decisions, and that all decisions concerning the charity must be taken by the Trustees acting together.

Setting up groups or committees: Trustees can always invite some of their number to look into particular matters and make recommendations. The decision whether or not to act on the recommendations is for the Trustees to take together. In some cases the governing document of a charity may permit the Trustees to set up committees with delegated powers to carry out particular functions.

Delegating to employees: The Trustees of some charities may need to delegate decisions on day-to-day management matters to employees. In these cases the scope of the authority should be clearly laid down in writing and instructions given for decisions on important matters to be reported to the Trustees. Trustees should establish proper reporting procedures and clear lines of accountability. Information and guidance for Trustees who employ staff is provided by a number of organisations, including the

National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO) and the National Association of Councils for Voluntary Service (NACVS).

E9. What do the Chair and Treasurer do?

The Short Answer

Some Trustees are known as 'officers' and have special responsibilities. These include the Chair, Treasurer, and in some cases there may also be other designated officers.

In More Detail

Special responsibilities: The Treasurer and the Chair of the charity will have wider responsibilities than other Trustees. For instance, the Treasurer will ensure that proper accounts are kept, and help set financial and investment policies. The Chair, as well as helping to plan and chair Trustee meetings, may also be the link between the Trustees and the employees and representing the charity at appropriate events. However, when it comes to making decisions about the charity, the Trustees must take them together.

A number of organisations, including the Institute of Chartered Secretaries Administrators (ICSA), provide model job descriptions for Chairs and Treasurers.

E10. Can a charity's property be held by someone other than the Trustees?

The Short Answer

The Trustees of unincorporated charities may find it convenient for the title to land owned by the charity to be held by the Official Custodian for Charities or by a Custodian Trustee or a Holding Trustee. Trustees also have a power to appoint a nominee to hold the title. Whether and how they do this depends on the charity's governing document and the law.

In More Detail

Reasons for appointing a corporate body to hold title: If the Trustees hold the title to the charity's property this can lead to practical difficulties, particularly where the Trustees change regularly. It can be more convenient to hold the property titles in the name of a corporate body, whose identity never or rarely changes. This must be done only with proper legal authority and Trustees should seek legal advice, especially before doing so for the first time.

Making the appointment: To appoint a corporate body in this way, a charity must follow its own governing document, and also comply with relevant legislation. Three Acts of Parliament apply in different situations (the Public Trustee Act 1906, the Charities Act 1993, and the Trustee Act 2000). We may also give powers to

appoint nominees. You can get more details in [Appointing Nominees and Custodians: Guidance under S.19\(4\) of the Trustee Act 2000 \(CC42\)](#).

F. Compliance

Trustees must:

- ensure that the charity complies with charity law, and with the requirements of the Charity Commission as regulator; in particular ensure that the charity prepares reports, annual returns and accounts as required by law.
- ensure that the charity does not breach any of the requirements or rules set out in its governing document and remains true to the charitable purpose and objects set out there.
- comply with the requirements of other legislation and regulators which govern the activities of the charity.
- act with integrity, and avoid any personal conflicts of interest or misuse of charity funds or assets.

F1. Do all Trustees have to follow the same set of principles?

The Short Answer

The principles of trusteeship are set out by law for unincorporated charities. For incorporated charities, the general principles are similar, but will depend on the charity's governing document and the law affecting corporations.

In More Detail

The legal position: The Trustee Act 2000 defines some of the key statutory powers and duties of Trustees of unincorporated charities. It also gives such Trustees the powers they need to administer their charity effectively. If you are such a Trustee, you should find out more about the Act, and how it applies to your charity. Further [guidance on the Trustee Act 2000](#) is on the Operational Guidance page on our website.

Incorporated charities: The 2000 Act does not apply to incorporated charities. But where an incorporated charity is itself a Trustee of an unincorporated charity, then the Act will apply to its actions as a Trustee.

F2. Can Trustees be paid for their duties?

The Short Answer

Generally, no. Most Trustees are unpaid, and must not benefit in any way from their connection with the charity. There are limited exceptions to this rule.

In More Detail

Prohibited benefits: Trustees are not entitled to receive any payment out of the charity's funds other than reasonable and necessary out-of-pocket expenses, such as the cost of travel to attend Trustee meetings. Additionally, they must not benefit, either directly or indirectly, from the charity by, for instance:

- taking a lease of the charity's property;
- borrowing money from the charity; or
- making contracts to do business with the charity.

When Trustees abuse their position: This is a legal rule and any Trustee who breaks it may have to make good any loss that results to the charity out of their own pocket. Even if there is no loss, a Trustee who makes a profit from breaking the rule may have to pay the amount of any profit to the charity.

Exceptions: There is an exception to this rule where the governing document explicitly allows payment to Trustees, and/or allows them to do business with the charity. Any personal benefit must be strictly confined to the terms of the governing document. In certain circumstances, we have the power to authorise a transaction between a charity and a Trustee personally, where the Trustees can show that there are clear advantages to the charity. You can get more information in [Payment of Trustees \(CC11\)](#).

In line with the principles of proportionality set out in our publication [The Charity Commission and Regulation](#), there are simplified procedures to allow payments totalling less than £1,000 a year to a trustee for providing a service to the charity. You can get details in our guidance [Payment of Trustees \(OG92 B3\)](#).

F3. Can a Trustee be employed by the charity?

The Short Answer **L**

Generally, no because Trustees must not gain from their position. Again, there are limited exceptions to this rule.

