

# Inquiry Report

Yad Vochessed Association Limited

Registered Charity Number 1112797



# A statement of the results of the class inquiry into double defaulter charities in particular Yad Vochessed Association Limited (registered charity number 1112797).

Published on 25 April 2014.

## The Class Inquiry

On 20 September 2013, the Commission opened a statutory class inquiry (“the Inquiry”) into charities that were in default of their statutory obligations to meet reporting requirements by failing to file their annual documents for two or more years in the last five years and met certain criteria, including that

- the charities were recently (or in the case of charities that would become part of it in due course, would be) given final warnings to comply by a specified date; and
- on the day after the specified date they were still in default (partially or otherwise).

At the point a charity met the criteria they would become part of the Inquiry. The Commission started by looking at and sending final warnings to charities with a last known income over £500,000.

## The Charity

Yad Vochessed Association Limited (“the Charity”) was registered on 23 January 2006. It is a charitable company governed by memorandum and articles of association dated 1 September 2004.

The Charity’s objects are:

*To advance religion in accordance with the Orthodox Jewish faith; the relief of needy persons; and for such other purposes as are charitable according to the law of England and Wales.*

More details about the Charity are available on the Register of Charities which can be accessed through the Charity Commission’s website<sup>1</sup>.

## Issues under Investigation

The Charity failed to submit to the Commission annual returns, accounts and reports required for the financial years ending 30 September 2011 and 2012. The Charity was sent various computer generated reminders from the Commission regarding the submission of their annual accounting documents.

In addition, the Commission contacted by the charity by telephone on 3 September 2013 and made them aware of the default. Further to this the Commission wrote to the Charity with a final warning on 6 September 2013 requesting that the missing documents be provided by 10 September 2013. On both occasions, the Commission warned what would happen if the Charity remained in default on 11 September 2013. The Charity has been in default of its obligations under the Act for a lengthy period of time, in respect of more than one set of documents and in spite of receiving numerous reminders.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.charitycommission.gov.uk/find-charities/>

The Charity met the criteria and became part of the Inquiry on 23 September 2013.

The Inquiry is confined to dealing with the trustees' mismanagement and misconduct<sup>2</sup> and remedying the non-compliance in connection with the annual accounting documents.

The Charity filed the missing annual return, accounts and reports for the financial year ending 30 September 2011 on 3 September 2013, and the annual return, accounts and reports for the financial year ending 30 September 2012 on 4 December 2013.

The trustees did not inform the Commission of the reason for not complying.

When the Charity's missing documents were submitted, the accounts were referred for scrutiny by the Commission's accountants and any issues have been or are being followed up separately.

## Conclusions

The Charity's trustees were in default of their legal obligations to file accounting information with the Commission. This was mismanagement and misconduct in the administration of the Charity and a breach of their legal duties.

Charities which are companies are also under obligations under company law to prepare and file accounts at Companies House, irrespective of their size. From the Commission's enquiries, it was established that the Charity had filed their accounts with Companies House. There was therefore no excuse for it not submitting the Charity's accounts to the Commission.

As a result of the Inquiry, the Commission ensured the Charity complied with its legal obligations to submit their annual accounting information. Two sets of accounts were filed and as a result over £3,200,000 of charitable income is now transparently and publicly accounted for on the Register of Charities.

The Charity ceased to be part of the Inquiry when it was no longer in default of its accounting obligations. This happened on 4 December 2013 when the Charity filed the last missing documents.

## Regulatory Action Taken

On 24 September 2013 the Inquiry exercised powers under section 84 of the Act to direct the trustees to prepare and complete the relevant missing annual accounts, reports and returns for the Charity and provide copies of these to the Commission.

The Commission provided regulatory advice and guidance about the trustees' duty to file the Charity's annual accounting information.

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<sup>2</sup> The terms misconduct and mismanagement are taken from section 76 of the Charities Act 2011. Misconduct includes any act (or failure to act) in the administration of the charity which the person committing it knew (or ought to have known) was criminal, unlawful or improper. Mismanagement includes any act (or failure to act) in the administration of the charity that may result in significant charitable resources being misused or the people who benefit from the charity being put at risk. A Charity's reputation may be regarded as property of the charity.

## Issues for the wider sector

Trustees of charities with an income of £25,000 or over are under a legal duty as charity trustees to submit annual returns, annual reports and accounting documents to the Commission as the regulator of charities. Even if the Charity's annual income is under £25,000 trustees are under a legal duty to prepare annual accounts and reports and should be able to provide these on request. All charities with an income over £10,000 must submit an annual return.

Failure to submit accounts and accompanying documents to the Commission is a criminal offence. The Commission also regards it as mismanagement and misconduct in the administration of the Charity.

For those individuals who were not trustees at the initial date of default, when they became a trustee, they became responsible for making good the default.

It is important that the financial activities of charities are properly recorded and their financial governance is transparent. Charities are accountable to their donors, beneficiaries and the public. Donors to charity are entitled to have confidence that their money is going to legitimate causes and reaches the places that it is intended to. This is key to ensuring public trust and confidence in charities.



