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CHARITY COMMISSION
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES



Solicitors
Regulation
Authority

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

THE CHARITY COMMISSION

and

The Solicitors Regulation Authority

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Section 1 - Purpose of Memorandum, legal status and effect

1. This Memorandum provides a framework for closer working between the Charity Commission (“the Commission”) and the Solicitors Regulation Authority (“the SRA”). Both the Commission and the SRA are fully committed to the aims of the Memorandum which are to assist in their respective functions in the following ways to:

-) promote a common understanding of the Commission and the SRA’s responsibilities, working procedures, legal powers and constraints;
-) promote co-operation between the Commission and SRA’s staff at a strategic and operational level;
-) facilitate effective investigation, enforcement, remedial or protective action in respect of misconduct or mismanagement in the administration of charities and charitable funds;
-) ensure the effective disclosure of information in compliance with all relevant legislation; and
-) ensure appropriate consultation on matters of relevant and significant policy initiatives to ensure that SRA regulated persons connected with charities comply fully with their legal obligations and adopt best practice in governance and accountability.

1.2 Nothing in this Memorandum shall, or is intended to:

- a) create any legal or procedural right or obligation which is enforceable by either of the parties against the other; or
- b) create any legal or procedural right or obligation which is enforceable by any third party against either of the parties, or against any other third party; or
- c) prevent either of the parties from complying with any law which applies to them; or
- d) fetter or restrict in any way whatsoever the exercise of any discretion which the law requires or allows the parties to exercise; or
- e) create any legitimate expectation on the part of any person that either of the parties to this Memorandum will do any act (either at all, or in any particular way, or at any particular time), or will refrain from doing any act.

1.3 Nevertheless, the parties are genuinely committed to pursuing the aims and purposes of this Memorandum in good faith, and intend to act in accordance with its terms on a voluntary basis.

Section 3 - The Role and Functions of the Commission

2.1 The Commission is established under the Charities Act 2011 (“The Act”) and is the statutory regulator and registrar of charities in England and Wales. The Commission is a non-ministerial government department. The Act specifically

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prohibits the exercise of any Commission function being subject to the direction or control of any Minister or other government department.

3.2 The Commission's objectives as defined in section 14 of the Act are as to:

-) increase public trust and confidence in charities ("the public confidence objective");
-) promote awareness and understanding of the operation of the public benefit requirement ("the public benefit objective");
-) promote compliance by charity trustees with their legal obligations in exercising control and mismanagement of the administration of their charities ("the compliance objective");
-) promote the effective use of charitable resources ("the charitable resources objective"); and
-) enhance the accountability of charities to donors, beneficiaries, and the general public ("the accountability objective").

2.3 The Commission's general functions as set out in section 15 of the Act include:

-) determining whether institutions are or are not charitable;
-) encouraging and facilitating the better administration of charities; this function includes a power to give advice or guidance to charities;
-) identifying and investigating apparent misconduct or mismanagement in the administration of charities and taking remedial or protective action in connection with misconduct or mismanagement; and
-) obtaining, evaluating and disseminating information in connection with the performance of any of the Commission's functions or meeting any of its objectives; this function includes the maintenance of an accurate and up to date register of charities.

2.4 In carrying out its functions the Commission will have regard to the principles of best regulatory practice, including the principles under which regulatory activities should be proportionate, accountable, consistent, transparent, and targeted only at cases in which action is needed.

2.5 In pursuance of its objectives and functions, the Commission maintains a register of charities. The Commission's jurisdiction extends to all registered charities and unregistered charities (other than limitation on the use of its powers in relation to exempt charities). The term "charities" and "charitable purposes" refers to organisations and purposes which are exclusively under the law of England and Wales. They will include charitable collections and funds managed on an informal basis by any person or organisation.