In More Detail

The legal position: Generally, a Trustee cannot become an employee of their charity nor can an employee become a Trustee. The exceptions are where the governing document of the charity explicitly authorises it, or if permission has been given by us or a court of law.

When Trustees abuse their position: This is a legal rule and a Trustee who breaks it may have to repay to the charity any benefits they have received, such as salary. The rule still applies even where

the Trustee has resigned as a Trustee, before or after taking up employment.

The exception: The only instance in which special permission may not be needed is where the charity can show that the Trustee has not obtained the employment by reason of being a Trustee and there is no ongoing conflict of interest. This would mean that the Trustee concerned:

- has no significant involvement with the charity's decision to create or retain the post, or with any material aspect of the recruitment process; and
- had resigned as a Trustee to apply for the post in advance of a post being advertised publicly in a fair and open competition.

Seeking advice: If in any doubt, a charity should approach us or a legal adviser for advice at an early stage.

F4. Must charities register with the Charity Commission?

The Short Answer **L**

Generally, yes. Most charities must register. There are some exceptions to this rule for special classes of charity. Once registered, charities must comply with our requirements.

In More Detail

The law says: The 1993 Charities Act requires Trustees to register charities in England and Wales with us and to give any information needed for the purposes of registration. Any charity which has permanent endowment, or an income from all sources exceeding £1,000 a year, or which uses or occupies land for its own purposes, is required to register. Some special classes of charity are free from the requirement to register. You can get more details in [Registering as a Charity \(CC21\)](#).

Charity status: Once a charity is registered, the law says it should generally be accepted as a charity by outside bodies. This may well help in obtaining tax and rating relief or in obtaining grants from other charities.

Letterheads etc: Every registered charity with an income over £10,000 in its last financial year must state that it is a registered charity on any appeal documents and on many of its financial documents, such as cheques, invoices and receipts. It is not a requirement to state the charity's registration number, but many charities do so.

Keeping us informed: Once a charity has been registered, Trustees must tell us about any changes to the details that appear

on the [Central Register of Charities](#), such as the name or purposes of the charity or the name or address of the charity's correspondent, or if the charity ceases to exist or operate.

F5. Do Trustees have to keep accounts?

The Short Answer **L**

Yes. All charities must prepare annual accounts. Different rules apply to different sizes and types of charity. Preparing accounts is of course only one part of proper financial planning and control.

In More Detail

The legal position: There are legal requirements (in the 1993 Act and associated regulations) for charities, relating to:

- maintenance and retention of accounting records;
- preparation of charity accounts and annual reports;
- audit or independent examination of accounts;
- submission of accounts, annual reports and annual returns to us; and
- availability of accounts to the public.

Financial thresholds: How far any individual charity must comply with these requirements depends on the level of gross income and/or total expenditure. Trustees must familiarise themselves with the appropriate requirements. Registered charities with gross income or total expenditure of over £10,000 per year must submit their accounts to us annually, within 10 months of the end of the relevant financial year.

Non-submission of accounts: If Trustees fail to submit their accounts and annual return to us on time, this could lead to us taking action against the Trustees. This action could include conducting an investigation into the charity or publishing the charity's details on our website as defaulting in the submission of annual accounts and returns.

Incorporated charities: Different accounting rules apply to charities that are companies. Further information is available from Companies House.

F6. Why are accounts and a report necessary?

The Short Answer

Because they are a central part of the accountability of charities to funders, regulators and the wider public.

In More Detail

Accountability and stewardship: The annual report and accounts are the primary means through which Trustees report on their

stewardship of their charity and show public accountability. The two documents form a package and should be sent out together. The accounts provide financial information as to how resources are obtained and used and about the financial situation of the charity. The annual report should explain what the charity is trying to do, how it is going about it, and whether it has achieved its objectives. It also provides an opportunity to explain the figures in the accounts, such as fundraising costs and their effectiveness.

F7. What guidance is there about accounts?

The Short Answer

There is a good range of available guidance from us and other bodies.

In More Detail

Our guidance: We provide a range of accounting guidance to help Trustees prepare their annual report and accounts. All are available on our website or from our Contact Centre on 0845 300 0218. We recommend you start by reading [Charity Accounts: The framework \(CC61\)](#).

Smaller charities: We also provide two accounts packs, aimed at smaller charities and designed to fulfil all legal requirements when completed.

- [Receipts and Payments Accounts Pack \(CC64\)](#); and
- [Accruals Accounts Pack \(CC65\)](#).

The SORP: In addition, there is the 'Statement of Recommended Practice, Accounting and Reporting by Charities' – in effect regulations about how accounts should be prepared. This is usually referred to as SORP 2005 and is available free from our website www.charitycommission.gov.uk or copies can be ordered from the publishers CCH at £15 per copy. To order call CCH on 0870 777 2906 (between 8.30am and 5.30pm weekdays) or email their [customer services](#), quoting product code CCSORP. Alternatively orders can be placed online at www.cch.co.uk/product319.

All charities should follow SORP 2005 (unless a more specialist SORP applies), or provide a clear explanation of the reasons for any departure from it.

F8. Do charity accounts need external audit or scrutiny?

The Short Answer **L**

All charities with income or expenditure of more than £10,000 must have their accounts scrutinised by "an independent person". Larger charities will need a full external audit. Charities that are companies must comply with company law.

In More Detail

Deciding the requirements: Whether and how the accounts of a particular charity need external scrutiny must take into account statutory requirements and any provisions in the charity's governing document. For further information see [Charity Accounts: The framework \(CC61\)](#). You may also ring our Contact Centre for advice on 0845 300 0218.

