

CHARITABLE TRUSTEES AND DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST UNDER THE CODE

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Introduction

This guide is aimed at councillors who are trustees of charitable organisations. It explains the different types of charities that you may be involved in. It also aims to provide you with a better understanding of your role so that you know when to register and declare your interest under the Code of Conduct.

Any mention of a charitable organisation in this guide refers to a registered charity or an unregistered body which is directed to charitable purposes.

Understanding your charity

There are two main types of charities, incorporated charities and unincorporated charities.

An **incorporated charity** is a corporate body which has a legal existence that is separate from the individual persons that form it.

Most incorporated charities are limited companies registered with Companies House and the Charities Commission.

An **unincorporated charity** may be a 'trust' or 'association'.

An unincorporated charity cannot itself 'hold' the legal title to land or other forms of investment because it has no separate legal status. For this reason, its land or investments will be held on its behalf by:

- individuals or an incorporated body known as a custodian trustee
- a holding trustee or
- a nominee.

Appointment

A charity's governing document sets out your charity's purposes and how it is to be administered. It will also, usually, set out how trustees are to be appointed which can vary according to the individual charity.

The governing document may be:

- a trust deed
- a constitution
- memorandum and articles of association **or**
- another document.

A trustee can be appointed directly by a charitable organisation or nominated by their local authority. He or she may be appointed to manage the charity or to only hold the title to the charity's land or investments. It is important to understand your role as a trustee in order to understand if you have an interest to register.

Charity trustees

Charity trustees serve on the governing body of a charity. They may be known as trustees, directors, board members, governors or committee members, or they may be referred to by some other title. For example, some charity trustees are known as 'officers' and have special responsibilities such as chair, treasurer or ex-officio trustee. An 'ex-officio trustee' is a type of charity trustee who is in that position because of their office, such as the mayor of a town or the head teacher of a school.

Whatever their title the principles and main duties of a charity trustee are the same. Charity trustees have and must accept ultimate responsibility for directing the affairs of a charity. They must ensure that it is solvent, well-run, and delivers the charitable outcomes for which it has been set up, for the benefit of the public. To act outside of their powers is a breach of trust.

Nominated trustee

Sometimes an individual is nominated by an organisation to be a charity trustee. For instance, a local authority may nominate its councillors onto the governing body of a charity that operates in its area and for which it has provided funding. Despite being appointed in a different way, nominated trustees (sometimes known as representative) have the same legal duties and responsibilities as any other charity trustee.

Other types of Trustee

There are three types of trustees who only hold the charity's land or investment; a custodian trustee, a holding trustee and a nominee.

A **custodian trustee** is a corporation, such as the treasury solicitor, limited companies, health authorities, local authorities or other types of organisations, whose main function is to hold the legal title to all investments and property on behalf of the charity. Note that an individual can never be one.

A **holding trustee** and a **nominee** can either be an **individual** or a **corporation**. They too hold the legal title to a charity's property or investments on behalf of the charity.

Corporate trustees

A corporate trustee is a corporation such as a local authority which has itself been appointed to act as a trustee of a charity. It may be appointed as a charity trustee or custodian trustee (holding trustee or a nominee) or both.

A local authority may act as the custodian trustee only if the charity is for the benefit of the people living in the whole or part of its area, and not an ecclesiastical charity or a local charity for the relief of poverty. For example, parish councils are often appointed custodian trustees of charitable village halls, recreation grounds and youth clubs.

If the corporation is appointed as a charity trustee it may be a "trustee for all purposes" acting on its own (a sole trustee) or one of a number on a body of charity trustees (a joint trustee). A corporation does not itself need to be charitable to be a trustee of the charity.

Many local authorities act as sole trustees of local charities – especially charities for recreational or educational purposes. This means the local authority as a corporate body both holds the property and oversees its application as a charity trustee.

If a local authority is itself the charity trustee, it decides within the scope of local government law, what structures should be used to reach decisions in its name as a charity trustee. For example, it may decide all the decisions are to be reached by the council or it may decide to delegate the decisions to a separate management committee. Whatever the structure employed, the individual councillors concerned are not themselves charity trustees and are not required to register their role in relation to the charity in their register of interests. When making charity decisions at the council or management committee meetings, they must only act in the best interests of the charity and independently of their local authority interests.

What personal interests should I register?

The Code of Conduct says you have a personal interest in any business of your authority where it relates to or is likely to affect an interest that you must register.

You must register your membership or position of control or management in:

- any body to which you are appointed or nominated by your authority
- any body directed to charitable purposes

If you are a charity trustee, you must always register your interest in the charity whether you are appointed directly by the charity or nominated by your local authority. This is because you are a member and in a position of management over the charity.

An example of this would be paying the charity's employees or making decisions on the organisation direction.

Are there circumstances when I do not have to register a personal interest?

Yes there are. A holding trustee or nominee who only holds the charity's land or investment will not have a personal interest and will not need to register an interest. This is because he or she will not be a member of the charity nor in a position of general control or management. This type of trustee can only act on the lawful instructions of the charity trustees and in accordance with any provisions contained in the governing document.

Please note: Holding the legal title to a charity's property is usually all that holding trustees do. However, occasionally a charity's governing document may confer additional powers and responsibilities on a holding trustee. If you are a holding trustee who has any decision-making powers in the way the affairs of the charity are managed – either solely or together with other trustees you will be acting as a charity trustee and must register your interest as explained above.

If you do not have any of these decision-making powers, then you will not need to register your interest as an individual holding trustee.

Personal interests that affect your well-being or financial position

It is important to remember that even when your role does not give rise to an interest that needs to be registered it may still be a personal interest that you need to declare. This is because a decision in relation to the business of your authority which relates or affects the charity might reasonably be regarded as affecting your well-being or financial position more than it would affect the majority of inhabitants of the ward or electoral division or authority's area affected by the decision.

For example, you might have a personal interest if you are on a local authority's management committee, a trustee of a non-charitable trust, or a holding trustee or nominee.

Case Example

Haven Parish Council (“council”) is the custodian trustee of Haven Village Hall. Councillor Jones is a parish council member and has been appointed by the Council to the governing body of the Village Hall Trust (“Charity Trustee”). The village hall is in need of repairs and the Charity Trustee applies for a council grant for the repairs. The council meets to consider the surveyors report and agree the funding. Does Councillor Jones need to declare any interest at the meeting?

- As a custodian trustee the council holds the legal title to the Haven Village Hall. The council will be able to act as a custodian trustee if the charity is for the benefit of the people living in the whole or part of its area. However the council can only act on the lawful instructions of the charity trustees of the Village Hall Trust. The council itself is not a charity trustee.
- Councillor Jones has been nominated on to the governing body of the Village Hall Trust by the council. Whether appointed directly by the trust or nominated by the council, Councillor Jones is a charity trustee. He must register this interest because he is a member and in a position of general control or management of a body to which he has been nominated by the council and also as it is a body which is directed to charitable purposes.
- When the matter relating to the grant application comes before the council, Councillor Jones will have a personal interest which he has registered and he must declare this interest at the meeting.
- As the matter affects the financial position of the trust, Councillor Jones may also need to declare a prejudicial interest and withdraw from the room if in his view an objective person would consider his interest as so significant that it is likely to prejudice his judgment of the public interest.