

Starting a Small Charity

2b: Example Charitable Purposes

One of a series of Guidance Leaflets

WARNING: This leaflet is 24 pages long. Only print the pages you require.

The Scope of These Guidance Leaflets

This leaflet is one of a series which give a quick overview of the various things that you will need to take into account in setting up a new small charity.

They are NOT a full and comprehensive guide to Charity Law and all the associated regulations. They are just a simple overview of the main points for those who want to set up a small charity to serve their local community or to help those with a particular area of need. So if you are expecting your charity's annual income to be more than £150,000/yr, or to own property, or to employ more than the equivalent of 3 full-time staff then you should seek proper professional guidance elsewhere.

eg: The Small Charities Coalition Resources webpage: www.smallcharities.org.uk/resources/

For more information, see the Introduction leaflet to this series.

The topics covered in this series are:

- 1 Outputs & Outcomes
- 2:
 - a: Charitable Purposes/Objects
 - b: Example Charitable Purposes** *{This Leaflet}*
- 3: Governing Document
- 4: Trustees & Officers
- 5: A "Minute Book"
- 6: A Bank Account
- 7: A Way of Recording & Managing Your Funds
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2b: Example Charitable Purposes

The Purposes (also sometimes known as the Objects) of a charity define what it is that the charity is going to do for the Public Benefit in compliance with the Charities Act.

Note: Previously the term “Objects” was the one most commonly used in this context. But recently “Purposes” seems to have become more popular.

Throughout this leaflet, where the term “Purposes” is used it also means “Objects”.

1. What is a ‘Charity’?

There is a fundamental issue that many people find difficult to understand and deal with when trying to define the “Purpose” of the charity that they want to set up.

The difficulty is that most ordinary people (*ie*: “The people on the Clapham omnibus”) understand ‘Charity’ as meaning “*The voluntary donation of money/time/resources for the benefit of those in need*” (the definition you’ll find in most dictionaries).

But the legal meaning of the term ‘charity’ (*ie*: as defined by the Charities Act) is quite different.

The issues was summed up rather nicely by none other than Lord Hailsham, who said:

“ ... the words ‘charity’ and ‘charitable’ bear, for the purposes of English law and equity, meanings totally different from the senses in which they are used in ordinary educated speech or, for instance, in the Authorised Version of the Bible.”

In: Analysis of the law relating to public benefit

<http://forms.charitycommission.gov.uk/media/94849/lawpb1208.pdf>

The Charities Act requires that, for an organisation to be legally recognised as a charity, it must comply with three key criteria:

1. Its Purposes must fall within one or more of the 13 categories defined by the Act;
2. It must be for the Public Benefit;
3. It must not be for profit.

There is no legal requirement for charities to be either “*voluntary*” (the Charities Act, section 16.2 merely “*encourages voluntary participation in charity work*”) or to be “*for those in need*”.

It is true that most of the UK’s charities meet both the “*voluntary for those in need*” and the Charities Act definitions of “Charity”. But some of the UK’s largest ‘charities’ (‘charities’ because they meet the Charities Act criteria of “*for the Public Benefit*” and “*Not for Profit*”) are neither fundamentally “*voluntary*” nor “*for those in need*”.

Given the significant discrepancy between the common understanding of what ‘Charity’ is, and the Charities Act definition of ‘Charity’ it is not surprising that many people find themselves confused and frustrated when their applications to register their small “*voluntary for those in need*” charity get rejected by the Charity Commission because their proposed charitable purposes fail to meet all the above legal criteria for charitable status.

2. What are ‘Charitable Purposes’?

‘Charitable Purposes’ describe how your charity complies with the 3 specific requirements of the Charities Act.

They are NOT about the “need” that motivated you to set up the charity.

And they do not say what your charity will be doing on a daily basis.

Both are covered elsewhere in your application.

They are therefore usually quite short and are set out in very legalistic language in a single sentence or paragraph in the ‘Purposes/Objects’ section in your charity’s governing document. For your on-line application you just copy the Purposes/Objects section from your governing document

straight into the on-line application form – there should not be any discrepancy between your governing document and your on-line application in what you give for your charitable purposes.

3. Writing ‘Charitable Purposes’

Although quite short in terms of the number of words, writing a charity’s Purposes is often the most difficult part of getting it set up and registered. Experience shows (see the companion leaflet 2c-Charitable Purposes – Case Studies) that what, to a non-legal lay-person, seem like trivial nuances in the interpretation of words and phrases can be seen by the Charity Commission as sufficiently significant to justify rejection (or enable the acceptance) of a charity application.

For example: The use of the word “Partnership” – in the common meaning of a collaborative arrangement with another charity – caused the initial rejection of a charity registration because the legal meaning of that word implied that one charity would just be a sub-division of the other rather than an independent entity. Or the use of the phrase “public space” – intended to include the provision of both indoor and outdoor areas to which the public had access – in its legal meaning did not include buildings and so the phrase “public amenity” had to be added.