2.6 Most concerns that the Commission identifies in charities are dealt with as operational compliance cases. These cases are not formal investigations, but are aimed at ensuring trustees address any failures and weaknesses in their charity's management. Statutory inquiries may be opened in accordance with

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Commission's risk framework where there is a high risk to public trust and confidence in charity, where there is evidence of misconduct or mismanagement or charities' assets, reputation, service or beneficiaries are at a high risk of harm or abuse. Opening an inquiry allows the Commission the full range of enforcement powers. The Commission also undertakes proactive and reactive monitoring of charities which give rise to concern.

- 2.7 The Commission collaborates with police and law enforcement agencies, for example in cases of fraudulent fundraising.
- 2.8 The Commission has powers for the protection of charities (and may consider using these when dealing with the situation above), although they can only be used in certain circumstances, and in an inquiry. These powers are listed at Appendix B.
- 2.9 The Commission also has extensive information-gathering powers. It may for example:
 -) order anyone to provide the Commission with information in his or her possession which is relevant to the discharge of any of its functions; and
 -) direct anyone to provide written statements, or written answers to questions concerning any matter which it is investigating about which that individual has or can reasonably obtain information.
- 2.10 The supply of false or misleading information to the Commission is a criminal offence (section 60 of the Charities Act 2011). However, information acquired by the use of these powers can only be used for the purpose for which the powers were given.
- 2.11 It follows that the Commission can use these powers only in order to acquire information for use in discharging statutory purposes, not (for example) simply in order to obtain information for another body.

Section 3 - The Role and Function of the SRA

- 3.1 The SRA is the independent regulatory body established by the Law Society for the regulation of legal services by law firms and solicitors in England & Wales. The SRA's powers arise from various statutes and regulations including the Solicitors Act 1974, the Administration of Justice Act 1985, the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990, the Legal Services Act 2007 and the SRA's Handbook: <http://www.sra.org.uk/solicitors/handbook/welcome.page>
- 3.2 The SRA has statutory and rule-based powers to require the production of documents or information, such as section 44B of the Solicitors Act 1974 and section 93 of the Legal Services Act 2007.
- 3.3 The SRA may inspect material that is subject to a law firm's client's legal professional privilege (LPP) or confidentiality but may only use such material for its regulatory purposes. The SRA also protects the LPP and confidentiality of clients. LPP material will not be disclosed by the SRA to any other person other than where necessary for its regulatory purposes. Material that is not subject to LPP may be disclosable in the public interest, in the absolute

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discretion of the SRA, including material comprising communications in furtherance of crime or fraud.

Section 4- Disclosure of information

- 4.1 When disclosing information under the statutory gateway or its general powers, the Commission and the SRA must ensure the provisions of section 54-59 of the Act (where applicable) and the terms of this Memorandum are satisfied. Nothing in this Memorandum commits either party to disclose information nor imposes upon the Commission, the SRA or other person or organisation a duty to disclose information
- 4.2 Sections 54 to 59 of the Act provide a statutory gateway, as well as the Commission's general powers, for the disclosure of information by the Commission and SRA. However nothing in sections 54 to 57 authorise the making of a disclosure which is:
-) contrary to common law principles; or
 -) contrary to the Data Protection Act 1998 and thereafter the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) as saved by the EU Withdrawal Bill, UK data protection legislation and any relevant codes of conduct or certifications (section 59 of the Act); or
 -) prohibited by Part 1 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (section 59 of the Act); or
 -) contrary to the Human Rights Act 1998 and other relevant legislation.
- 4.3 Section 56 of the Act deals with disclosures **by** the Commission generally and gives the Commission the powers exercisable at its discretion to disclose information to any relevant public authority any information received by the Commission in connection with any of the Commission's functions if:
- a) the disclosure is made for the purposes of enabling or assisting relevant public authority to discharge any of its functions; or
 - b) the information so disclosed is otherwise relevant to the discharge of any functions of the relevant public authority.
- 4.4 Section 54 of the Act deals with disclosure **to** the Commission generally and gives any relevant public authority the ability, at its discretion, to disclose information to the Commission if the disclosure is made for the purposes of enabling or assisting the Commission with the discharge of any of its functions.
- 4.5 The SRA is therefore likely to be a relevant public authority for the purpose of section 54 and 56 of the Charities Act 2011.
- 4.6 Information about the status of charities (whether registered or removed, or if an interim manager has been appointed), the activities of a charity and where it is able to operate, main contact details, the financial history, and whether

