This document has been provided by the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL).

ICNL is the leading source for information on the legal environment for civil society and public participation. Since 1992, ICNL has served as a resource to civil society leaders, government officials, and the donor community in over 90 countries.

Visit ICNL’s Online Library at http://www.icnl.org/knowledge/library/index.php for further resources and research from countries all over the world.

Disclaimers

Content. The information provided herein is for general informational and educational purposes only. It is not intended and should not be construed to constitute legal advice. The information contained herein may not be applicable in all situations and may not, after the date of its presentation, even reflect the most current authority. Nothing contained herein should be relied or acted upon without the benefit of legal advice based upon the particular facts and circumstances presented, and nothing herein should be construed otherwise.

Translations. Translations by ICNL of any materials into other languages are intended solely as a convenience. Translation accuracy is not guaranteed nor implied. If any questions arise related to the accuracy of a translation, please refer to the original language official version of the document. Any discrepancies or differences created in the translation are not binding and have no legal effect for compliance or enforcement purposes.

Warranty and Limitation of Liability. Although ICNL uses reasonable efforts to include accurate and up-to-date information herein, ICNL makes no warranties or representations of any kind as to its accuracy, currency or completeness. You agree that access to and use of this document and the content thereof is at your own risk. ICNL disclaims all warranties of any kind, express or implied. Neither ICNL nor any party involved in creating, producing or delivering this document shall be liable for any damages whatsoever arising out of access to, use of or inability to use this document, or any errors or omissions in the content thereof.
An Act to amend the Charities Act 1960 and make other provision with respect to charities; to regulate fund-raising activities carried on in connection with charities and other institutions; Schedule 6 to make fresh provision with respect to public charitable collections; and for connected purposes. [16th March 1992]

Be it enacted by the Queen’s most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Annotations:

Extent Information
E1 Act extends to England and Wales only except as provided by s. 79(3)-(7)

Annotations:

Extent Information
E1 Act extends to England and Wales only except as provided by s. 79(3)-(7)

F1 PART I

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)
F1 Pt. I (except ss. 1(1)(4), 29, 30, 36, 49, 50) repealed (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(2), Sch.7
Preliminary

1 Interpretation of Part I, etc.

(1) In this Part—

“the 1960 Act” means the Charities Act 1960;

“financial year”—

(a) in relation to a charity which is a company, shall be construed in accordance with section 223 of the Companies Act 1985; and

(b) in relation to any other charity, shall be construed in accordance with regulations made by virtue of section 20(2);

“gross income”, in relation to a charity, means its gross recorded income from all sources, including special trusts;

“independent examiner”, in relation to a charity, means such a person as is mentioned in section 21(3)(a);

“the official custodian” means the official custodian for charities;

“the register” (unless the context otherwise requires) means the register of charities kept under section 4 of the 1960 Act, and “registered” shall be construed accordingly;

“special trust” means property which is held and administered by or on behalf of a charity for any special purposes of the charity, and is so held and administered on separate trusts relating only to that property.

(2) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

(3) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

(4) No vesting or transfer of any property in pursuance of any provision of this Part, or of any provision of the 1960 Act as amended by this Part, shall operate as a breach of a covenant or condition against alienation or give rise to a forfeiture.

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)

F2 S. 1(2)(3) repealed (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(2), Sch.7

Commencement Information

I1 S. 1 partly in force at 1.9.1992; (except the definitions of “financial year”, “independent examiner” and “special trust” in s. 1(1) and (3)), see s. 79(2) and S.1. 1992/1900, art. 2(1), Sch. 1.

Marginal Citations

M1 1960 c.58.
M2 1985 c.6.

Registration of charities

2 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

3 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Charity names

Supervision and control by Commissioners

Powers with respect to administration of charities

Charity accounts
Charity proceedings

Charity property

29 Divestment of charity property held by official custodian for charities.

(1) The official custodian shall, in accordance with this section, divest himself of all property to which this subsection applies.

(2) Subsection (1) applies to any property held by the official custodian in his capacity as such, with the exception of—
   (a) any land; and
   (b) any property (other than land) which is vested in him by virtue of an order of the Commissioners under section 20 of the 1960 Act or section 18 of the Charities Act 1993 (power to act for protection of charities).

(3) Where property to which subsection (1) applies is held by the official custodian in trust for particular charities, he shall (subject to subsection (7)) divest himself of that property in such manner as the Commissioners may direct.

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (3), directions given by the Commissioners under that subsection may make different provision in relation to different property held by the official custodian or in relation to different classes or descriptions of property held by him, including (in particular)—
   (a) provision designed to secure that the divestment required by subsection (1) is effected in stages or by means of transfers or other disposals taking place at different times;
   (b) provision requiring the official custodian to transfer any specified investments, or any specified class or description of investments, held by him in trust for a charity—
      (i) to the charity trustees or any trustee for the charity, or
(ii) to a person nominated by the charity trustees to hold any such investments in trust for the charity;

(c) provision requiring the official custodian to sell or call in any specified investments, or any specified class or description of investments, so held by him and to pay any proceeds of sale or other money accruing therefrom—

(i) to the charity trustees or any trustee for the charity, or

(ii) into any bank account kept in its name.

(5) The charity trustees of a charity may, in the case of any property falling to be transferred by the official custodian in accordance with a direction under subsection (3), nominate a person to hold any such property in trust for the charity; but a person shall not be so nominated unless—

(a) if an individual, he resides in England and Wales; or

(b) if a body corporate, it has a place of business there.

(6) Directions under subsection (3) shall, in the case of any property vested in the official custodian by virtue of section 22(6) of the 1960 Act (common investment funds), provide for any such property to be transferred—

(a) to the trustees appointed to manage the common investment fund concerned; or

(b) to any person nominated by those trustees who is authorised by or under the common investment scheme concerned to hold that fund or any part of it.

(7) Where the official custodian—

(a) holds any relevant property in trust for a charity, but

(b) after making reasonable inquiries is unable to locate the charity or any of its trustees,

he shall—

(i) unless the relevant property is money, sell the property and hold the proceeds of sale pending the giving by the Commissioners of a direction under subsection (8);

(ii) if the relevant property is money, hold it pending the giving of any such direction;

and for this purpose “relevant property” means any property to which subsection (1) applies or any proceeds of sale or other money accruing to the official custodian in consequence of a direction under subsection (3).

(8) Where subsection (7) applies in relation to a charity (“the dormant charity”), the Commissioners may direct the official custodian—

(a) to pay such amount as is held by him in accordance with that subsection to such other charity as is specified in the direction in accordance with subsection (9), or

(b) to pay to each of two or more other charities so specified in the direction such part of that amount as is there specified in relation to that charity.

(9) The Commissioners may specify in a direction under subsection (8) such charity or charities as they consider appropriate, being in each case a charity whose purposes are, in the opinion of the Commissioners, as similar in character to those of the dormant charity as is reasonably practicable; but the Commissioners shall not so specify any charity unless they have received from the charity trustees written confirmation that they are willing to accept the amount proposed to be paid to the charity.

(10) Any amount received by a charity by virtue of subsection (8) shall be received by the charity on terms that—
(a) it shall be held and applied by the charity for the purposes of the charity, but
(b) it shall, as property of the charity, nevertheless be subject to any restrictions on expenditure to which it, or (as the case may be) the property which it represents, was subject as property of the dormant charity.

(11) At such time as the Commissioners are satisfied that the official custodian has divested himself of all property held by him in trust for particular charities, all remaining funds held by him as official custodian shall be paid by him into the Consolidated Fund.

(12) Nothing in subsection (11) applies in relation to any property held by the official custodian which falls within subsection (2)(a) or (b).

(13) In this section “land” does not include any interest in land by way of mortgage or other security.

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)

F3 Words in s. 29(2)(b) inserted (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(1), Sch. 6 para. 29(2)

Commencement Information

I20 S. 29 wholly in force at 1.9.1992 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 2(1), Sch. 1.

30 Provisions supplementary to s. 29.

(1) Any directions of the Commissioners under section 29 above shall have effect notwithstanding anything—

(a) in the trusts of a charity, or
(b) in section 17(1) of the 1960 Act or section 22(1) of the Charities Act 1993 (supplementary provisions as to property vested in official custodian).

(2) Subject to subsection (3), any provision—

(a) of the trusts of a charity, or
(b) of any directions given by an order of the Commissioners made in connection with a transaction requiring the sanction of an order under section 29(1) of the 1960 Act (restrictions on dealing with charity property),

shall cease to have effect if and to the extent that it requires or authorises personal property of the charity to be transferred to or held by the official custodian; and for this purpose “personal property” extends to any mortgage or other real security, but does not include any interest in land other than such an interest by way of mortgage or other security.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to—

(a) any provision of an order made under section 20 of the 1960 Act or section 18 of the Charities Act 1993 (power to act for protection of charities); or
(b) any provision of any other order, or of any scheme, of the Commissioners if the provision requires trustees of a charity to make payments into an account maintained by the official custodian with a view to the accumulation of a sum as capital of the charity (whether or not by way of recoupment of a sum expended out of the charity’s permanent endowment);

but any such provision as is mentioned in paragraph (b) shall have effect as if, instead of requiring the trustees to make such payments into an account maintained by the official
custodian, it required the trustees to make such payments into an account maintained by
them or by any other person (apart from the official custodian) who is either a trustee for
the charity or a person nominated by them to hold such payments in trust for the charity.