This is a particular problem for Trustees who are not professional lawyers with specific expertise in charity law (*ie*: most Trustees of small charities !!!).

3a) Using Charity Commission Example Charitable Purposes

One way of minimising any difficulties in writing your charity’s purposes is NOT to try to write your own words but, instead, to use one of the Charity Commission’s Example Charitable Purposes (on pages 11 to 24 of this leaflet) and tailor it to your requirements.

Many of the Examples contain alternative clauses from which you can select one (or more if appropriate). And most of the Examples have optional items – identified by *[italic text in square brackets]* – which you can alter or delete to meet your specific requirements. *eg*: you replace *[insert place]* with ‘SE.England’ or ‘Greater Manchester’ or ‘Central Africa’ or wherever describes your charity’s area of activity.

In fact, the Charity Commission specifically advises: **“Your charity registration application will take less time if you can use an example Purpose without alteration”** (*ie*: without altering anything other than the optional text).

The “bottom line” is that if none of the 32 Example Charitable Purposes can be adapted to suit what it is you are wanting to do, you should consider carefully if what you want to do doesn’t fit within any of the 12 categories of charitable purposes defined by the Charities Act (and, therefore, cannot legally be a charity).

3b) Writing Your Own Charitable Purpose(s)

If none of the 32 Example Charitable Purposes fit what you want, and you feel that nevertheless your charity’s purposes fit within the 12 categories defined by the Charities Act then you should read and follow carefully the Charity Commission guidance *“Setting up and running a charity: How to write charitable purposes”* which can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/how-to-write-charitable-purposes>

The guidance contains many useful tips on what phrases should be used (where appropriate) and what sorts of words/phrases should be avoided.

The use of the phrase *“in particular but not exclusively”* can be extremely helpful to show where your charity will have a particular focus but you do not want to be absolutely restricted to that focus.

For example: If your purpose was *“To promote amateur football for the public benefit”*, your charity would never be able to promote anything other than football. But if, instead, you wrote your purpose as *“To promote amateur sport for the public benefit, in particular but not exclusively the playing of football”* you would be flagging up that your charity would be focusing on football, but

would NOT be prohibited from promoting other sports from time-to-time. A similar approach can be used for other aspects of your activities – for example “...in particular, but not exclusively, for the public benefit in Manchester” would flag up that the primary area of activity for your charity would be Manchester, but it would not be prohibited from extending further afield when appropriate.

When writing your own Charitable Purpose(s) it is important that you demonstrate that you have read, and have attempted to apply, all the guidance referred to above. Experience indicates that, if you have “done your homework properly”, have tried to use all the recommended phrases, but have still not properly complied with the “niceties” of the Charities Act the Charity Commission assessors will be very helpful in suggesting ways to re-word your purposes to achieve compliance and so be granted registration.

But of course, if the wording of your proposed charitable purposes makes it evident that you have not “done your homework” it is quite reasonable that the assessors should return your application with the blunt advice “that you read the published guidance carefully”.

4. Meeting the Public Benefit Requirement

In writing your Charitable Purpose it is pretty much essential to include somewhere the phrase “For the Public Benefit”. This is because, in order to comply with the Charities Act, the focus of your charity should be on the benefits that it delivers to the public and not just on the benefits (if any) it delivers specifically to those in need.

It seems that nowadays “For the Public Benefit...” is quite often the opening phrase of the Charitable Purposes – ie: a charity’s Purposes might read: “For the Public Benefit the advancement of xxxx for the relief of zzzz”.

However, your charitable purpose(s) is(are) NOT the place to be describing in any detail the public benefits you are planning to deliver. The approach taken seems to be that it is sufficient for your charitable purposes just to state that what you will be doing is “For the Public Benefit” (ie: as required by the Charities Act). The rationale for that seems to be that, with such a statement in your Charitable Purposes, your charity would effectively be breaking the law if it did ANYTHING which was not “for the Public Benefit”.

It is later in the on-line application form where you will be required to describe in detail your charity’s proposed outputs (things you will be doing) and outcomes (the results you achieve – what will change for the better) and how they will deliver benefit to the public at large.

More detail on how to build the “Public Benefit requirement” into your on-line application is given in **Leaflet 1: Outputs & Outcome**.