Requirements in the governing document: The governing document of a charity can impose accounts scrutiny requirements which are more stringent than the statutory ones; in such cases Trustees may be able to amend the governing document in line with statutory requirements, and should contact us for advice in such circumstances. Statutory requirements must always take precedence over provisions in the governing document.

Independent person: In general statutory requirements mean that all charities with an income or expenditure over £10,000 must have their accounts scrutinised by an "independent person". This can be by independent examination or an audit by a registered auditor. To be "independent" the person concerned should not be:

- a Trustee;
- involved in the administration of the charity;
- a major donor or beneficiary; or
- a close relative, business partner or employee of any of the above.

External audit: If a charity's income or expenditure exceeds £250,000 in the current year or either of the two preceding years, the accounts must be audited by a registered auditor.

Incorporated charities: Different rules apply to charities which are companies. Further information can be obtained from Companies House.

F9. What charity Trustees' duties in relation to fundraising?

The Short Answer **L**

Trustees must ensure that any fundraising activity carried out by, or on behalf of, their charity is properly undertaken, and that all funds collected are properly accounted for.

In More Detail

The legal position: Where Trustees allow or employ people to undertake fundraising on their behalf, all funds raised should be paid into a bank account in the charity's name before deduction of

the fundraiser's expenses. In certain circumstances this is a legal requirement. Trustees must always:

- ensure that any appeal properly describes what donations from the public will be used for; and
- ensure that where professional fundraisers are employed as agents for the charity, a proper contract is drawn up.

Good practice: In addition to these legal requirements, Trustees should always:

- insist on approving both the fundraising methods and any appeal literature that will be used on their behalf;
- be prepared to be open and honest about the costs of such an appeal if asked; and
- explain in their annual report the effectiveness of fundraising activities to explain the figures given in the accounts.

More information: [Charities and Fundraising \(CC20\)](#) and [Charities and Commercial Partners \(RS2\)](#) explain Trustees' duties when raising funds In More Detail.

F10. What if the charity's objects no longer serve a useful purpose?

The Short Answer

If a charity's objects are no longer relevant there are ways of changing them. Where charities don't have the powers themselves to make the changes, they must contact us.

In More Detail

Regular review: Trustees should regularly review whether their charity is still meeting a useful purpose. Sometimes a charity can become more effective by changing the way it works. In other cases it may need to change the objects or provisions (or both) in its governing document.

Amending the governing document: The governing document of most unincorporated charities contains a power enabling its amendment. In some cases the charity can amend the objects without our intervention, subject to what is said in the governing document and the general law; in many others any amendment will require our written consent. In either case, any new objects should be kept close to the charity's original intention and must remain legally charitable.

Contacting the Commission: Any Trustees intending to make or propose an alteration are strongly advised to seek our views beforehand. If the charity's governing document has no amendment

provision, or one that does not allow the objects to be amended, Trustees should contact us for help.

Incorporated charities: Section 64 of the 1993 Act requires a charitable company to seek our prior consent to any amendment of the company's objects or provisions relating to the way the company's property is used.

Special procedures for small charities: Trustees of some small charities without proper amendment provisions may be able to use the special provisions in the 1993 Act to amend the trusts of the charity. You can find details in [Small Charities: Transfer of Property, Alteration of Trusts, Expenditure of Capital \(CC44\)](#).

After the objects have been changed: Whether or not our prior authorisation is needed Trustees must give us details of any change to the objects of the charity.

F11. With what other laws and regulations must Trustees comply?

The Short Answer **L**

Like all organisations, charities are subject to the law of the land. Aspects of their work may be regulated by other government bodies. Trustees need to be aware of these requirements, and must ensure that the charity complies.

In More Detail

Some examples: The exact answer will depend on the type of charity, and the activities it undertakes. The following list gives examples of key areas that may apply to your charity:

- For charities that are companies, company law.
- For charities employing staff, employment law.
- Health and safety legislation, for instance as relating to staff, volunteers and beneficiaries.
- Legislation concerning racial equality, disability discrimination, equal opportunities and similar areas.
- For charities providing registered care, the requirements of the Commission for Social Care Inspection.
- For charities working with children or other vulnerable people, the range of legislation protecting those clients.
- For charities that are housing associations, the requirements of the Housing Corporation.

External advice: We emphasise that this is not a full list, and that many other regulators and Inspectorates may be involved with certain charities. Trustees may need to seek external advice to be sure they are aware of all their compliance responsibilities.

G. Duty of prudence

Trustees must:

- ensure the charity is and will remain solvent.
- use charitable funds and assets reasonably, and only in furtherance of the charity's objects.
- avoid undertaking activities that might place the charity's endowment, funds, assets or reputation at undue risk.
- take special care when investing the charity's funds or borrowing funds for it to use.

G1. What are the financial duties of Trustees?

The Short Answer **L**

The Trustees of every charity must ensure that its finances are used appropriately, prudently, lawfully and in accordance with its objects.

In More Detail

Financial management: This could include making decisions about fundraising, the provision of services, and investments. This is an important duty in any charity. Whatever the size of the capital and income of the charity, proper financial management is the key to the success of the charity and its ability to help its beneficiaries.

G2. What are the principles for Trustees?

The Short Answer **L**

Trustees must act reasonably and prudently in all matters relating to the charity and must always bear in mind that their prime concern is the charity's interests. The charity's income and property must be applied only for the purposes set out in the governing document.