(4) The disposal of any property by the official custodian in accordance with section 29
above shall operate to discharge him from his trusteeship of that property.

(5) Where any instrument issued by the official custodian in connection with any such
disposal contains a printed reproduction of his official seal, that instrument shall have
the same effect as if it were duly sealed with his official seal.

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)
F4 Words in s. 30(1)(b) inserted (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(1), Sch. 6 para. 29(3)
F5 Words in s. 30(3)(a) inserted (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(1), Sch. 6 para. 29(4)

Commencement Information
I21 S. 30 wholly in force at 1.9.1992 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 2(1), Sch. 1.

31 ........................................

32 ........................................

33 ........................................

34 ........................................

35 ........................................

36 Removal of requirements under statutory provisions for consent to dealings with
charity land.

(1) Any provision—
   (a) establishing or regulating a particular charity and contained in, or having effect
       under, any Act of Parliament, or
   (b) contained in the trusts of a charity,
       shall cease to have effect if and to the extent that it provides for dispositions of, or
       other dealings with, land held by or in trust for the charity to require the consent of the
       Commissioners (whether signified by order or otherwise).

(2) Any provision of an order or scheme under the M23 Education Act 1944 or the
M24 Education Act 1973 relating to a charity shall cease to have effect if and to the extent
that it requires, in relation to any sale, lease or other disposition of land held by or in
trust for the charity, approval by the Commissioners or the Secretary of State of the
amount for which the land is to be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of.

(3) In this section “land” means land in England or Wales.
Annotations:

Commencement Information

127 S. 36 wholly in force at 1.1.1993 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 4(1), Sch. 3.

Marginal Citations

M23 1944 c.31.
M24 1973 c.16.

37 ........................................

Powers of investment

38 ........................................

39 ........................................

Charitable companies

40 ........................................

41 ........................................

42 ........................................

Small charities

43 ........................................

44 ........................................

Disqualification for acting as charity trustee

45 ........................................

46 ........................................

Miscellaneous and supplementary

47 ........................................

48 ........................................
49 Amendment of Redundant Churches and Other Religious Buildings Act 1969.

The Redundant Churches and Other Religious Buildings Act 1969 shall have effect subject to the amendments specified in Schedule 5 to this Act.

Annotations:

Commencement Information
140 S. 49 wholly in force at 1.9.1992 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 2(1), Sch. 1.

Marginal Citations
M43 1969 c.22.
M44 1969 c.22.

50 Contributions towards maintenance etc. of almshouses.

(1) Any provision in the trusts of an almshouse charity which relates to the payment by persons resident in the charity’s almshouses of contributions towards the cost of maintaining those almshouses and essential services in them shall cease to have effect if and to the extent that it provides for the amount, or the maximum amount, of such contributions to be a sum specified, approved or authorised by the Commissioners.

(2) In subsection (1)—

“almshouse” means any premises maintained as an almshouse, whether they are called an almshouse or not; and

“almshouse charity” means a charity which is authorised under its trusts to maintain almshouses.

Annotations:

Commencement Information
141 S. 50 wholly in force at 1.9.1992 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 2(1), Sch. 1.
PART II

CONTROL OF FUND-RAISING FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Annotations:

Commencement Information
149 Pt. II (ss. 58-64) wholly in force at 1.3.1995; Pt. II not in force at Royal Assent see s. 79(2); Pt. II in force for certain purposes at 28.11.1994 and wholly in force at 1.3.1995 by S.I. 1999/3023, art. 2.

Preliminary

58 Interpretation of Part II.

(1) In this Part—

“charitable contributions”, in relation to any representation made by any commercial participator or other person, means—

(a) the whole or part of—
(b) the consideration given for goods or services sold or supplied by him, or
(c) any proceeds (other than such consideration) of a promotional venture undertaken by him, or
(d) sums given by him by way of donation in connection with the sale or supply of any such goods or services (whether the amount of such sums is determined by reference to the value of any such goods or services or otherwise);

“charitable institution” means a charity or an institution (other than a charity) which is established for charitable, benevolent or philanthropic purposes;

“charity” means a charity within the meaning of the Charities Act 1993;

“commercial participator”, in relation to any charitable institution, means any person (apart from a company connected with the institution)

(a) carries on for gain a business other than a fund-raising business, but
(b) in the course of that business, engages in any promotional venture in the course of which it is represented that charitable contributions are to be given to or applied for the benefit of the institution;

“company” has the meaning given by section 97 of the Charities Act 1993;

“the court” means the High Court or a county court;

“credit card” means a card which is a credit-token within the meaning of the Consumer Credit Act 1974;

“debit card” means a card the use of which by its holder to make a payment results in a current account of his at a bank, or at any other institution providing banking services, being debited with the payment;

“fund-raising business” means any business carried on for gain and wholly or primarily engaged in soliciting or otherwise procuring money or other property for charitable, benevolent or philanthropic purposes;

“institution” includes any trust or undertaking;

“professional fund-raiser” means—
(a) any person (apart from a charitable institution \[^{F8}\] or a company connected with such an institution) who carries on a fund-raising business, or
(b) any other person (apart from a person excluded by virtue of subsection (2) or (3)) who for reward solicits money or other property for the benefit of a charitable institution, if he does so otherwise than in the course of any fund-raising venture undertaken by a person falling within paragraph (a) above;

“promotional venture” means any advertising or sales campaign or any other venture undertaken for promotional purposes;

“radio or television programme” includes any item included in a programme service within the meaning of the \[^{M50}\] Broadcasting Act 1990.

(2) In subsection (1), paragraph (b) of the definition of “professional fund-raiser” does not apply to any of the following, namely—
(a) any charitable institution or any company connected with any such institution;
(b) any officer or employee of any such institution or company, or any trustee of any such institution, acting (in each case) in his capacity as such;
(c) any person acting as a collector in respect of a public charitable collection (apart from a person who is to be treated as a promoter of such a collection by virtue of section 65(3));
(d) any person who in the course of a relevant programme, that is to say a radio or television programme in the course of which a fund-raising venture is undertaken by—
   (i) a charitable institution, or
   (ii) a company connected with such an institution,
    makes any solicitation at the instance of that institution or company; or
(e) any commercial participator;
and for this purpose “collector” and “public charitable collection” have the same meaning as in Part III of this Act.

(3) In addition, paragraph (b) of the definition of “professional fund-raiser” does not apply to a person if he does not receive—
(a) more than—
   (i) £5 per day, or
   (ii) £500 per year,
    by way of remuneration in connection with soliciting money or other property for the benefit of the charitable institution referred to in that paragraph; or
(b) more than £500 by way of remuneration in connection with any fund-raising venture in the course of which he solicits money or other property for the benefit of that institution.

(4) In this Part any reference to charitable purposes, where occurring in the context of a reference to charitable, benevolent or philanthropic purposes, is a reference to charitable purposes whether or not the purposes are charitable within the meaning of any rule of law.

(5) For the purposes of this Part a company is connected with a charitable institution if—
(a) the institution, or
(b) the institution and one or more other charitable institutions, taken together,
is or are entitled (whether directly or through one or more nominees) to exercise, or
control the exercise of, the whole of the voting power at any general meeting of the
company.

(6) In this Part—
(a) “represent” and “solicit” mean respectively represent and solicit in any manner
whatever, whether expressly or impliedly and whether done—
(i) by speaking directly to the person or persons to whom the
representation or solicitation is addressed (whether when in his or their
presence or not), or
(ii) by means of a statement published in any newspaper, film or radio or
television programme,
or otherwise, and references to a representation or solicitation shall be
construed accordingly; and
(b) any reference to soliciting or otherwise procuring money or other property is a
reference to soliciting or otherwise procuring money or other property whether
any consideration is, or is to be, given in return for the money or other property
or not.

(7) Where—
(a) any solicitation of money or other property for the benefit of a charitable
institution is made in accordance with arrangements between any person and
that institution, and
(b) under those arrangements that person will be responsible for receiving on behalf
of the institution money or other property given in response to the solicitation,
then (if he would not be so regarded apart from this subsection) that person shall be
regarded for the purposes of this Part as soliciting money or other property for the
benefit of the institution.

(8) Where any fund-raising venture is undertaken by a professional fund-raiser in the course
of a radio or television programme, any solicitation which is made by a person in the
course of the programme at the instance of the fund-raiser shall be regarded for the
purposes of this Part as made by the fund-raiser and not by that person (and shall be so
regarded whether or not the solicitation is made by that person for any reward).

(9) In this Part “services” includes facilities, and in particular—
(a) access to any premises or event;
(b) membership of any organisation;
(c) the provision of advertising space; and
(d) the provision of any financial facilities;
and references to the supply of services shall be construed accordingly.

(10) The Secretary of State may by order amend subsection (3) by substituting a different
sum for any sum for the time being specified there.

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)
F6 Words in s. 58(1) substituted (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(1), Sch. 6 para. 29(5)
F7 Words in s. 58(1) inserted (3.11.1994) by 1994 c. 40, ss. 25(2), 82(2)
F8 Words in s. 58(1) inserted (3.11.1994) by 1994 c. 40, ss. 25(3), 82(2)
Prohibition on professional fund-raiser etc. raising funds for charitable institution without an agreement in prescribed form.