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there is a public statement regarding the opening of an inquiry are also available as part of the public Register of Charities for England and Wales.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/charity-commission>

- 4.7 The SRA publishes most of its regulatory decisions, however a full history will not be found since most regulatory decisions are removed from the SRA website after three years. <http://www.sra.org.uk/consumers/solicitor-check/policy.page>. Regulatory decisions include approvals to roles, authorisation of firms, controls, closures, sanctions, prosecutions and more. The SRA does not publish decisions of the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal; these are published by the Tribunal itself.
- 4.8 The Commission has the discretion to disclose information it has received in connection with any of its functions under section 56. However if:
-) the information has been received by the Commission under s.54(1) subject to an express restriction the Commission must first obtain consent to further disclose the information (section 56(3)); or
 -) the information has been received by the Commission from HMRC the Commission must first obtain the consent of HMRC to further disclose the information (section 57(2)). Section 57(3) makes it an offence to disclose HMRC information in contravention of 57(2).
- 4.9 The Commission also has the discretion to disclose, under its general powers under the Charities Act 2011, information other than that which it has received from third parties. Such disclosures must also be compliant with all relevant legislation.
- 4.10 In some circumstances the Commission may not be able to share sensitive information where acting upon this information could have a detrimental impact on on-going investigations.
- 4.11 The Commission and the SRA agree that there will be no further dissemination or disclosure of disclosed information received from the Commission or the SRA without the written consent of the party that disclosed the information. Such permission must not be unreasonably withheld. For the avoidance of doubt this includes intelligence information which conforms to the rules of the National Intelligence Model. The exceptions to this are:
-) with regard to all information other than that received by way of intelligence, the receiving organisation might, in the case of court proceedings, be required to disclose some of this information at short notice to the court. As a consequence the receiving organisation might, on an exceptional basis, be unable to obtain prior permission from the originator because of time constraints. In such cases, the receiving organisation will inform the originator of the disclosure retrospectively and without undue delay; or
 -) the circumstances set out in paragraph 6.1 below.
- 4.12 If the originating party gives written permission for the information to be disclosed to a third party, the origin of the information should be made clear to the third party, in order that they can take appropriate action on flagging the origin of the information on their own internal systems.

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Section 5 – Information Handling

5.1 When exchanging information, the Commission and the SRA shall ensure that the information is:

-) marked with the appropriate security classification (paragraph 5.3 below);
-) exchanged using a secure platform as detailed in paragraph 5.2 below; and
-) stored securely in accordance with all applicable requirements including HM Government guidelines and the Data Protection Act 1998 and thereafter the GDPR as saved by the EU Withdrawal Bill, UK data protection legislation and any relevant codes of conduct and certifications.

5.2 The Commission and the SRA will disclose information via a secured data sharing platform. For the Commission this would normally be the government secure “.gsi” email channel. For the SRA this is the CJSM secure portal. In the event that such arrangements are not feasible or if another method of information disclosure is required, for example absence of access to government secure email or information provided on removable media, then this may be mutually agreed by both parties. Appropriate communication or transportation arrangements suitable to the security classification of the information or communication, in particular secure encryption, must be made for the transfer.

5.3 Both parties will ensure that all disclosures are appropriately protected using the Government Security Classification (GSC) system as follows:

-) Official – the majority of information that is created or processed by the public sector. This includes the sub set of information to be protected by Official – Sensitive;
-) Secret – very sensitive information that justifies heightened protective measures to defend against determined and highly capable threat actors;
-) Top Secret – the most sensitive information requiring the highest level of protection from the most serious threats.

Information shared through this agreement will attract a protective marking under the Government Protective Marking System of at least OFFICIAL.

