Being a good Charity Trustee

Webinar

Friday 19 July 2019

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Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Who are your church's Charity Trustees?
- 3. Understanding your duties as a Trustee
- 4. Managing conflicts of interest
- 5. Payments to Trustees
- 6. Liability and insurance
- 7. Serious Incident Reporting
- 8. Where to go for help
- 9. Questions



Introduction

- All Baptist churches are charities whether registered or not, so every church will have Charity Trustees
- Regulated by the Charity Commission
- Webinar for new and existing Charity Trustees
- Available online at <u>www.baptist.org.uk</u> with our suite of webinars



Who are your church's Charity Trustees?

"the persons having the general control and management of the administration of a charity" (s.177 Charities Act 2011)

- Ministers, Deacons, Elders or "Leadership Team", including the Church Secretary and Treasurer – all with equal responsibility and accountability in law
- Sometimes called "Managing Trustees"



Who are your church's Charity Trustees?

- Distinct from "Property", "Holding" or "Custodian" Trustees e.g. the BUC
- See Guideline leaflet C15 www.baptist.org.uk/resources/C15
- Charity Commission guide CC3 The Essential Trustee



• Registered charities must notify Commission of their Trustees and keep the register up to date







- What your charity can and can't do within its purposes, usually "the advancement of the Christian faith according to the principles of the Baptist denomination"
- How your church charity is fulfilling its purposes and benefiting a sufficient section of the public
- What difference your charity is really making





- Being familiar with your governing document (Constitution)
- Statutory duties maintaining records & supplying information to Commission
- Being up to date with filing accounts, returns and any changes to your charity's registration details
- Being aware of other laws that apply to your charity e.g. Data Protection, H&S
- You don't need to be an expert but you do need to take reasonable steps to keep up to date



- Make balanced, informed decisions
- Act in good faith, recognise and deal with conflicts of interest
- Ensuring trustee benefits are allowed
- Being prepared to question and challenge
- Accepting majority decisions

It's not about:

- preserving the charity for its own sake
- serving personal interests





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Safeguarding

Audit Tool

- Duty of prudence managing risks, assets & reputation
- Getting the resources your charity needs & use to support purposes
- Having and following appropriate controls and procedures (no blank cheques!)
- Dealing with land and buildings
- Responsibility for, and to, staff, volunteers and beneficiaries

www.gov.uk/guidance/safeguarding-dutiesfor-charity-trustees





- Use your skills and experience
- Deciding when you need advice
- Preparing for meetings
- Getting the information or advice you need
- Being prepared in case something does go wrong
- Exercise extra care than you would with your own affairs





- Meeting legal, accounting and reporting requirements
- Being able to show that your charity complies with the law and is effective
- Being accountable to members and others with an interest in the charity
- Ensuring staff and volunteers are accountable to the Trustees
- Welcoming accountability as an opportunity not a burden



Managing conflicts of interest

- Legal duty to make decisions that are in the best interests of the church charity
- If you have a personal or other interest that might affect your decision making, this is a conflict of interest
- Connected persons
- Conflicts of interest and loyalties have to be managed in order to protect the charity
- Guideline leaflet C16 Conflicts of Interest



Payments to Trustees

- Not normally allowed (except for expenses)
- Ministers can receive a stipend
- Constitution must authorise payments to Ministers and employees who are Trustees (see AGD) or seek Charity Commission consent
- Can pay for an additional service from a Trustee or connected person if it is in the best interests of the charity
- Number of paid Trustees must be in the minority
- Pay must be reasonable and set out in writing



Liability and insurance

- Unincorporated charities act through Charity Trustees
- Charity trustees may be personally liable
- Criminal liability (HSE) & civil liability (unlimited for breach of fiduciary duty resulting in loss to charity)
- Trustees may be entitled to an indemnity from the PDF church assets (Constitution or in contracts)
- Problem if insufficient assets to meet a claim
- CIO offers a limited liability structure See C11 Churches, Charities and Incorporation or webinar



Charities and

Incorporation

Liability and insurance

- Insurance must be sufficient having regard to church's risk profile and activities
- Insufficient insurance is a breach of trust
- See L16 Legal Liability of Church Members in a Baptist Church



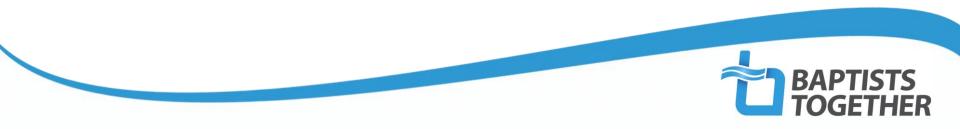
Serious Incident Reporting

- Applies to all charities
- Report any serious incident to Commission that results in or risks:
 - loss of charity money or assets
 - damage to charity property
 - harm to charity's work or reputation
 - harm to beneficiaries, staff, volunteers or others who come into contact with your charity through its work
- Examples of serious incidents
- Failure to report may be considered to be mismanagement
- Guideline leaflet C17 Serious Incident Reporting



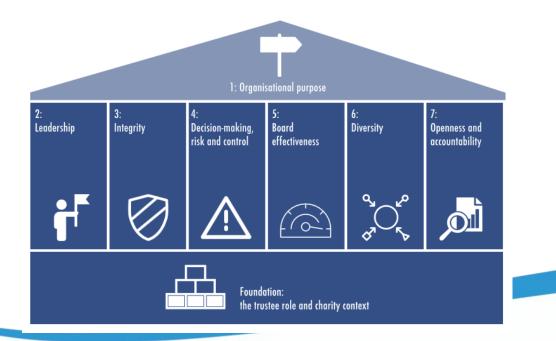
Where to go for help

- Baptist Union guideline leaflets: download from our website <u>www.baptist.org.uk/resources</u> (Legal & Operations and Finance leaflets)
- Support Services Monthly Update and Transform
- Email <u>supportservices@baptist.org.uk</u>
- Charity Commission website: <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/charity-</u> <u>commission</u>



Where to go for help

 Charity Governance Code – offers a practical diagnostic tool to help charities and their Trustees develop high standards of governance <u>www.charitygovernancecode.org</u>







Any questions?