(1) It shall be unlawful for a professional fund-raiser to solicit money or other property for the benefit of a charitable institution unless he does so in accordance with an agreement with the institution satisfying the prescribed requirements.

(2) It shall be unlawful for a commercial participator to represent that charitable contributions are to be given to or applied for the benefit of a charitable institution unless he does so in accordance with an agreement with the institution satisfying the prescribed requirements.

(3) Where on the application of a charitable institution the court is satisfied—

(a) that any person has contravened or is contravening subsection (1) or (2) in relation to the institution, and

(b) that, unless restrained, any such contravention is likely to continue or be repeated,

the court may grant an injunction restraining the contravention; and compliance with subsection (1) or (2) shall not be enforceable otherwise than in accordance with this subsection.

(4) Where—

(a) a charitable institution makes any agreement with a professional fund-raiser or a commercial participator by virtue of which—

(i) the professional fund-raiser is authorised to solicit money or other property for the benefit of the institution, or

(ii) the commercial participator is authorised to represent that charitable contributions are to be given to or applied for the benefit of the institution,

as the case may be, but

(b) the agreement does not satisfy the prescribed requirements in any respect, the agreement shall not be enforceable against the institution except to such extent (if any) as may be provided by an order of the court.

(5) A professional fund-raiser or commercial participator who is a party to such an agreement as is mentioned in subsection (4)(a) shall not be entitled to receive any amount by way of remuneration or expenses in respect of anything done by him in pursuance of the agreement unless—

(a) he is so entitled under any provision of the agreement, and

(b) either—
(i) the agreement satisfies the prescribed requirements, or
(ii) any such provision has effect by virtue of an order of the court under subsection (4).

(6) In this section “the prescribed requirements” means such requirements as are prescribed by regulations made by virtue of section 64(2)(a).

Annotations:

Commencement Information
151 Pt. II (ss. 58-64) wholly in force at 1.3.1995; Pt. II not in force at Royal Assent see s. 79(2); Pt. II in force for certain purposes at 28.11.1994 and wholly in force at 1.3.1995 by S.I. 1999/3023, art. 2

60 Professional fund-raisers etc. required to indicate institutions benefiting and arrangements for remuneration.

(1) Where a professional fund-raiser solicits money or other property for the benefit of one or more particular charitable institutions, the solicitation shall be accompanied by a statement clearly indicating—
(a) the name or names of the institution or institutions concerned;
(b) if there is more than one institution concerned, the proportions in which the institutions are respectively to benefit; and
(c) (in general terms) the method by which the fund-raiser’s remuneration in connection with the appeal is to be determined.

(2) Where a professional fund-raiser solicits money or other property for charitable, benevolent or philanthropic purposes of any description (rather than for the benefit of one or more particular charitable institutions), the solicitation shall be accompanied by a statement clearly indicating—
(a) the fact that he is soliciting money or other property for those purposes and not for the benefit of any particular charitable institution or institutions;
(b) the method by which it is to be determined how the proceeds of the appeal are to be distributed between different charitable institutions; and
(c) (in general terms) the method by which his remuneration in connection with the appeal is to be determined.

(3) Where any representation is made by a commercial participator to the effect that charitable contributions are to be given to or applied for the benefit of one or more particular charitable institutions, the representation shall be accompanied by a statement clearly indicating—
(a) the name or names of the institution or institutions concerned;
(b) if there is more than one institution concerned, the proportions in which the institutions are respectively to benefit; and
(c) (in general terms) the method by which it is to be determined—
(i) what proportion of the consideration given for goods or services sold or supplied by him, or of any other proceeds of a promotional venture undertaken by him, is to be given to or applied for the benefit of the institution or institutions concerned, or
(ii) what sums by way of donations by him in connection with the sale or supply of any such goods or services are to be so given or applied,
as the case may require.

(4) If any such solicitation or representation as is mentioned in any of subsections (1) to
(3) is made—
   (a) in the course of a radio or television programme, and
   (b) in association with an announcement to the effect that payment may be made, in
       response to the solicitation or representation, by means of a credit or debit card,
       the statement required by virtue of subsection (1), (2) or (3) (as the case may be) shall
       include full details of the right to have refunded under section 61(1) any payment of
       £50 or more which is so made.

(5) If any such solicitation or representation as is mentioned in any of subsections (1) to
(3) is made orally but is not made—
   (a) by speaking directly to the particular person or persons to whom it is addressed
       and in his or their presence, or
   (b) in the course of any radio or television programme,
       the professional fund-raiser or commercial participator concerned shall, within seven
days of any payment of £50 or more being made to him in response to the solicitation
or representation, give to the person making the payment a written statement—
   (i) of the matters specified in paragraphs (a) to (c) of that subsection; and
   (ii) including full details of the right to cancel under section 61(2) an
       agreement made in response to the solicitation or representation, and
       the right to have refunded under section 61(2) or (3) any payment of
       £50 or more made in response thereto.

(6) In subsection (5) above the reference to the making of a payment is a reference to the
making of a payment of whatever nature and by whatever means, including a payment
made by means of a credit card or a debit card; and for the purposes of that subsection—
   (a) where the person making any such payment makes it in person, it shall be
       regarded as made at the time when it is so made;
   (b) where the person making any such payment sends it by post, it shall be regarded
       as made at the time when it is posted; and
   (c) where the person making any such payment makes it by giving, by telephone or
       by means of any other telecommunication apparatus, authority for an account
       to be debited with the payment, it shall be regarded as made at the time when
       any such authority is given.

(7) Where any requirement of subsections (1) to (5) is not complied with in relation to any
solicitation or representation, the professional fund-raiser or commercial participator
concerned shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not
exceeding the fifth level on the standard scale.

(8) It shall be a defence for a person charged with any such offence to prove that he took
all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of
the offence.

(9) Where the commission by any person of an offence under subsection (7) is due to the
act or default of some other person, that other person shall be guilty of the offence; and
a person may be charged with and convicted of the offence by virtue of this subsection
whether or not proceedings are taken against the first-mentioned person.

(10) In this section—
“the appeal”, in relation to any solicitation by a professional fund-raiser, means the campaign or other fund-raising venture in the course of which the solicitation is made; “telecommunication apparatus” has the same meaning as in the M51 Telecommunications Act 1984.

Annotations:

Commencement Information
I52 Pt. II (ss. 58-64) wholly in force at 1.3.1995; Pt. II not in force at Royal Assent see s. 79(2); Pt. II in force for certain purposes at 28.11.1994 and wholly in force at 1.3.1995 by S.I. 1999/3023, art. 2

Marginal Citations
M51 1984 c.12.

61 Cancellation of payments and agreements made in response to appeals.

(1) Where—
(a) a person (“the donor”), in response to any such solicitation or representation as is mentioned in any of subsections (1) to (3) of section 60 which is made in the course of a radio or television programme, makes any payment of £50 or more to the relevant fund-raiser by means of a credit card or a debit card, but
(b) before the end of the period of seven days beginning with the date of the solicitation or representation, the donor serves on the relevant fund-raiser a notice in writing which, however expressed, indicates the donor’s intention to cancel the payment,

the donor shall (subject to subsection (4) below) be entitled to have the payment refunded to him forthwith by the relevant fund-raiser.

(2) Where—
(a) a person (“the donor”), in response to any solicitation or representation falling within subsection (5) of section 60, enters into an agreement with the relevant fund-raiser under which the donor is, or may be, liable to make any payment or payments to the relevant fund-raiser, and the amount or aggregate amount which the donor is, or may be, liable to pay to him under the agreement is £50 or more, but
(b) before the end of the period of seven days beginning with the date when he is given any such written statement as is referred to in that subsection, the donor serves on the relevant fund-raiser a notice in writing which, however expressed, indicates the donor’s intention to cancel the agreement,

the notice shall operate, as from the time when it is so served, to cancel the agreement and any liability of any person other than the donor in connection with the making of any such payment or payments, and the donor shall (subject to subsection (4) below) be entitled to have any payment of £50 or more made by him under the agreement refunded to him forthwith by the relevant fund-raiser.

(3) Where, in response to any solicitation or representation falling within subsection (5) of section 60, a person (“the donor”)—
(a) makes any payment of £50 or more to the relevant fund-raiser, but
(b) does not enter into any such agreement as is mentioned in subsection (2) above,
then, if before the end of the period of seven days beginning with the date when the
donor is given any such written statement as is referred to in subsection (5) of that
section, the donor serves on the relevant fund-raiser a notice in writing which, however
expressed, indicates the donor’s intention to cancel the payment, the donor shall (subject
to subsection (4) below) be entitled to have the payment refunded to him forthwith by
the relevant fund-raiser.

(4) The right of any person to have a payment refunded to him under any of subsections
(1) to (3) above—
(a) is a right to have refunded to him the amount of the payment less any
administrative expenses reasonably incurred by the relevant fund-raiser in
connection with—
(i) the making of the refund, or
(ii) (in the case of a refund under subsection (2)) dealing with the notice
of cancellation served by that person; and
(b) shall, in the case of a payment for goods already received, be conditional upon
restitution being made by him of the goods in question.

(5) Nothing in subsections (1) to (3) above has effect in relation to any payment made or to
be made in respect of services which have been supplied at the time when the relevant
notice is served.