5.4 The Commission and the SRA agree that the information disclosed between the parties is to be used by the receiving party only for the purpose that it was shared. The written consent of the originating party must be obtained before the disclosed information can be used for any other purpose unless the receiving party is authorised by law to use the information for another purpose.

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- 5.5 Information will be provided to the SRA on the condition that it is handled as per the SRA's own information handling policy. It is the responsibility of the SRA to ensure this occurs. The SRA will retain information supplied by the Commission only for as long as there is a business purpose to do so and not any longer than is necessary for the SRA to perform its functions. Where the Commission material is used to inform a specific research paper, it will be clearly referenced.
- 5.6 Information will be provided to the Commission on the condition that it is handled as per the Commission's information handling policies. It is the responsibility of the Commission to ensure this occurs. The Commission will retain information supplied by the SRA only as long as there is a business purpose to do so and not any longer than is necessary for the Commission to perform its functions. Where the SRA material is used to inform a specific research paper, it will be clearly referenced.
- 5.7 The Commission and SRA will ensure that any information losses, wrongful disclosures or breaches of security relating to information received from the other organisation is reported to the other organisation as soon as practically possible following the loss, wrongful disclosure or breach.
- 5.8 The Commission and the SRA may from time to time, mark information disclosed to the other party as 'for intelligence purposes only' ("Marked Information"). Marked Information may be used by the receiving party to inform their investigations, and assist any information gathering, however that party may not publish or use Marked Information to form decisions and/or take action on their matters. This may be necessary in order to protect ongoing cases or other public bodies.

Section 6 - Data Protection and Freedom of Information

Freedom of information

- 6.1 The Commission is obliged to comply with the Freedom of Information Act 2000 ("FOIA") and the Environmental Information Regulations ("EIR"). The SRA is not subject to the FOIA or EIR, however, as a transparent regulator the SRA applies its own SRA Transparency Code (the Code) in a similar way to the FOIA. If the Commission receives a FOIA/EIR request for information provided to it by the SRA, it will inform the SRA of the request. The SRA will then inform the Commission whether in its opinion the information should be released under FOIA,/EIR and if not, the SRA will provide the Commission with the details of which of the exemptions it considers may apply within the statutory timescales provided for in FOIA/EIR to assist the Commission in its decision making. If the SRA receives an SRA Transparency Code request for information provided to it by the Commission, the SRA will inform the Commission of the request. The Commission will then inform the SRA whether it considers that the information should be released under the Code, and if not, the Commission will provide the SRA with details of which limitations s it considers may apply to assist the SRA in its decision making. Any final decision in relation to an FOIA/EIR request to the Commission is a matter for the Commission. Any final decision in relation to a Code request to the SRA is a matter for the SRA.

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Data protection

- 6.2 For the purpose of the Data Protection Act 1998 (“the DPA”) and subsequent GDPR as saved by the EU Withdrawal Bill and UK data protection legislation the Law Society is the data controller. Discharging the regulatory function of the Law Society, the SRA is the data processor for all personal data the Law Society holds.
- 6.3 The Commission is the data controller for all personal data it holds in order to fulfil its own functions for the purpose of the DPA. The Commission will become the data controller for the personal data it receives from the SRA as part of any information disclosure.
- 6.4 The Commission and the SRA will undertake all reasonable steps to ensure that the personal data held by them and supplied to them will only be processed (including internally) in accordance with the DPA.
- 6.5 Where the Commission and the SRA wish to share information on individuals, this information will be kept to the minimum necessary to facilitate the purpose for which the information is shared. Personal data processed for any purpose or purposes shall not be kept for longer than is necessary for that purpose or purposes.
- 6.6 For the avoidance of doubt the parties will comply with the GDPR as it is applied from 25 May 2018 and subsequent UK data protection legislation.

