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CHARITY COMMISSION
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Inquiry Report **Reagill Village Hall**

Registered Charity Number 523075

A statement of the results of the class inquiry into double defaulter charities in particular Reagill Village Hall (registered charity number 523075) ('the charity').

Published on 31 January 2017.

The class inquiry

On 20 September 2013, the Charity Commission ('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 2 or more years in the last 5 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
- 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. Charities that have been identified for inclusion in the class inquiry have a last known annual income of at least £150,000.

The charity

Reagill Village Hall was registered on 4 November 1968. It is an unincorporated charity governed by a conveyance and trust deed dated 1 November 1967.

The charity's object is to improve the conditions of life of the inhabitants of Reagill, Westmorland and neighbourhood by the provision of a village hall.

More details about the charity are available on the [register of charities](#) ('the register').

Issues under investigation

The charity had failed to submit its annual accounts and report for the financial year ending 31 January 2014, and annual accounts, report and annual return for the financial year ending 31 January 2015, to the Commission within the statutory deadlines. During the whole period of default, the charity was sent various computer generated reminders from the Commission regarding the submission of their annual accounting documents. Although reminders were sent the charity remained in default of its obligations under the Charities Act 2011 ('the act').

In addition, a final warning letter was issued on 8 August 2016 requesting that the missing documents be provided by 14 September 2016, and warning the charity that if it remained in default it would become part of the inquiry. The charity became part of the inquiry on 15 September 2016 because it failed to supply the outstanding annual accounting information by the deadline.

The inquiry is confined to dealing with the trustees' mismanagement and misconduct¹ and remedying the non-compliance in connection with the annual accounting documents.

The outstanding annual accounting documents were submitted in October and November 2016.

A charity trustee informed the Commission that the charity had not complied with their statutory accounting requirements due to difficulties encountered by the trustees in filing accounting documents electronically on the Commission's website. This does not excuse the failure of the trustees to fulfil their statutory obligations.

When the charity's missing documents were submitted, the accounts were referred for scrutiny by the Commission's accountants. Any issues arising from that scrutiny will be 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.

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 £6,236 of charitable income has been accounted for with the Commission.

The charity ceased to be part of the inquiry when it was no longer in default of its accounting obligations. This happened on 28 November 2016 when the charity filed the last missing documents.

Regulatory action taken

The Commission used its information gathering powers under section 52 of the act to order and obtain bank records and financial information of the charity relating to the missing years accounts. These will be used in connection with the Commission's scrutiny of the accounts.

On 27 September 2016 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.

¹ The terms misconduct and mismanagement are taken from section 76 of the act. 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 over £25,000 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 not greater than £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.