(6) In this section any reference to the making of a payment is a reference to the making
of a payment of whatever nature and (in the case of subsection (2) or (3)) a payment
made by whatever means, including a payment made by means of a credit card or a
debit card; and subsection (6) of section 60 shall have effect for determining when a
payment is made for the purposes of this section as it has effect for determining when
a payment is made for the purposes of subsection (5) of that section.

(7) In this section “the relevant fund-raiser”, in relation to any solicitation or representation,
means the professional fund-raiser or commercial participator by whom it is made.

(8) The Secretary of State may by order—
(a) amend any provision of this section by substituting a different sum for the sum
for the time being specified there; and
(b) make such consequential amendments in section 60 as he considers appropriate.

Annotations:

Commencement Information

153  Pt. II (ss. 58-64) wholly in force at 1.3.1995; Pt. II not in force at Royal Assent see s. 79(2); Pt. II in
force for certain purposes at 28.11.1994 and wholly in force at 1.3.1995 by S.I. 1999/3023, art. 2

62  Right of charitable institution to prevent unauthorised fund-raising.

(1) Where on the application of any charitable institution—
(a) the court is satisfied that any person has done or is doing either of the following, namely—
(i) soliciting money or other property for the benefit of the institution, or
(ii) representing that charitable contributions are to be given to or applied
for the benefit of the institution,
and that, unless restrained, he is likely to do further acts of that nature, and
(b) the court is also satisfied as to one or more of the matters specified in
subsection (2),
then (subject to subsection (3)) the court may grant an injunction restraining the doing
of any such acts.

(2) The matters referred to in subsection (1)(b) are—
(a) that the person in question is using methods of fund-raising to which the
institution objects;
(b) that that person is not a fit and proper person to raise funds for the institution;
and
(c) where the conduct complained of is the making of such representations as
are mentioned in subsection (1)(a)(ii), that the institution does not wish to
be associated with the particular promotional or other fund-raising venture in
which that person is engaged.

(3) The power to grant an injunction under subsection (1) shall not be exercisable on the
application of a charitable institution unless the institution has, not less than 28 days
before making the application, served on the person in question a notice in writing—
(a) requesting him to cease forthwith—
(i) soliciting money or other property for the benefit of the institution, or
(ii) representing that charitable contributions are to be given to or applied
for the benefit of the institution,
as the case may be; and
(b) stating that, if he does not comply with the notice, the institution will make an
application under this section for an injunction.

(4) Where—
(a) a charitable institution has served on any person a notice under subsection (3)
(“the relevant notice”) and that person has complied with the notice, but
(b) that person has subsequently begun to carry on activities which are the same,
or substantially the same, as those in respect of which the relevant notice was
served,
the institution shall not, in connection with an application made by it under this section
in respect of the activities carried on by that person, be required by virtue of that
subsection to serve a further notice on him, if the application is made not more than 12
months after the date of service of the relevant notice.

(5) This section shall not have the effect of authorising a charitable institution to make an
application under this section in respect of anything done by a professional fund-raiser
or commercial participator in relation to the institution.

Annotations:

Commencement Information
154 Pt. II (ss. 58-64) wholly in force at 1.3.1995; Pt. II not in force at Royal Assent see s. 79(2); Pt. II in
force for certain purposes at 28.11.1994 and wholly in force at 1.3.1995 by S.I. 1999/3023, art. 2
63 False statements relating to institutions which are not registered charities.

(1) Where—
   (a) a person solicits money or other property for the benefit of an institution in association with a representation that the institution is a registered charity, and
   (b) the institution is not such a charity,
   he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding the fifth level on the standard scale.

[F9(1A) In any proceedings for an offence under subsection (1), it shall be a defence for the accused to prove that he believed on reasonable grounds that the institution was a registered charity.]

(2) In this section “registered charity” means a charity which is for the time being registered in the register of charities kept under section 3 of the Charities Act 1993.

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)
F9 S. 63(1)(A) inserted (3.11.1994) by 1994 c. 40, ss. 26(2), 82(2)
F10 Words in s. 63(2) substituted (3.11.1994) by 1994 c. 40, ss. 26(3), 82(2)
F11 Words in s. 63(2) substituted (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(1), Sch. 6 para. 29(6)

Commencement Information
155 Pt. II (ss. 58-64) wholly in force at 1.3.1995; Pt. II not in force at Royal Assent see s. 79(2); Pt. II in force for certain purposes at 28.11.1994 and wholly in force at 1.3.1995 by S.I. 1999/3023, art. 2

63 False statements relating to institutions which are not registered charities.

(1) Where—
   (a) a person solicits money or other property for the benefit of an institution in association with a representation that the institution is a registered charity, and
   (b) the institution is not such a charity,
   he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding the fifth level on the standard scale.

(2) In subsection (1) “registered charity” means a charity which is for the time being registered in the register of charities kept under section 4 of the Charities Act 1960.

Annotations:

Marginal Citations
M60 1960 c.58.

63 False statements relating to institutions which are not registered charities.

(1) Where—
   (a) a person solicits money or other property for the benefit of an institution in association with a representation that the institution is a registered charity, and
   (b) the institution is not such a charity,
he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding the fifth level on the standard scale.

(2) In subsection (1) “registered charity” means a charity which is for the time being registered in the register of charities kept under section 3 of the Charities Act 1993.

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)

F29 Words in s. 63(2) substituted (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(1), Sch. 6 para. 29(6)

Supplementary

64 Regulations about fund-raising.

(1) The Secretary of State may make such regulations as appear to him to be necessary or desirable for any purposes connected with any of the preceding provisions of this Part.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), any such regulations may—

(a) prescribe the form and content of—

(i) agreements made for the purposes of section 59, and
(ii) notices served under section 62(3);

(b) require professional fund-raisers or commercial participators who are parties to such agreements with charitable institutions to make available to the institutions books, documents or other records (however kept) which relate to the institutions;

(c) specify the manner in which money or other property acquired by professional fund-raisers or commercial participators for the benefit of, or otherwise falling to be given to or applied by such persons for the benefit of, charitable institutions is to be transmitted to such institutions;

(d) provide for any provisions of section 60 or 61 having effect in relation to solicitations or representations made in the course of radio or television programmes to have effect, subject to any modifications specified in the regulations, in relation to solicitations or representations made in the course of such programmes—

(i) by charitable institutions, or
(ii) by companies connected with such institutions,

and, in that connection, provide for any other provisions of this Part to have effect for the purposes of the regulations subject to any modifications so specified;

(e) make other provision regulating the raising of funds for charitable, benevolent or philanthropic purposes (whether by professional fund-raisers or commercial participators or otherwise).

(3) In subsection (2)(c) the reference to such money or other property as is there mentioned includes a reference to money or other property which, in the case of a professional fund-raiser or commercial participator—

(a) has been acquired by him otherwise than in accordance with an agreement with a charitable institution, but
(b) by reason of any solicitation or representation in consequence of which it has been acquired, is held by him on trust for such an institution.

(4) Regulations under this section may provide that any failure to comply with a specified provision of the regulations shall be an offence punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding the second level on the standard scale.

Annotations:

Commencement Information

156 Pt. II (ss. 58-64) wholly in force at 1.3.1995; Pt. II not in force at Royal Assent see s. 79(2); Pt. II in force for certain purposes at 28.11.1994 and wholly in force at 1.3.1995 by S.I. 1999/3023, art. 2
“promoter” means a person who (whether alone or with others and whether for
remuneration or otherwise) organises or controls the conduct of the charitable
appeal in question, and associated expressions shall be construed accordingly; and

(b) “collector” means any person by whom that appeal is made (whether made
by him alone or with others and whether made by him for remuneration or
otherwise);

but where no person acts in the manner mentioned in paragraph (a) above in respect of
a public charitable collection, any person who acts as a collector in respect of it shall
for the purposes of this Part be treated as a promoter of it as well.

(4) In this Part—

“local authority” means the council of a [F12Welsh county or county borough,
of a] district or of a London borough, the Common Council of the City of
London, or the Council of the Isles of Scilly; and

“proceeds”, in relation to a public charitable collection, means all money or
other property given (whether for consideration or otherwise) in response to
the charitable appeal in question.

(5) In this Part any reference to charitable purposes, where occurring in the context of a
reference to charitable, benevolent or philanthropic purposes, is a reference to charitable
purposes whether or not the purposes are charitable within the meaning of any rule of
law.

(6) The functions exercisable under this Part by a local authority shall be exercisable—

(a) as respects the Inner Temple, by its Sub-Treasurer, and

(b) as respects the Middle Temple, by its Under Treasurer;

and references in this Part to a local authority or to the area of a local authority shall
be construed accordingly.

(7) It is hereby declared that an appeal to members of the public (other than one falling
within subsection (2)) is a public charitable collection for the purposes of this Part if—

(a) it consists in or includes the making of an offer to sell goods or to supply
services, or the exposing of goods for sale, to members of the public, and

(b) it is made as mentioned in sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) of subsection (1)(a) and in
association with a representation that the whole or any part of its proceeds is to
be applied for charitable, benevolent or philanthropic purposes.

This subsection shall not be taken as prejudicing the generality of subsection (1)(b).