In More Detail

Fairness and objectivity: The charity's expenditure must be applied fairly among people who are properly qualified to benefit from it. The Trustees of charities with permanent endowment must maintain a fair balance between the interests of present and future beneficiaries, for example when selecting investments.

Accumulation of surpluses: The income of a charity must be applied for its purposes within a reasonable period of receipt, unless the Trustees have explicit power to accumulate it. Without such a power, the Trustees should not allow the charity's income to accumulate unless they have a specific use for it in mind. If the Trustees are allowed discretion about the use of the charity's property, but are in any doubt about the proper use of that discretion, they should ask us for advice. You can find information about charities holding reserves in [Charities' Reserves \(CC19\)](#).

Personal conduct of Trustees: Trustees must act reasonably and prudently in all matters relating to the charity and need always to bear in mind that their prime concern is its interests. They must not let any personal views or prejudices affect their conduct as Trustees. They must exercise an appropriate degree of care in administering their charity. See also [Section H](#) concerning the duty of care referred to in the Trustee Act 2000.

Conflict of interest: Where Trustees are required to make a decision that affects the personal interests of one of the Trustees, the charity's governing document may require that that person should not be present at any discussion or vote on the matter. Even if the governing document does not require this, Trustees should follow this procedure as a matter of good practice.

Further information: You can find more details about procedures for dealing with conflicts of interest in our [guide to Trustees on conflicts of interest](#), which can be viewed via the [Guidance for Charities](#) page on our website.

G3. What duties do Trustees have towards charity property?

The Short Answer **L**

Trustees must always act to protect property owned by the charity. If a charity has permanent endowment, particular care must be taken to maintain its value.

In More Detail

The Trustee role: Trustees are accountable for the charity's solvency, continuing effectiveness and the preservation of its endowments. They must exercise overall control over its financial affairs. They should ensure that the way the charity is administered is not open to abuse by unscrupulous associates or employees; and that their systems of control are rigorous and constantly maintained. More details and a checklist of controls is in our guidance [Internal Financial Controls for Charities \(CC8\)](#).

Land and buildings: If the charity owns land or buildings, Trustees need to know on a continuing basis what condition it is in, that it is being properly used, and that adequate insurance is in place. The Trustee Act 2000 confers a power to insure property but it does not impose a duty to do so. However, the trusts of many charities do impose a positive duty to insure: if Trustees fail to insure property this will be a breach of trust. More details are available in our guidance [Charities and Insurance \(CC49\)](#).

Cash management: Money not needed for immediate expenditure should be invested. We recommend that if expenditure is expected in the near future, surplus cash is deposited to earn interest.

Investments need to be reviewed periodically to ensure they remain suitable for the charity's needs. Wherever possible, we suggest that funds are placed in a range of investments so as to avoid substantial losses caused by the failure of a single investment or institution.

Bank accounts: Trustees must follow any relevant clause in the charity's governing document that specifies who is authorised to sign cheques. If there is no provision in the governing document which relates to the operation of bank accounts, the bank mandate must specify at least two Trustees as signatories, unless the Trustees can reasonably claim that it is necessary for employees to sign cheques to allow the charity to operate. Further guidance on security matters related to a charity's finances, is available in our guidance [Internal Financial Controls for Charities \(CC8\)](#). You can also find [guidance on electronic banking](#) on the Guidance for Trustees page on our website.

Protecting endowed property: In particular, Trustees need to ensure that property which is permanent endowment is used in a way that produces enough money for expenditure while at the same time safeguarding the value of the investment. We can offer Trustees a power to use the 'total return approach' to investment, which offers a more flexible approach. For more information about this, see our guidance [Endowed Charities: a Total Return Approach to Investment](#), on the [Operational Guidance page](#) on our website.

Debts and money due: Trustees must ensure that all income due to the charity is received and that all tax and rating relief due is claimed.

G4. What powers do charity Trustees have when investing funds?

The Short Answer **L**

The Trustee Act 2000 gives Trustees a general power of investment. This allows Trustees to place funds in any kind of investment as though they were the absolute owner of those funds: Trustees must comply with certain conditions when using this power. The general power of investment is in addition to any existing power, but is subject to any restrictions and exclusions in the charity's governing document.

In More Detail

Trustee duties: When exercising any power of investment Trustees must follow standard investment criteria on the suitability and diversification of investments. They must also review the investments from time to time, and take proper advice when investing or reviewing those investments. They must also comply

with the duty of care except, in the case of a constitutional power of investment, where it is excluded.

Incorporated charities: The governing documents of charitable companies will usually give comparable powers of investment; they can be changed where they do not.

Further information: You can find more guidance on selecting and managing the charity's investments in [Investment of Charitable Funds: Basic Principles \(CC14\)](#).

G5. What are Common Investment Funds and Common Deposit Funds?

The Short Answer

Common Investment Funds and Common Deposit Funds are collective investment schemes which are open only to charities in England and Wales.

In More Detail

Common Investment Funds: A Common Investment Fund (CIF) is a type of collective investment scheme in which money contributed to the scheme by investors is pooled and the operator of the scheme invests the money in a range of investments in accordance with the published policy of the scheme. They are similar to unit trusts, and provide specialised investment management. There are a number of CIFs, each of which has different objectives. They can take investments only from charities and may have different requirements about minimum investments. Trustees of investing charities will still be responsible for reviewing their investments periodically and will still need to do so to ensure that investment in a particular CIF continues to be appropriate.