Section 7 – Liaison at Strategic Level

- 7.1 Representatives of the Commission and the SRA will hold strategic policy meetings at least once a year. The aims of these meetings will be to:
 -) discuss common policies and strategies;
 -) discuss problem areas and developing trends in charity abuse and exploitation;
 -) update or consult on development of relevant law, policy, and practice; and
 -) review the provisions of the Memorandum and the overall effectiveness of the liaison and collaboration between the two organisations.

Section 8- Liaison at Operational Level

General liaison and collaboration process

- 8.1 In order to facilitate the flow of information and technical expertise, the SRA and the Commission will appoint officers to act as single points of contact (“SPoCs”).
- 8.2 Requests for information by the SRA to the Commission about a new matter must be made via the Commission’s SPoC. Requests for information by the Commission to the SRA should be sent via the SRA’s SPoC (see Appendix

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A). SPoCs may also be able to provide general advice. If a matter is to be reported in either direction, the SPoCs will first consult with each other, preferably by telephone, and later in writing, to provide:

-) an explanation as to why the information is being requested and what it is to be used for, including if it is intended to be used publicly;
-) a briefing on the case, including actions that have already been taken, actions that are likely to be taken, and, where appropriate, information about any previous involvement by the Commission with the charity and individuals concerned;
-) written details of the name, telephone number and e-mail address of the case officer at the Commission and at the SRA.

8.3 The SPoCs will aim to ensure that:

-) the disclosure of information and referral of individual cases are screened and processed with an appropriate degree of uniformity and speed;
-) routine referrals will be dealt with within fifteen working days of receipt, and any urgent referrals within eight working days;
-) if action on a referral cannot be completed within the timescale specified above, the receiving SPoCs will provide the originating SPoC with progress reports at agreed intervals;
-) any general information, intelligence, announcement, or warning that either the Commission or the SRA considers will impact directly on the other is brought to the attention of the other, and reported up and/or disseminated appropriately within the Commission and the SRA.

8.4 SPoCs will also:

-) ensure that any other general information or announcement that the Commission or the SRA considers will impact directly on the other must be brought to the attention of the other; and
-) be able to provide general advice about the Commission or the SRA organisation and procedures where relevant for the purposes of this Memorandum.

Co-ordinated Operations

8.5 The permitted level of exchange of information is such that close cooperation on investigations is possible. Although there is no statutory basis for a joint investigation the SRA and the Commission can on occasion co-ordinate their operations ("Co-ordinated Operations"). Joint approaches can take place with the permission of the charity and every effort should be made to encourage the charity to take this option, as it will usually involve the least use of both charity and official resources. If permission is refused, exchange of

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information may still occur. On occasion, the Commission's Head of Investigations, Monitoring and Enforcement and the SRA's Legal Case Direction team or General Counsel team may designate exceptionally serious cases as Co-ordinated Operations in which the exchange of information and technical expertise will be ongoing and continuous.

- 8.6 Any decision on whether Commission investigators should participate in a co-ordinated operation will rest with the Commission's Head of Investigations, Monitoring and Enforcement. In reaching a decision, the Head of Investigations, Monitoring and Enforcement will have regard to the nature of the operation and the extent to which it is consistent with the Commission's general function and duties.
- 8.7 Any decision on whether members of the SRA should participate in a co-ordinated operation with the Commission will rest entirely with the SRA's Legal Case Direction team or General Counsel team. In reaching a decision, either team will have regard to the nature of the operation and the extent to which it is consistent with the SRA's general function and public interest duties
- 8.8 Where both the SRA and the Commission have a mutual interest in a charity or charitable funds both parties will aim to agree a written protocol at the earliest opportunity, and within a maximum of 15 working days, to cover case strategy, the role of each party in the investigation, areas of responsibility, liaison arrangements and other policy issues. That protocol will build on the matters agreed in this Memorandum.
- 8.9 If action on a referral cannot be completed within the timescales mentioned above, the receiving SPoC will provide the originating SPoC with progress reports at agreed intervals.
- 8.10 Where possible, advance planning meetings should agree a framework for any joint operations, including all roles and responsibilities.
- 8.11 Where it appears likely that the conduct of a joint inquiry or other form of intervention in relation to a charity will generate media interest of relevance to both the Commission and the SRA or, given the profile and substance of the case, that a Ministerial briefing ought to be considered, the Commission's Head of Investigations, Monitoring and Enforcement and the SRA's Executive Director of External Affairs and/or Head of External Communications will be consulted. All media interest in Co-ordinated Operations will be dealt with by agreement of both parties prior to release of any information.