(8) In this section—

“house” includes any part of a building constituting a separate dwelling;
“public place”, in relation to a charitable appeal, means—

(a) any highway, and

(b) (subject to subsection (9)) any other place to which, at any time when

the appeal is made, members of the public have or are permitted to have

access and which either—

(c) is not within a building, or

(d) if within a building, is a public area within any station, airport or shopping

precinct or any other similar public area.

(9) In subsection (8), paragraph (b) of the definition of “public place” does not apply to—
(a) any place to which members of the public are permitted to have access only if any payment or ticket required as a condition of access has been made or purchased; or

(b) any place to which members of the public are permitted to have access only by virtue of permission given for the purposes of the appeal in question.

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)

F12 S. 65(4): words in definition of “local authority” inserted (1.4.1996) by 1994 c. 19, s. 66(6), Sch. 16 para. 99 (with ss. 54(5)(7), 55(5), Sch. 17 paras. 22(1), 23(2)); S.I. 1996/396, art. 4

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C5 S. 65 applied (coming into force in accordance with s. 1 of the applying Act) by Greenham and Crookham Commons Act 2002 (c. i), s. 21(4)

Prohibition on conducting unauthorised collections

66 Prohibition on conducting public charitable collections without authorisation.

(1) No public charitable collection shall be conducted in the area of any local authority except in accordance with—

(a) a permit issued by the authority under section 68; or

(b) an order made by the Charity Commissioners under section 72.

(2) Where a public charitable collection is conducted in contravention of subsection (1), any promoter of that collection shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding the fourth level on the standard scale.

Annotations:

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C6 S. 66 applied (coming into force in accordance with s. 1 of the applying Act) by Greenham and Crookham Commons Act 2002 (c. i), s. 21(4)

Permits

67 Applications for permits to conduct public charitable collections.

(1) An application for a permit to conduct a public charitable collection in the area of a local authority shall be made to the authority by the person or persons proposing to promote that collection.

(2) Any such application—

(a) shall specify the period for which it is desired that the permit, if issued, should have effect, being a period not exceeding 12 months; and

(b) shall contain such information as may be prescribed by regulations under section 73.

(3) Any such application—
(a) shall be made at least one month before the relevant day or before such later
date as the local authority may in the case of that application allow, F13 . . .

(b) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

and for this purpose “the relevant day” means the day on which the collection is to be
conducted or, where it is to be conducted on more than one day, the first of those days.

(4) Before determining any application duly made to them under this section, a local
authority shall consult the chief officer of police for the police area which comprises or
includes their area and may make such other inquiries as they think fit.

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)

F13  S. 67(3)(b) and word immediately preceding it repealed (3.11.1994) by 1994 c. 40, ss. 27, 81, 82(3),
Sch. 17

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C7  S. 67 applied (coming into force in accordance with s. 1 of the applying Act) by Greenham and
Crookham Commons Act 2002 (c. 1), s. 21(4)

68 Determination of applications and issue of permits.

(1) Where an application for a permit is duly made to a local authority under section 67 in
respect of a public charitable collection, the authority shall either—

(a) issue a permit in respect of the collection, or

(b) refuse the application on one or more of the grounds specified in section 69,
and, where they issue such a permit, it shall (subject to section 70) have effect for the
period specified in the application in accordance with section 67(2)(a).

(2) A local authority may, at the time of issuing a permit under this section, attach to it such
conditions as they think fit, having regard to the local circumstances of the collection;
but the authority shall secure that the terms of any such conditions are consistent with
the provisions of any regulations under section 73.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (2), a local authority may attach
conditions—

(a) specifying the day of the week, date, time or frequency of the collection;

(b) specifying the locality or localities within their area in which the collection may
be conducted;

(c) regulating the manner in which the collection is to be conducted.

(4) Where a local authority—

(a) refuse to issue a permit, or

(b) attach any condition to a permit under subsection (2),
they shall serve on the applicant written notice of their decision to do so and of the
reasons for their decision; and that notice shall also state the right of appeal conferred
by section 71(1) or (as the case may be) section 71(2), and the time within which such
an appeal must be brought.
69  Refusal of permits.

(1) A local authority may refuse to issue a permit to conduct a public charitable collection on any of the following grounds, namely—

(a) that it appears to them that the collection would cause undue inconvenience to members of the public by reason of—

(i) the day of the week or date on which,
(ii) the time at which,
(iii) the frequency with which, or
(iv) the locality or localities in which,

it is proposed to be conducted;

(b) that the collection is proposed to be conducted on a day on which another public charitable collection is already authorised (whether under section 68 or otherwise) to be conducted in the authority’s area, or on the day falling immediately before, or immediately after, any such day;

(c) that it appears to them that the amount likely to be applied for charitable, benevolent or philanthropic purposes in consequence of the collection would be inadequate, having regard to the likely amount of the proceeds of the collection;

(d) that it appears to them that the applicant or any other person would be likely to receive an excessive amount by way of remuneration in connection with the collection;

(e) that the applicant has been convicted—

(i) of an offence under section 5 of the 1916 Act, under the 1939 Act, under section 119 of the 1982 Act or regulations made under it, or under this Part or regulations made under section 73 below, or

(ii) of any offence involving dishonesty or of a kind the commission of which would in their opinion be likely to be facilitated by the issuing to him of a permit under section 68 above;

(f) where the applicant is a person other than a charitable, benevolent or philanthropic institution for whose benefit the collection is proposed to be conducted, that they are not satisfied that the applicant is authorised (whether by any such institution or by any person acting on behalf of any such institution) to promote the collection; or

(g) that it appears to them that the applicant, in promoting any other collection authorised under this Part or under section 119 of the 1982 Act, failed to exercise due diligence—

(i) to secure that persons authorised by him to act as collectors for the purposes of the collection were fit and proper persons;

(ii) to secure that such persons complied with the provisions of regulations under section 73 below or (as the case may be) section 119 of the 1982 Act; or

(iii) to prevent badges or certificates of authority being obtained by persons other than those he had so authorised.
(2) A local authority shall not, however, refuse to issue such a permit on the ground mentioned in subsection (1)(b) if it appears to them—

(a) that the collection would be conducted only in one location, which is on land to which members of the public would have access only by virtue of the express or implied permission of the occupier of the land; and

(b) that the occupier of the land consents to the collection being conducted there;

and for this purpose “the occupier”, in relation to unoccupied land, means the person entitled to occupy it.

(3) In subsection (1)—

(a) in the case of a collection in relation to which there is more than one applicant, any reference to the applicant shall be construed as a reference to any of the applicants; and

(b) (subject to subsection (4)) the reference in paragraph (g)(iii) to badges or certificates of authority is a reference to badges or certificates of authority in a form prescribed by regulations under section 73 below or (as the case may be) under section 119 of the 1982 Act.

(4) Subsection (1)(g) applies to the conduct of the applicant (or any of the applicants) in relation to any public charitable collection authorised under regulations made under section 5 of the 1916 Act (collection of money or sale of articles in a street or other public place), or authorised under the 1939 Act (collection of money or other property by means of visits from house to house), as it applies to his conduct in relation to a collection authorised under this Part, subject to the following modifications, namely—

(a) in the case of a collection authorised under regulations made under the 1916 Act—

(i) the reference in sub-paragraph (ii) to regulations under section 73 below shall be construed as a reference to the regulations under which the collection in question was authorised, and

(ii) the reference in sub-paragraph (iii) to badges or certificates of authority shall be construed as a reference to any written authority provided to a collector pursuant to those regulations; and

(b) in the case of a collection authorised under the 1939 Act—

(i) the reference in sub-paragraph (ii) to regulations under section 73 below shall be construed as a reference to regulations under section 4 of that Act, and

(ii) the reference in sub-paragraph (iii) to badges or certificates of authority shall be construed as a reference to badges or certificates of authority in a form prescribed by such regulations.

(5) In this section—

“the 1916 Act” means the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1916;

“the 1939 Act” means the House to House Collections Act 1939; and

Withdrawal etc. of permits.

(1) Where a local authority who have issued a permit under section 68—

(a) have reason to believe that there has been a change in the circumstances which prevailed at the time when they issued the permit, and are of the opinion that, if the application for the permit had been made in the new circumstances of the case, the permit would not have been issued by them, or

(b) have reason to believe that any information furnished to them by the promoter (or, in the case of a collection in relation to which there is more than one promoter, by any of them) for the purposes of the application for the permit was false in a material particular,

then (subject to subsection (2)) they may—

(i) withdraw the permit;

(ii) attach any condition to the permit; or

(iii) vary any existing condition of the permit.

(2) Any condition imposed by the local authority under subsection (1) (whether by attaching a new condition to the permit or by varying an existing condition) must be one that could have been attached to the permit under section 68(2) at the time when it was issued, assuming for this purpose—

(a) that the new circumstances of the case had prevailed at that time, or

(b) (in a case falling within paragraph (b) of subsection (1) above) that the authority had been aware of the true circumstances of the case at that time.

(3) Where a local authority who have issued a permit under section 68 have reason to believe that there has been or is likely to be a breach of any condition of it, or that a breach of such a condition is continuing, they may withdraw the permit.

(4) Where under this section a local authority withdraw, attach any condition to, or vary an existing condition of, a permit, they shall serve on the promoter written notice of their decision to do so and of the reasons for their decision; and that notice shall also state the right of appeal conferred by section 71(2) and the time within which such an appeal must be brought.