Common Deposit Funds: Similar to CIFs, but dealing with cash deposits rather than investments, common deposit funds (CDFs) enable charities to deposit their money collectively, with a better rate of interest than if investing alone. You can find more information on [CIFs](#) on the Guidance for charities page on our website.

G6. Can Trustees buy land?

The Short Answer

Yes – Trustees have a general power to buy land (this term includes buildings).

In More Detail

The legal position: The Trustee Act 2000 and the Trusts of Land and Appointment of Trustees Act 1996 give Trustees of unincorporated charities the power to acquire and manage freehold

or leasehold land in the United Kingdom. The land can be acquired as an investment, for occupation by beneficiaries, or for any other reason.

Duty of care: Trustees should remember that the general power to acquire land is subject to the statutory duty of care.

Incorporated charities: The governing documents of charitable companies will usually give comparable powers to acquire land. See also our guidance [Acquiring Land \(CC33\)](#).

G7. Can Trustees sell or lease land belonging to the charity?

The Short Answer **L**

Yes. Most charities can sell land unless the trusts on which it is held prevent this. There are certain requirements which they must meet when selling a charity's land.

In More Detail

Power to sell or lease land: The governing documents of many charities (including most charitable companies) will give the Trustees power to dispose of land. Those that lack such a power may be able to rely on statutory powers in the Trustee Act 2000 and the Trusts of Land and Appointment of Trustees Act 1996, provided that this is consistent with the charitable trusts on which the land is held.

Procedures for disposal: Before Trustees may sell, lease or otherwise dispose of land or buildings, they will normally have to follow a statutory procedure. In certain circumstances, this will require Trustees to obtain an Order from us beforehand, giving consent. Trustees considering the sale of charity property should read [Disposing of Charity Land \(CC28\)](#).

The requirements: Briefly, Trustees must instruct a qualified surveyor and must consider the advice given. Trustees must not sell land for less than the best price reasonably obtainable. To lease land for more than seven years, Trustees must follow the statutory procedure for sales, but there is a simpler procedure for some leases for seven years or less. If, in either case, Trustees are unable to follow the statutory procedure, or they wish to sell land to a person connected with themselves, they must obtain an order from us.

Property subject to trusts: When the property being sold or leased is subject to trusts requiring it to be used for charity's specific purposes, the Trustees must normally give public notice of the disposal. They may also need to apply to us for a scheme to

give them power to sell the property; this should be done before the property is marketed.

Sales between charities: Different considerations may apply to a sale by one charity to another charity. The trusts of the first charity may authorise the disposal of the land to the other charity for less than the best price reasonably obtainable.

G8. Can the charity borrow money on the security of its land?

The Short Answer **L**

Generally, a charity can borrow money and give a charge (ie a mortgage) on its land as security for the loan but its Trustees must comply with certain conditions.

In More Detail

Need for advice: Before they mortgage a charity's property, Trustees must get advice from a person with ability in, and experience of, financial matters who has no personal interest in the proposed loan. This person can be a Trustee or employee of the charity, and must advise on whether the loan is necessary for the charity, whether the terms are reasonable, and whether the charity will be able to repay the loan on those terms.

Unsecured borrowing: Trustees should seek advice in the same way even where the borrowing, such as a temporary overdraft, is unsecured. If Trustees do not seek advice on matters on which they are not themselves experts, they could be regarded as having acted imprudently. This may leave them personally liable for the consequences.

More information: You can find more details on mortgages in [Disposing of Charity Land \(CC28\)](#).

H. Duty of care

Trustees must:

- use reasonable care and skill in their work as Trustees, using their personal skills and experience as needed to ensure that the charity is well-run and efficient.
- consider getting external professional advice on all matters where there may be material risk to the charity, or where the Trustees may be in breach of their duties.

H1. What is the statutory duty of care?

The Short Answer **L**

This general duty on Trustees means they must give enough time,

thought and energy to their duties as Trustees, and make reasonable use of their skills and experience.

In More Detail

The law says: The Trustee Act 2000 sets out what it calls the “duty of care” – to exercise such care and skill as is reasonable in the circumstances having particular regard to:

- any special knowledge or experience that the Trustee has or professes to have; and
- where a Trustee acts 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.

Application of duty of care: Narrowly speaking, the statutory duty of care only applies to Trustees of unincorporated charities who are exercising specified powers conferred on them by the Trustee Act 2000. It also applies when such Trustees exercise the same type of powers derived from a source other than that Act. An example might be when they exercise investment powers set out in the governing document. More generally, legal precedent and good practice mean that the duty of care should be considered as applying to all aspects of Trustees’ work in making decisions about their charity. As noted above, Trustees should ensure that they know and understand how the Trustee Act 2000 applies to them and their charity.

Incorporated charities: The Trustee Act 2000 does not apply, but the principles of general charity law impose similar duties and requirements on Trustee directors.

H2. How often do Trustees need to meet?

The Short Answer **L**

They must meet as often as needed to do justice to the affairs of the charity, and make well-informed decisions. Trustees who do not meet often enough risk breaching their duty of care.

In More Detail

Need for regular meetings: Not every charity conducts all its business at meetings of the Trustees, but many do. If the charity does so, it cannot be administered properly unless the Trustees meet regularly. How often that needs to be will depend on the size and nature of the charity, but requirements for meetings may be set out in the governing document.