Section 9- Other Designated Points of Contact and Assistance

- 9.1 Operational referrals and requests for information should be channelled through the SPoCs as detailed above. However, in order to ensure that other matters are handled at the appropriate level, and that policy considerations are taken fully into account, contact between the Commission and the SRA may also be established between designated points of contact at an operational, legacy or policy level. Where they consider it appropriate, designated points of contact may delegate ongoing liaison to members of their staff.

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- 9.2 The Commission will, where appropriate, and subject to available resources provide guidance to the SRA in the interpretation of charity law. Where appropriate and if resources are available, the SRA will provide guidance on, product development, points of law, procedure and operational action.
- 9.3 As part of their respective staff training programmes, both the Commission and the SRA will ensure that their staff are made aware of the differing organisational, operational and legal frameworks of each organisation. In order to facilitate this, appropriate staff will be offered familiarisation visits and work shadowing opportunities at the other's offices.
- 9.4 The Commission and the SRA will also explore the possibility of mounting joint training and development initiatives and where practicable, will offer places to each other's staff on relevant internal training courses, conferences and seminars.
- 9.5 In order to support joint working and outreach, the Commission and the SRA will explore opportunities to co-operate on presentations and seminars for charity sector representatives.

Section 10 - General

- 10.1 Whilst it is intended that the arrangements in this Memorandum should apply generally, it is recognised that some circumstances will require special handling. Nothing in this Memorandum prevents the making of arrangements to meet specific exceptional needs. Any such circumstances should be agreed in writing between the parties to this Memorandum.
- 10.2 Any disagreement arising from the interpretation of this Memorandum will be referred to the appropriate level indicated in the Escalation Protocol as per Appendix A

Section 11 - Reporting and review arrangements

- 11.1 This Memorandum will remain in force until terminated by either party. The parties will use their best endeavours to review its operation over 3 years.
- 11.2 Any changes to this Memorandum will be agreed in writing.

Section 12 - Transparency

- 12.1 This Memorandum is a public document and the parties may publish it as they separately see fit.

Section 13 - Costs/charges

- 13.1 No charges will be made.

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Signed

On behalf of the Charity Commission

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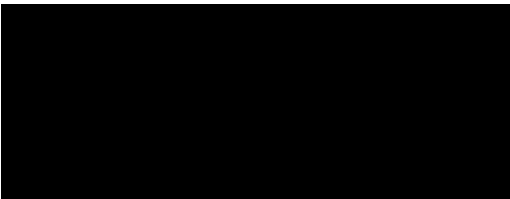
Date.....



On behalf of The Solicitors Regulation Authority

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Date.....



**APPENDIX A
CONTACT DETAILS AND ESCALATION PROTOCOL**

The SPoC for the Commission is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Escalation Protocol

There may be occasions when each party to this MoU encounter difficulties. This should be resolved locally by the listed SPoCs in the first instance. However, if this is not possible then the following protocol must be followed:

Charity Commission:

Level 1

Intelligence Manager

Level 2

Head of Investigations, Monitoring and Enforcement

SRA

Level 1

Intelligence Team Leader

Level 2

General Counsel Team

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APPENDIX B USE OF CHARITY COMMISSION STATUTORY POWERS

The Commission's protective powers include those listed below. Those powers marked with an asterisk are only exercisable when an inquiry under s.46 is open.