(5) Where a local authority so withdraw, attach any condition to, or vary an existing condition of, a permit, the permit shall nevertheless continue to have effect as if it had not been withdrawn or (as the case may be) as if the condition had not been attached or the variation had not been made—

(a) until the time for bringing an appeal under section 71(2) has expired, or
71 Appeals.

(1) A person who has duly applied to a local authority under section 67 for a permit to conduct a public charitable collection in the authority’s area may appeal to a magistrates’ court against a decision of the authority to refuse to issue a permit to him.

(2) A person to whom a permit has been issued under section 68 may appeal to a magistrates’ court against—
   (a) a decision of the local authority under that section or section 70 to attach any condition to the permit; or
   (b) a decision of the local authority under section 70 to vary any condition so attached or to withdraw the permit.

(3) An appeal under subsection (1) or (2) shall be by way of complaint for an order, and the Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980 shall apply to the proceedings; and references in this section to a magistrates’ court are to a magistrates’ court acting for the petty sessions area in which is situated the office or principal office of the local authority against whose decision the appeal is brought.

(4) Any such appeal shall be brought within 14 days of the date of service on the person in question of the relevant notice under section 68(4) or (as the case may be) section 70(4); and for the purposes of this subsection an appeal shall be taken to be brought when the complaint is made.

(5) An appeal against the decision of a magistrates’ court on an appeal under subsection (1) or (2) may be brought to the Crown Court.

(6) On an appeal to a magistrates’ court or the Crown Court under this section, the court may confirm, vary or reverse the local authority’s decision and generally give such directions as it thinks fit, having regard to the provisions of this Part and of regulations under section 73.

(7) It shall be the duty of the local authority to comply with any directions given by the court under subsection (6); but the authority need not comply with any directions given by a magistrates’ court—
   (a) until the time for bringing an appeal under subsection (5) has expired, or
   (b) if such an appeal is duly brought, until the determination or abandonment of the appeal.
Orders made by Charity Commissioners

(1) Where the Charity Commissioners are satisfied, on the application of any charity, that that charity proposes—
   (a) to promote public charitable collections—
       (i) throughout England and Wales, or
       (ii) throughout a substantial part of England and Wales,
       in connection with any charitable purposes pursued by the charity, or
   (b) to authorise other persons to promote public charitable collections as mentioned in paragraph (a),
the Commissioners may make an order under this subsection in respect of the charity.

(2) Such an order shall have the effect of authorising public charitable collections which—
   (a) are promoted by the charity in respect of which the order is made, or by persons authorised by the charity, and
   (b) are so promoted in connection with the charitable purposes mentioned in subsection (1),
to be conducted in such area or areas as may be specified in the order.

(3) An order under subsection (1) may—
   (a) include such conditions as the Commissioners think fit;
   (b) be expressed (without prejudice to paragraph (c)) to have effect without limit of time, or for a specified period only;
   (c) be revoked or varied by a further order of the Commissioners.

(4) Where the Commissioners, having made an order under subsection (1) in respect of a charity, make any further order revoking or varying that order, they shall serve on the charity written notice of their reasons for making the further order, unless it appears to them that the interests of the charity would not be prejudiced by the further order.

(5) Section 89(1), (2) and (4) of the Charities Act 1993 (provisions as to orders made by the Commissioners) shall apply to an order made by them under this section as it applies to an order made by them under that Act.

(6) In this section “charity” and “charitable purposes” have the same meaning as in that Act.
### Supplementary

#### 73 Regulations.

(1) The Secretary of State may make regulations—

(a) prescribing the information which is to be contained in applications made under section 67;

(b) for the purpose of regulating the conduct of public charitable collections authorised under—

(i) permits issued under section 68; or

(ii) orders made by the Charity Commissioners under section 72.

(2) Regulations under subsection (1)(b) may, without prejudice to the generality of that provision, make provision—

(a) about the keeping and publication of accounts;

(b) for the prevention of annoyance to members of the public;

(c) with respect to the use by collectors of badges and certificates of authority, or badges incorporating such certificates, and to other matters relating to such badges and certificates, including, in particular, provision—

(i) prescribing the form of such badges and certificates;

(ii) requiring a collector, on request, to permit his badge, or any certificate of authority held by him for the purposes of the collection, to be inspected by a constable or a duly authorised officer of a local authority, or by an occupier of any premises visited by him in the course of the collection;

(d) for prohibiting persons under a prescribed age from acting as collectors, and prohibiting others from causing them so to act.

(3) Regulations under this section may provide that any failure to comply with a specified provision of the regulations shall be an offence punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding the second level on the standard scale.

#### Annotations:

**Modifications etc. (not altering text)**

C12 S. 73 applied (coming into force in accordance with s. 1 of the applying Act) by Greenham and Crookham Commons Act 2002 (c. i), s. 21(4)

#### 74 Offences.

(1) A person shall be guilty of an offence if, in connection with any charitable appeal, he displays or uses—

(a) a prescribed badge or a prescribed certificate of authority which is not for the time being held by him for the purposes of the appeal pursuant to regulations under section 73, or

(b) any badge or article, or any certificate or other document, so nearly resembling a prescribed badge or (as the case may be) a prescribed certificate of authority as to be likely to deceive a member of the public.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding the fourth level on the standard scale.
(3) Any person who, for the purposes of an application made under section 67, knowingly or recklessly furnishes any information which is false in a material particular shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding the fourth level on the standard scale.

[F15](3A) Any person who knowingly or recklessly provides the Commissioners with information which is false or misleading in a material particular shall be guilty of an offence if the information is provided in circumstances in which he intends, or could reasonably be expected to know, that it would be used by them for the purpose of discharging their functions under section 72.

(3B) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (3A) shall be liable—
   (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum;
   (b) on conviction or indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine, or both.

(4) In subsection (1) “prescribed badge” and “prescribed certificate of authority” mean respectively a badge and a certificate of authority in such form as may be prescribed by regulations under section 73.

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)
F15  S. 74(3A)(3B) inserted (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(1), Sch. 6 para. 29(8)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)
C13  S. 74 applied (coming into force in accordance with s. 1 of the applying Act) by Greenham and Crookham Commons Act 2002 (c. i), s. 21(4)

PART IV

GENERAL

75  Offences by bodies corporate.

Where any offence—
   (a) under this Act or any regulations made under it,
   (b) ...................................................

is committed by a body corporate and is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

In relation to a body corporate whose affairs are managed by its members, “director” means a member of the body corporate.
76 Service of documents.

(1) This section applies to—

(a) ................................................

(b) any notice or other document required or authorised to be given or served under Part II of this Act; and

(c) any notice required to be served under Part III of this Act.

(2) A document to which this section applies may be served on or given to a person (other than a body corporate)—

(a) by delivering it to that person;

(b) by leaving it at his last known address in the United Kingdom; or

(c) by sending it by post to him at that address.

(3) A document to which this section applies may be served on or given to a body corporate by delivering it or sending it by post—

(a) to the registered or principal office of the body in the United Kingdom, or

(b) if it has no such office in the United Kingdom, to any place in the United Kingdom where it carries on business or conducts its activities (as the case may be).

(4) Any such document may also be served on or given to a person (including a body corporate) by sending it by post to that person at an address notified by that person for the purposes of this subsection to the person or persons by whom it is required or authorised to be served or given.

77 Regulations and orders.

(1) Any regulations or order of the Secretary of State under this Act—

(a) shall be made by statutory instrument; and

(b) (subject to subsection (2)) shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

(2) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply—
(3) Any regulations or order of the Secretary of State under this Act may make—
   (a) different provision for different cases; and
   (b) such supplemental, incidental, consequential or transitional provision or
       savings as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

(4) Before making any regulations under section 64 or 73 the Secretary of State shall
   consult such persons or bodies of persons as he considers appropriate.

Annotations:

Subordinate Legislation Made

P1 S. 77(3) power partly exercised (27.11.1994): different dates appointed for specified provisions by S.I. 1994/3023, art. 2

Amendments (Textual)

F18 S. 77(2)(a)-(c) repealed (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(2), Sch. 7
F19 In s. 77(4) the figures 20, 22, and 23 repealed (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(2), Sch. 7

Commencement Information

I59 S. 77 wholly in force at 1.9.1992 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 2(1), Sch. 1.

78 Minor and consequential amendments and repeals.

(1) The enactments mentioned in Schedule 6 to this Act shall have effect subject to
    the amendments there specified (which are either minor amendments or amendments
    consequential on the provisions of this Act).

(2) The enactments mentioned in Schedule 7 to this Act (which include some that are
    already spent or are no longer of practical utility) are hereby repealed to the extent
    specified in the third column of that Schedule.

Annotations:

Commencement Information

I60 S. 78 wholly in force at 1.9.1992 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 2(1), Sch. 1.

79 Short title, commencement and extent.

(1) This Act may be cited as the Charities Act 1992.

(2) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Secretary of State may by order
    appoint; and different days may be so appointed for different provisions or for different
    purposes.

(3) Subject to subsections (4) to (6) below, this Act extends only to England and Wales.

F20 (4) ..........................................................
(5) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

(6) The amendments in Schedule 6, and (subject to subsection (7)) the repeals in Schedule 7, have the same extent as the enactments to which they refer, and section 78 extends accordingly.