Quorum of Trustees: The governing document may require a quorum for meetings of the Trustees. If so, the Trustees must

ensure that their number does not fall below the minimum required for a quorum or, if it does, that it does not stay below that number. If there are no such requirements in the governing document, then the number of Trustees needs to be kept to an effective working strength. This number will depend on the charity's administrative requirements and the legal rule (if the governing document does not specify otherwise) that no decision can be taken except by the agreement of all or a majority of the Trustees. Detailed guidance is in [Charities and Meetings \(CC48\)](#).

H3. How much time will be needed?

The Short Answer

This will depend entirely on the charity's size and activities. But many Trustees of larger charities find that they need to give the equivalent of about a day a month.

In More Detail

Giving adequate time and energy: Being a Trustee will involve preparation for and attendance at Trustee meetings, and often also at other meetings and functions. It is essential that Trustees are able to devote enough time to these essential duties of being a Trustee. This means they should be aware of their responsibilities and duties and how much time they will need to give.

H4. What else do Trustees need to think about?

The Short Answer

Running a charity can be complex and Trustees need to be up to date on the operating environment for their charity. This may involve wider networking, taking up training opportunities, or reading the relevant newsletters or specialist trade papers.

In More Detail

Collaboration: Trustees should find out what work is being done by similar organisations working in the same area. In some cases they can do this by joining an umbrella association co-ordinating work in a particular field. Trustees should try to collaborate with other charities and avoid duplicating their efforts. We suggest they also work with local authorities and other statutory bodies which provide services that are similar or complementary to the charity's own.

NCVO's Collaborative Working Unit provides support and advice on all forms of collaborative working, from joint projects to full mergers. You can find detailed information about working with other charities in our report, [Collaborative Working and Mergers \(RS4\)](#).

Providing public services: Charities may enter into agreements with government or local authorities to provide public services

which those authorities are responsible for providing. However, they must be able to meet the following legal requirements:

- Trustees must only undertake activities that are within the charity's purposes and must only act in the interests of the charity and its beneficiaries.
- Trustees must act reasonably and make decisions in accordance with their duty of care and duty to act prudently. This means they should seek full cost recovery for the service they provide unless this is not in the beneficiaries' interests.

You can find detailed information about the issues that trustees should consider when providing public services in the [Decisions of the Commissioners](#) area of our website.

Strategy and risk: Trustees are also responsible for setting the charity's strategic aims, objectives and direction. Identifying risks arising from its activities and managing those risks is important in helping to ensure that the charity achieves its strategic aims and objectives. Trustees of charities with gross annual income in excess of £250,000 must make a statement in their annual report as to whether they have considered the major risks to which the charity is exposed and systems designed to minimise those risks. Guidance on how to undertake [risk management](#) is available via the [Meeting our Requirements](#) page on our website.

I. If things go wrong

The Charity Commission offers information and advice to charities to help them operate as effectively as possible and to prevent problems arising. In the few cases where serious problems have occurred, we have wide powers to look into these problems and to help resolve them. Trustees may also be personally liable for any debts or losses that the charity faces as a result. This will depend on the circumstances and the charity's governing document. However, personal liability of this kind rarely occurs and Trustees who have followed the requirements in this guidance will generally be protected.

11. What are the liabilities of charity Trustees?

The Short Answer

As stated above, a conscientious and committed Trustee need have few worries about personal liability. But it is important for all Trustees to understand their position.

In More Detail

The normal position: If Trustees act prudently, lawfully and in accordance with the governing document, then any liabilities (ie

debts or financial obligations) that they incur as Trustees can normally be met out of the charity's resources. However, if Trustees incur liabilities or debts that amount in total to more than the value of the charity's assets they may not be able to cover themselves in full out of the charity's property, even if the liabilities have been properly incurred.

If Trustees act imprudently: If the Trustees act imprudently, or are otherwise in breach of the law or the governing document, the position is different. Here, Trustees may be personally responsible for liabilities incurred by the charity, or for making good any loss to the charity. Since Trustees act collectively in running a charity, they will usually be collectively responsible to meet any such liability.

Our powers: We can take proceedings in court for the recovery, from Trustees personally, of funds lost to charity as a result of a breach of trust by the Trustees. However, there is only a small likelihood that Trustees will have to pay out of their own pocket towards compensating a third party who has suffered a financial loss as a result of their dealings with the charity. Despite this, we appreciate there are genuine concerns about the risk of personal liability.

Reducing risk: We strongly recommend that Trustees are particularly careful when entering into substantial contracts or borrowings to ensure that the charity has the means to meet its obligations. If Trustees are clear about all the potential risks and identifying the areas, if any, where their charity might be exposed, Trustees can take preventative action to lessen the possibility of personal liability. For example, we recommend that Trustees:

- familiarise themselves with the governing document;
- establish effective induction procedures for new Trustees;
- take professional advice when needed or required by statute;
- take advice from the Commission or a professional expert when unsure about their duties;
- clarify what powers they have to delegate authority either to an agent or employees;
- implement effective internal management and financial controls;
- find out what areas of law might affect the charity's activities, such as employment, health and safety, human rights and data protection; and
- before they enter into a contract, satisfy themselves that the charity has the resources to meet its part of the contract and understand the consequences of breaching the contract.

Incorporated charities: Different rules apply to the directors of charitable companies, as company law also applies; this confers limited liability on Trustee company directors. The general principles of prudence are, however, the same.

I2. Can a charity insure Trustees against personal liability?

The Short Answer **L**

Where it is in the interests of the charity, Trustees can be insured by their charity against personal liability. Where the insurance would be a personal benefit, Trustees must firstly make sure they have permission to take out the policy. Permission will either be explicitly given in the charity's governing document or obtained directly from the Charity Commission.