Power	Statutory reference
Require a charity to change its name in certain specified circumstances	S42-45 CA 2011
Institute inquiries into the administration of a charity	S46 CA 2011
Obtain evidence during an inquiry	S47 CA2011*
Enter premises and seize documents	S48-49 CA 2011*
Call for documents and search records	S52-53 CA 2011
Issue an official warning to a charity, charity trustee or trustee for a charity	S75A CA 2011
Suspend or remove any trustee, charity trustee, officer, agent or employee of a charity	S76,* 79,* 80(1), CA2011
Appoint new trustees	S76(3)(b) CA 2011* and S80(2) CA 2011
Vest charity property in the Official Custodian for Charities	S76(3)(c) CA 2011*
Order individuals not to part with charity property without its approval ("freezing orders")	S76(3)(d) CA 2011*
Order individuals not to pay debts owed to the charity without its approval	S76(3)(e) CA 2011*
Restrict transactions that can be entered into on behalf of a charity	S76(3)(f) CA 2011*
Appoint an interim manager for a charity	S76(3)(g) CA 2011*
Make a scheme for the administration of a charity	S79(2)(b) CA 2011*
Remove a disqualified trustee	S97A CA2011
Suspend or remove trustees etc from membership of a charity	S83 CA 2011*
Give specific directions for protection of a charity	S84 CA 2011*
Direct specified action not to be taken	S84A CA2011*
Direct a charity to wind up	S84B CA2011*
Direct the application of charity property	S85 CA 2011
Give directions about dormant bank accounts	S107-109 CA 2011
Determine the membership of a charity	S111 CA 2011

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Exercise the same powers as the Attorney General with respect to taking legal proceedings, except for petitioning for the winding up of a charity	S114 CA 2011
Disqualify an individual as a trustee or charity trustee	S181A CA2011
Order a disqualified person to repay sums received from a charity while acting as charity trustee or trustee for the charity	S184(2)-(4) CA 2011
Disqualify trustees who are receiving remuneration by virtue of sections 73A CA 1993	S186 CA 2011
Ensure the safekeeping of charity documents	S340 CA 2011

The Commission's support powers, which are usually only exercised at the request of the charity, include the following:

Power	Statutory reference
Authorise cy-près application of gifts belonging to unknown or disclaiming donors	S63-66 CA 2011
Make a scheme in relation to a charity governed by charter or by or under statute, subject to Order in Council	S68 CA 2011
Establish a scheme for the administration of a charity (including the alteration of purposes cy-près)	S69 (1)(a) CA 2011 (see also S62 and 67 CA 2011)
Appoint or remove trustees; remove officers or employees	S69 (1)(b) CA 2011
Vest or transfer property, or require or permit any person to call for or make any transfer of property or any payment	S69 (1)(c) CA 2011
Alter provisions in Acts of Parliament establishing or regulating a charity, subject to Parliamentary approval	S73 CA 2011
Establish common investment funds and common deposit funds	S96-103 CA 2011
Authorise dealings with charity property or other actions in the interests of the charity	S105 CA 2011
Authorise ex-gratia payments	S106 CA 2011
Give advice and guidance to a charity trustee or trustee for a charity	S110 CA 2011 (see also S15(2)-(3) CA 2011)
Grant a waiver to a person disqualified from acting as a charity trustee	S181 CA 2011
Relieve trustees, auditors etc from liability for breach of trust or duty	S191 CA 2011
Authorise regulated amendments to memoranda and articles of charitable companies	S198 CA 2011 (as amended)

APPENDIX C TERMINOLOGY

Charity Commission

Misconduct

We define misconduct to include any act (or failure to act) that that the person committing it knew (or ought to have known) was criminal, unlawful, or improper.

Mismanagement

We define mismanagement to include any act (or failure to act) that may cause charitable resources to be misused or the people who benefit from the charity to be put at risk.

Inquiry

If the Commission considers that the charity is potentially at significant risk, it may open an inquiry under section 46 of the Charities Act 2011. The Commission can open inquiries with regard to charities or a particular charity or class of charities. Some of its powers can only be used when an inquiry is open. More details can be found in the Charity Commission's Risk Framework:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/risk-framework-charity-commission>