Annotations:

Subordinate Legislation Made
S. 79(2) power partly exercised (27.11.1994): different dates appointed for specified provisions see S.I. 1994/3023, art. 3

Amendments (Textual)
F20 S. 79(4)(5) repealed (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(2), Sch.7

Commencement Information

Marginal Citations
M56 1916 c.31.
SCHEDULES

F21 SCHEDULE 1

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)

F21 Sch. 1 repealed (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(2), Sch.7

Section 4

4 ..............................................

Section 20

20 ..............................................

F22 SCHEDULE 2

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)

F22 Sch. 2 repealed (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(2), Sch.7

1 ..............................................

2 ..............................................

3 ..............................................

4 ..............................................
### Annotations:

**Amendments (Textual)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendment</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F23</td>
<td>Sch. 3 repealed (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(2), Sch. 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

| 1 |  
|---|---
| 2 |  
| 3 |  
| 4 |  
| 5 |  
| 6 |  
| 7 |  
| 8 |  
| 9 |  
| 10 |  
| 11 |  

---

**Status:** This version of this Act contains provisions that are prospective. Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made by the legislation.gov.uk editorial team to Charities Act 1992. Any changes that have already been made by the team appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)
SCHEDULE 4

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)

F25 Sch. 4 repealed (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(2), Sch.7
SCHEDULE 5

AMENDMENTS OF REDUNDANT CHURCHES
AND OTHER RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS ACT 1969

Annotations:

Commencement Information
182 Sch. 5 wholly in force at 1.9.1992 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 2(1), Sch. 1.

1 For section 4 of the Redundant Churches and Other Religious Buildings Act 1969 ("the 1969 Act") substitute—

“4 Transfer of certain redundant places of public worship.

(1) Subject to subsections (9) and (10) below, this section applies to any premises if—

(a) the premises are held by or in trust for a charity ("the relevant charity"),
and
(b) the whole or part of the premises has been used as a place of public worship;
but
(c) the premises are not a church subject to the provisions of the Pastoral Measure 1983.

(2) If the court is satisfied, with respect to any premises to which this section applies ("the relevant premises")—

(a) that those premises are no longer required (whether wholly or in part) for use as a place of public worship, and
(b) that one of the following, namely—

(i) the Secretary of State,
(ii) the Commission, or
(iii) a prescribed charity,
is or are willing to enter into an agreement to acquire those premises by way of gift or for a consideration other than full consideration, but
(c) that it is not within the powers of the persons in whom those premises are vested to carry out such an agreement except by virtue of this section, the court may, under its jurisdiction with respect to charities, establish a scheme for the making and carrying out of such an agreement.

(3) A scheme established under subsection (2) above may, if it appears to the court proper to do so, provide for the acquirer of the relevant premises also to acquire (whether by gift or for a consideration other than full consideration or otherwise)

(a) any land held by or in trust for the relevant charity which is contiguous or adjacent to those premises; and
(b) any objects which are or have been ordinarily kept on those premises.

(4) In subsections (2) and (3) above, in relation to the acquisition of the relevant premises or the acquisition of any land or object—

(a) references to acquisition by the Secretary of State are references to acquisition by him under section 5 of the Historic Buildings and Ancient
Monuments Act 1953 (acquisition by him of buildings of historic or architectural interest); and
(b) references to acquisition by the Commission are references to acquisition by them under section 5A of that Act (acquisition by them of buildings of historic or architectural interest).

(5) A scheme established under subsection (2) above may also provide for conferring on the acquirer of the relevant premises—
(a) such rights of way over any land held by or in trust for the relevant charity as appear to the court to be necessary—
(i) for the purpose of the discharge of the acquirer’s functions in relation to those premises or to any land acquired under the scheme, or
(ii) for giving to the public reasonable access to those premises or to any such land, and
(b) so far as is necessary for the purpose of the discharge of such functions or the giving of such access, any rights of way enjoyed by persons attending services at those premises.

(6) The Charity Commissioners may, on the application of the acquirer of the relevant premises, by order establish a scheme under section 18 of the Charities Act 1960 (Commissioners’ concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court for certain purposes) making provision for the restoration of the relevant premises, or part of them, to use as a place of public worship.

(7) The Charity Commissioners may so establish any such scheme notwithstanding—
(a) anything in subsection (4) of section 18 of that Act, or
(b) that the relevant charity has ceased to exist;
and if the relevant charity has ceased to exist, any such scheme may provide for the constitution of a charity by or in trust for which the relevant premises are to be held on the restoration of those premises, or part of them, to use as a place of public worship.

(8) The Charity Commissioners shall have the same jurisdiction and powers in relation to the establishment of a scheme under subsection (2) above as they have under the provisions of section 18 of the Charities Act 1960 (except subsection (6)) in relation to the establishment of a scheme for the administration of a charity; and section 21 of that Act (publicity for proceedings under section 18, etc.) shall accordingly have effect in relation to the establishment of a scheme under subsection (2) above as it has effect in relation to the establishment of a scheme for the administration of a charity.

(9) In relation to the Commission—
(a) this section only applies to any premises falling within subsection (1) above if they are situated in England, and
(b) references in this section to land are references only to land situated in England.

(10) In relation to a prescribed charity, this section only applies to any premises falling within subsection (1) above if they constitute either—
(a) a listed building within the meaning of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, or
(b) a scheduled monument within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

(11) The Secretary of State may direct that any charity specified in the direction shall be a prescribed charity for the purposes of this section; and any direction under this subsection may be varied or revoked by a further direction given by the Secretary of State.

(12) References in this section to the acquirer of the relevant premises are references to the person or body acquiring those premises by virtue of a scheme established under subsection (2) above.

(13) In this section and section 5 below—

"the Commission" means the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England;

"premises" includes a part of a building;

"prescribed charity" shall be construed by reference to subsection (11) above;

and sections 45 and 46 of the Charities Act 1960 (interpretation) shall have effect for the purposes of this section and section 5 below as they have effect for the purposes of that Act."

Annotations:

Marginal Citations
M59 1969 c.22.

2 For section 5 of the 1969 Act substitute—

"5 Trusts for repair etc. of premises to continue after transfer under section 4."

(1) Where any premises to which section 4 of this Act applies are acquired by the Secretary of State, the Commission or a prescribed charity in pursuance of that section, any property of a charity whose purposes include—

(a) the repair and maintenance of those premises, or

(b) the provision of objects for keeping on those premises, or

(c) the maintenance of objects ordinarily kept there,

shall (subject to subsection (2) below) continue to be applicable for that purpose so long as the premises remain vested in the Secretary of State, the Commission or the prescribed charity, as the case may be.

(2) If so provided by the scheme under which the agreement for the acquisition of any such premises is made, subsection (1) above shall have effect in relation to the premises subject to and in accordance with any specified provisions of the scheme.

(3) Subsection (13) of section 4 of this Act has effect for the purposes of this section."
SCHEDULE 6

MINOR AND CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

CLERGY PENSIONS MEASURE 1961 (No.3)

1    CLERGY PENSIONS MEASURE 1961 (No.3)

In section 33 (preservation of restrictions on certain transactions)—

(a) for “section twenty-nine of the Charities Act 1960” substitute “section 32 of the Charities Act 1992”; and
(b) for “said Act” substitute “Charities Act 1960”.

Annotations:

Commencement Information
183 Sch. 6 para. 1 wholly in force at 1.1.1993 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 4(1), Sch. 3.

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)
F26 Sch. 6 para. 2 repealed (27.7.1999 with effect in relation to instruments executed on or after 6.2.2000) by 1999 c. 16, s. 139, Sch. 20 Pt. V(5) Notes 1, 2.

CATHEDRALS MEASURE 1963 (No.2)

3    CATHEDRALS MEASURE 1963 (No.2)

In section 20(2)(iii) (consents to disposal of land by cathedral bodies), for “section twenty-nine of the Charities Act 1960” substitute “section 32 of the Charities Act 1992”.

Annotations:

Commencement Information
184 Sch. 6 para. 3 wholly in force at 1.1.1993 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 4(1), Sch. 3.

LEASEHOLD REFORM ACT 1967 (c.88)

4    LEASEHOLD REFORM ACT 1967 (c.88)

In section 23(4) (grant of new tenancy), for “section 29 of the Charities Act 1960” substitute “section 32 of the Charities Act 1992”.

Annotations:

Commencement Information
185 Sch. 6 para. 4 wholly in force at 1.1.1993 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 4(1), Sch. 3.
## SHARING OF CHURCH BUILDINGS ACT 1969 (c.38)

### 5 SHARING OF CHURCH BUILDINGS ACT 1969 (c.38)

In section 8(3) (shared buildings), for the words from the beginning to “Commissioners)” substitute “ Section 32 of the Charities Act 1992 (restrictions on dispositions of charity land)”.

### Annotations:

**Commencement Information**

186 Sch. 6 para. 5 wholly in force at 1.1.1993 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 4(1), Sch. 3.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 (c.70)

### 6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 (c.70)

In section 131(3) (savings)—

(a) for the words from “section 29” to “property)” substitute “ section 32 of the Charities Act 1992 (restrictions on disposition of charity land)”;

(b) for “subsection (3)(a) of that section” substitute “ section 32(9)(a) of that Act”.