In More Detail

Insurance that is not a personal benefit: Where reasonable to do so, Trustees can insure the charity out of the charity's funds against liabilities to third parties arising from acts properly undertaken in the administration of the charity. This is not a Trustee benefit, and explicit authority to buy this type of insurance is not required.

Insurance that is a personal benefit: Insurance against personal liability in other circumstances is a personal benefit to the Trustees it insures. The benefit is that the insurance removes the Trustees' obligation to meet a potential liability out of their own pocket. Like any other form of personal benefit for Trustees, using the charity's funds to buy Trustee indemnity insurance must be explicitly authorised, either by the governing document or by us.

More information: You can get more details about using the charity's funds to purchase this type of insurance via the [operational guidance page](#) on our website and in our guidance [Charities and Insurance \(CC49\)](#).

Obtaining our permission: If you wish to apply to us for authority to buy Trustee indemnity insurance, you can get application forms, together with an information sheet, from our Contact Centre on 0845 300 0218.

I3. Can a charity be wound up?

The Short Answer **L**

In certain situations, a charity can be wound up, or its assets transferred to another charity. This is a complex area of law, and Trustees must ensure that they act lawfully. We can advise, and may need to use our statutory powers.

In More Detail

The law says: A charity can only be wound up if:

- all of its property is expendable and has been disposal of; or
- the governing document contains a dissolution or winding-up provision; or
- section 74 or 75 of the 1993 Act applies, allowing the Trustees of some small charities to wind up the charity by transferring its property to one or more similar charities or by spending its permanent endowment.

Full details of eligibility and procedures are given in [Small Charities: Transfer of Property, Alteration of Trusts, Expenditure of Capital \(CC44\)](#).

Remaining assets: The governing document will normally require the assets remaining on dissolution to be passed to a charity with similar purposes. The Trustees must closely follow the procedure stated in the document and send copies of all relevant resolutions to us.

Endowed charities with no dissolution power: If a charity is permanently endowed and the governing document contains no power of dissolution, the charity cannot usually be wound up unless it fulfils the eligibility requirements for using section 74 or 75 of the 1993 Act.

However, we have the power under the 1993 Act to make a Scheme to amalgamate the charity with another or others, if the Trustees are satisfied that:

- their charity no longer serves a useful purpose; or
- the purpose for which it was originally established has been fulfilled by other means; or
- an amalgamation with another charity would enable the charity to use its property more effectively.

Applying for a scheme: In these circumstances the Trustees are under a duty to apply to us for a scheme. You can find guidance on the procedure in [Amending Charities Governing Documents: Orders and Schemes \(CC36\)](#).

After winding up: Whenever a registered charity is wound up or ceases to operate because all its property has been spent or transferred to other charities, the Trustees must send a copy of the final accounts (showing a nil balance and how the remaining assets were distributed) to us, with a request to have the charity removed from the [Register of Charities](#).

Incorporated charities: Different rules apply to the winding up of charitable companies. Further information is available from Companies House.

J. Further information and advice

There are many resources that charity Trustees can use to help them carry out their duties. This is not a definitive list of all the sources of information available, but it offers a good overview and a useful starting point. We encourage Trustees to make use of the wide range of organisations that can help them run their charity as effectively as possible. You can find details of other sources of information in [Useful links](#) on the home page of our website.

J1. External organisations

Action with Communities in Rural England (ACRE)

Provides advice, training and publishes leaflets. Has a special service for the managing Trustees of village halls. Local ACREs assist charities and voluntary organisations in their area.

Action with Communities in Rural England
Somerset Court
Somerset Road
Cirencester
Gloucestershire GL7 1TW
Tel: 01285 653477
E mail: acre@acre.org.uk
Website: www.acre.org.uk

British Association of Settlements and Social Actions Centres (BASSAC)

A membership network of multi-purpose community organisations. Bassac represents its members at a national level and offers them strategic support.

BASSAC
33 Corsham Street
London N1 6DR
Tel: 020 7735 1075
E mail: info@bassac.org.uk
Website: www.bassac.org.uk

Charity Finance Directors' Group (CFDG)

A membership organisation which specialises in helping charities to manage their accounting, taxation, audit and other finance related functions.

Charity Finance Directors' Group
3rd Floor

Downstream Building
1 London Bridge
London SE1 9BG
Tel: 0845 345 3192
E mail: info@cfdg.org.uk
Website: www.cfdg.org.uk

Charity Trustee Networks (CTN)

Offers Trustees mutual support by encouraging and developing self-help Trustee network groups providing consultancy and mentoring.

Charity Trustee Networks
Crossweys
28 – 30 High Street
Guilford
Surrey GU1 3EL
Tel: 01483 243328
Fax: 01483 243301
E mail: sue.h@trusteenetworks.org.uk
Website: www.trusteenetworks.org.uk

Charities Aid Foundation (CAF)

Provides services to facilitate tax-efficient giving, and offers covenant administration services. Carries out research and publishes information about voluntary sector funding.

Charities Aid Foundation
25 Kings Hill Avenue
Kings Hill
West Malling
Kent ME19 4TA
Tel: 01732 520000
E mail: enquiries@cafonline.org
Website: www.cafonline.org.uk

Community Matters

Community Matters is the nationwide federation for community associations and similar organisations. It supports and develops the capacity of community organisations and represents them at a national level.

Community Matters
12-20 Baron Street
London N1 9LL
Tel: 020 7837 7887
E mail: communitymatters@communitymatters.org.uk
Website: www.communitymatters.org.uk

Companies House

The incorporation authority for limited companies. Also runs seminars for newly appointed directors and company secretaries.

Companies House

Crown Way

Maindy

Cardiff CF14 3UZ

Tel: 0870 3333 636

E mail: enquiries@companies-house.gov.uk

Website: www.companieshouse.gov.uk

County Voluntary Councils in Wales (CVCs)

The role of the County Voluntary Councils is to provide advice and information to local voluntary organisations on any issue that may affect them. They support voluntary action by supporting volunteering, advising on good practice and providing information on funding sources and a range of other issues. They also represent the voluntary sector on cross-sector partnerships. Contact details for all CVCs can be found on the Wales Council for Voluntary Action (WCVA) website (for details [see below](#)).

Directory of Social Change (DSC)

The Directory of Social Change is an independent source of information and support to the voluntary sector. It provides practical training courses, conferences and seminars and publishes reference guides, handbooks and journals.

Directory of Social Change

24 Stephenson Way

London NW1 2DP

Tel: 08450 77 77 07

E mail: info@dsc.org.uk

Website: www.dsc.org.uk

The Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators (ICSA)

The professional body for chartered secretaries. Produces best practice guides and guidance. Also assists charities looking for new Trustees.

ICSA

16 Park Crescent

London W1B 1AH

Tel: 020 7580 4741

Fax: 020 7323 1132

E mail: info@icsa.co.uk

Website: www.icsa.org.uk

Institute of Fundraising

The professional body which represents and supports fundraisers. The Institute works to promote the highest standards in fundraising practice and management.

Institute of Fundraising

Park Place

12 Lawn Lane

London SW8 1UD

Tel: 020 7840 1000

E mail: enquiries@institute-of-fundraising.org.uk

Website: www.institute-of-fundraising.org.uk

National Association of Councils for Voluntary Service (NACVS)

Local charities can use the NACVS website to find their nearest Council for Voluntary Service (CVS). These Councils provide support and training for local voluntary organisations on many practical issues, including management issues, IT and volunteering.

NACVS

177 Arundel Street

Sheffield S1 2NU

Tel: 0114 278 6636

E mail: nacvs@nacvs.org.uk

Website: www.nacvs.org.uk

The National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO)

Produces a wide range of information and support services for those working in the voluntary sector, including a publication on inducting and supporting Trustees.

The National Council for Voluntary Organisations

Regent's Wharf

8 All Saints Street

London N1 9RL

Tel: 020 7713 6161

Fax: 020 7713 6300

Helpdesk: 08002 798 798

E mail: ncvo@ncvo-vol.org.uk

Website: www.ncvo-vol.org.uk

Wales Council for Voluntary Action (WCVA)

The voice of the voluntary sector in Wales. It represents the interests of, and campaigns for, voluntary organisations, volunteers and communities in Wales. WCVA provides a comprehensive range of information, consultancy, funding, management and training services. Charities can use the WCVA website to find their nearest County Voluntary Council (CVC).

Wales Council for Voluntary Action
Baltic House
Mount Stuart Square
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff CF10 5FH
Tel: 029 2043 1700
Helpline: 0870 607 1666
E mail: help@wcva.org.uk
Website: www.wcva.org.uk

J2. Key Charity Commission publications

The Charity Commission produces a wide range of publications and website guidance giving information and advice to charity Trustees and the general public on issues relating to charity law, regulation and best practice. The [full list of publications](#) is on our website and in our publication [CC1](#), but the list below is a selection based on the issues covered in this guidance.

Charity Commission Publications

[CC8 Internal Financial Controls for Charities](#)
[CC11 Payment of Charity Trustees](#)
[CC14 Investment of Charitable Funds: Basic Principles](#)
[CC20 Charities and Fundraising](#)
[CC21 Registering as a Charity Commission](#)
[CC24 Users on Board: Beneficiaries who become trustees](#)
[CC28 Disposing of Charity Land](#)
[CC30 Finding New Trustees](#)
[CC33 Acquiring Land](#)
[CC36 Amending Charities' Governing Documents: Orders and Schemes](#)
[CC42 Appointing Nominees and Custodians: Guidance under s.19\(4\) of the Trustee Act 2000](#)
[CC44 Small Charities: Transfer of Property, Alteration of Trusts, Expenditure of Capital](#)
[CC48 Charities and Meetings](#)
[CC49 Charities and Insurance](#)
[CC61 Charity Accounts: The framework](#)
[CC64 Receipts and Payments Accounts Pack](#)
[CC65 Accrual Accounts Pack](#)
[RS2 Charities and Commercial Partners](#)
[RS4 Collaborative Working and Mergers](#)
[The Charity Commission and Regulation SORP 2005](#)

Website publications

[Charities and Risk Management](#)
[Guidance on electronic banking](#)
[A Guide to Conflicts of Interest for Charity Trustees](#)

To obtain copies of these or any of our publications you can:

- View and print them from our website
- Order during office hours (0830 – 1800 weekdays) by phoning us on 0845 300 0218; or
- Write to the Charity Commission, PO Box 8585, Adamsway, Mansfield, NG18 9AJ

To obtain copies of SORP 2005:

- View and print them from our website
- Order from the publishers CCH at £15 per copy, by:
 - calling them on 0870 777 2906 (between 0830 – 1730 weekdays);
 - emailing their [customer services](#), quoting product code CCSORP, or
 - ordering online at www.cch.co.uk/product319

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