### Annotations:

**Commencement Information**

187 Sch. 6 para. 6 wholly in force at 1.1.1993 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 4(1), Sch. 3.

## FIRE PRECAUTIONS (LOANS) ACT 1973 (c.11)

### 7 FIRE PRECAUTIONS (LOANS) ACT 1973 (c.11)

In section 1(7) (loans to meet certain expenditure), for the words from the beginning to “property)” substitute “ Section 34 of the Charities Act 1992 (which restricts the charging of charity property)”.

### Annotations:

**Commencement Information**

188 Sch. 6 para. 7 wholly in force at 1.1.1993 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 4(1), Sch. 3.

## THEATRES TRUST ACT 1976 (c.27)

### 8 THEATRES TRUST ACT 1976 (c.27)

In section 2(2)(d) (powers of trustees), for “section 29 of the Charities Act 1960” substitute “ sections 32 and 34 of the Charities Act 1992”.

### Annotations:

**Commencement Information**

189 Sch. 6 para. 8 wholly in force at 1.1.1993 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 4(1), Sch. 3.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT 1982 (c.30)

9 LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT 1982 (c.30)

In Schedule 4 (street trading), for paragraph 1(2)(j) substitute—
“(j) the doing of anything authorised by any permit or order under Part III of the Charities Act 1992.”

CIVIC GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT 1982 (c. 45)

10 CIVIC GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT 1982 (c. 45)

In section 119(6)(d) (grounds for refusal of permission for public charitable collection in Scotland)—
(a) after “under”, where secondly occurring, insert “ this section or”; and
(b) after “section”, where secondly occurring, insert “ or under Part III of the Charities Act 1992 or regulations made under section 73 of that Act”.

COMPANIES ACT 1985 (c.6)

11 COMPANIES ACT 1985 (c.6)

In each of the following provisions, namely—
(a) section 209(1)(c) (interests to be disregarded for purposes of general disclosure provisions), and
(b) paragraph 11(b) of Schedule 13 (interests to be disregarded for purposes of provisions relating to disclosure by directors etc.),

after “section 22” insert “ or 22A”.

HOUSING ACT 1985 (c.68)

12 HOUSING ACT 1985 (c.68)

For paragraph 12 of Schedule 1 substitute—
“12 A licence to occupy a dwelling-house is not a secure tenancy if—
(a) the dwelling-house is an almshouse, and
(b) the licence was granted by or on behalf of a charity which—  
(i) is authorised under its trusts to maintain the dwelling-house as an almshouse, and  
(ii) has no power under its trusts to grant a tenancy of the dwelling-house;  
and in this paragraph “almshouse” means any premises maintained as an almshouse, whether they are called an almshouse or not; and “trusts”, in relation to a charity, means the provisions establishing it as a charity and regulating its purposes and administration, whether those provisions take effect by way of trust or not.”

Annotations:

Commencement Information

192 Sch. 6 para. 12 wholly in force at 1.9.1992 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 2(1), Sch. 1.

HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS ACT 1985 (c.69)

13 HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS ACT 1985 (c.69)

(1) In section 10(1) (excepted dispositions), for “section 29 of the Charities Act 1960” substitute “ sections 32 and 34 of the Charities Act 1992”.

F27(2) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

(3) In section 35(2)(c) (power to transfer housing to local housing authority), for the words from “section” to “Commissioners)” substitute “ section 32 of the Charities Act 1992 (restrictions on dispositions of charity land)”.

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)

F27 Sch. 6 para. 13(2) repealed (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(2), Sch.7

Commencement Information

193 Sch. 6 para. 13 partly in force; Sch. 6 para. 13 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 79(2); Sch. 6 para. 13(1) (3) in force at 1.1.1993 see S.I. 1992/1900, art. 4(1), Sch. 3.

FINANCIAL SERVICES ACT 1986 (c.60)

14 FINANCIAL SERVICES ACT 1986 (c.60)

In section 45(1)(j) (miscellaneous exemptions), after “section 22” insert “ or 22A”.

Annotations:

Commencement Information

194 Sch. 6 para. 14 wholly in force at 1.9.1992 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 2(1), Sch. 1.
COAL INDUSTRY ACT 1987 (c.3)

15 COAL INDUSTRY ACT 1987 (c.3)

In section 5 (power of Commissioners to make schemes relating to coal industry trusts), for subsection (8) substitute—

“(8) Sections 18(3), (8), (10) to (12), 19(1) to (5) and (7) and 21 of the Charities Act 1960 shall apply in relation to the powers of the Charity Commissioners and the making of schemes under this section as they apply in relation to their powers and the making of schemes under that Act; and sections 40(1) to (4), 40A and 42 of that Act shall apply to orders and decisions under this section as they apply to orders and decisions under that Act.

(8A) The Commissioners shall not proceed under section 19 of that Act (as applied by subsection (8) above) without the like application, and the like notice to the trustees of the trust in question, as would be required if they were proceeding under subsection (1) above; but on any application made with a view to a scheme under subsection (1) above the Commissioners may proceed under that subsection or under section 19 of that Act (as so applied) as appears to them appropriate.”

Annotations:

Commencement Information
195 Sch. 6 para. 15 wholly in force at 1.9.1992 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 2(1), Sch. 1.

REVERTER OF SITES ACT 1987 (c.15)

16 REVERTER OF SITES ACT 1987 (c.15)

In section 4(4) (supplementary provisions), after “sections 40” insert “,40A”.

Annotations:

Commencement Information
196 Sch. 6 para. 16 wholly in force at 1.9.1992 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 2(1), Sch. 1.

INCOME AND CORPORATION TAXES ACT 1988 (c.1)

17 INCOME AND CORPORATION TAXES ACT 1988 (c.1)

After paragraph 3 of Schedule 20 (charities: qualifying investments and loans) insert—

“3A Any investment in a common deposit fund established under section 22A of the Charities Act 1960 or in any similar fund established for the exclusive benefit of charities by or under any enactment relating to any particular charities or class of charities.”

Annotations:

Commencement Information
197 Sch. 6 para. 17 wholly in force at 1.9.1992 see s. 79(2) and S.I. 1992/1900, art. 2(1), Sch. 1.
SCHEDULE 7

REPEALS

Annotations:

Extent Information
E2 Schedule 7: extents of individual entries are in accordance with s. 76(6)

Commencement Information
198 Sch. 7 partly in force; Sch. 7 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 79(2); certain repeals in Sch 7 in force at 1.9.1992 and at 1.1.1993 see S.I 1992/1900 arts. 2(1), 4(1), Schs. 1, 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Short title</th>
<th>Extent of repeal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872 c.24.</td>
<td>Charitable Trustees Incorporation Act 1872.</td>
<td>In section 2, the words from “; and all” onwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In section 4, the words from “; and the appointment” onwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In section 5, the words from “; and nothing” onwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In section 7, the words from “; and there” onwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939 c.44.</td>
<td>House to House Collections Act 1939.</td>
<td>The whole Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940 c.31.</td>
<td>War Charities Act 1940.</td>
<td>The whole Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959 c.72.</td>
<td>Mental Health Act 1959.</td>
<td>Section 8(3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Section 6(6) and (9).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Section 7(4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Section 16(2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In section 19(6), the words “or the like reference from the Secretary of State”.

In section 22, subsection (6) and, in subsection (9), the words from “; and the” to “endowment” (where last occurring).

Section 27.

Section 29.

In section 30C(1)(c), the words “by or”.

Section 31.

Section 44.

In section 45(3), the words “Subject to subsection (9) of section twenty-two of this Act,”.

In section 46, the words “, subject to subsection (9) of section twenty-two of this Act,”.

In Schedule 1, in paragraph 1(3), the words “Subject to sub-paragraph (6) below,.”.

In Schedule 6, the entry relating to the War Charities Act 1940.


1968 c.60. Theft Act 1968. In Schedule 2, in Part III, the entry relating to the House to House Collections Act 1939.

1970 c.42. Local Authority Social Services Act 1970. In Schedule 1, the entry relating to section 41 of the National Assistance Act 1948.


In Schedule 29, paragraphs 22 and 23.

### Annotations:

#### Amendments (Textual)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F28</td>
<td>Sch. 7: entries relating to 1960 c. 58, s. 8 and (so far as not in force at 1.8.1993) 1985 c. 20 repealed (1.8.1993) by 1993 c. 10, s. 98(2), Sch.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Status:**
This version of this Act contains provisions that are prospective.

**Changes to legislation:**
There are outstanding changes not yet made by the legislation.gov.uk editorial team to Charities Act 1992. Any changes that have already been made by the team appear in the content and are referenced with annotations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changes and effects yet to be applied to the whole Act, associated Parts and Chapters:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.I. 2003/1900 commences (2003 c. 21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.I. 2005/910 commences (2003 c. 39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.I. 2007/309 commences (2006 c. 50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.I. 2007/3286 commences (2006 c. 50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.I. 2008/945 commences (2006 c. 50. This SI is amended by SI 2009/841)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act inserted by 2006 c. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act power to amend conferred by 2006 c. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act repealed by 2005 asp 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act repealed by 2006 c. 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act repealed by 2006 c. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act repealed by 2010 c. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act substituted by 2006 c. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act text amended by 2003 c. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act text amended by 2003 c. 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act text amended by 2006 c. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act text amended by S.I. 2006/2951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act text amended by S.I. 2009/508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act transfer of functions by S.I. 2006/2951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>