However, there is lots of guidance on the internet on what is, and is not, “Public Benefit” for the purposes of the UK Charities Act and, therefore, for fulfilling the criteria for registering as a charity. The following guidance, provided here for completeness, is taken from:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/public-benefit-rules-for-charities>

5. Public Benefit Rules For Charities.

The public benefit requirement has two aspects:

5a) The ‘benefit aspect’

To satisfy this aspect:

- a purpose must be beneficial - this must be in a way that is identifiable and capable of being proved by evidence where necessary and which is not based on personal views
- any detriment or harm that results from the purpose (to people, property or the environment) must not outweigh the benefit - this is also based on evidence and not on personal views

5b) The 'public aspect'

To satisfy this aspect the purpose must:

- benefit the public in general, or a sufficient section of the public - what is a 'sufficient section of the public' varies from purpose to purpose
- not give rise to more than incidental personal benefit - personal benefit is 'incidental' where (having regard both to its nature and to its amount) it is a necessary result or by-product of carrying out the purpose

In general, for a purpose to be a charitable purpose it must satisfy both the benefit and the public aspects. However, charities for the relief (and in some cases the prevention) of poverty need only satisfy the benefit aspect.

Your organisation cannot be a charity if it has some purposes that are charitable and some that are not.

6. Charitable purposes

The following are taken from the Charity Commission's guidance publication Charitable Purposes, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/charitable-purposes/charitable-purposes>

Published 16 September 2013

The description of each charitable Purpose is a shortened version of the full text contained in the guidance publication. A fuller (but still shortened) explanation of each Charitable Purpose is contained in the companion leaflet, 2a: Charitable Purposes

The title of each of the Charitable Purposes has an embedded hyperlink to the relevant page on the Charity Commission website which contains the full text of the guidance.

6a) The prevention or relief of poverty

There can be no absolute definition of what 'poverty' might mean since the problems giving rise to poverty are multi-dimensional and cumulative. It can affect individuals and whole communities. It might be experienced on a long or short-term basis.

Poverty can both create, and be created by, adverse social conditions, such as poor health and nutrition, and low achievement in education and other areas of human development.

The prevention or relief of poverty is not just about giving financial assistance to people who lack money; poverty is a more complex issue that is dependent upon the social and economic circumstances in which it arises. The commission recognises that many charities that are concerned with preventing or relieving poverty will do so by addressing both the causes (prevention) and the consequences (relief) of poverty.

6b) The advancement of education

Charity law gives a wide meaning to education and does not limit it to education in a classroom environment.

To be a charitable aim for the public benefit, education must be capable of being 'advanced'. This means to promote, sustain and increase individual and collective knowledge and understanding of specific areas of study, skills and expertise.

6c) The advancement of religion

For the purposes of charity law, a religion is a system of belief that has certain characteristics that have been identified in case law and clarified in the Charities Act, which states that:

“religion includes:

- a religion which involves a belief in more than one god, and
- a religion which does not involve a belief in a god”

The intention of the legislation was to make clear that religions that involve belief in more than one god and those that do not involve a belief in a god are included within the meaning of religion derived from existing case law.

6d) The advancement of health or the saving of lives

The advancement of health includes the prevention or relief of sickness, disease or human suffering, as well as the promotion of health. It includes conventional methods as well as complementary, alternative or holistic methods which are concerned with healing mind, body and spirit in the alleviation of symptoms and the cure of illness. To be charitable there needs to be sufficient evidence of the efficacy of the method to be used.

The relief of sickness extends beyond the treatment or provision of care, such as a hospital, to the provision of items, services and facilities to ease the suffering or assist the recovery of people who are sick, convalescent, disabled or infirm or to provide comforts for patients.

The saving of lives includes a range of charitable activity directed towards saving people whose lives are in danger and protecting life and property.

6e) The advancement of citizenship or community development

The advancement of citizenship or community development covers a broad group of charitable purposes directed towards support for social and community infrastructure which is focused on the community rather than the individual.

6f) The advancement of the arts, culture, heritage or science

‘Culture’ is a broad term often used in the context of advancing art or heritage.

The advancement of art covers a wide range of charitable activity including promoting various forms of art at a national/professional and local/amateur level, the provision of arts facilities and encouraging high standards of art. ‘Art’ includes abstract, conceptual and performance art and representational and figurative art. Charities concerned with the advancement of art, whether visual arts or the performing arts such as music, dance and theatre, need to satisfy a criterion of merit.

‘Heritage’ might be regarded as part of a country’s local or national history and traditions which are passed down through successive generations. Advancing heritage includes charities for the preservation of historic land and buildings. It might also include activities concerned with preserving or maintaining a particular tradition where the benefit to the public in preserving it can be shown.

The advancement of science includes scientific research and charities connected with various learned societies and institutions.

6g) The advancement of amateur sport

The advancement of amateur sport means the advancement of any sports or games which promote health by involving physical or mental skill or exertion and which are undertaken on an amateur basis.

6h) The advancement of human rights, conflict resolution or reconciliation or the promotion of religious or racial harmony or equality and diversity

Guidance on the various ways in which a charity may promote human rights can be found in the commission's [The Promotion of Human Rights \(RR12\)](#). That guidance clarifies the extent to which charities can promote human rights in countries whose domestic law provides little or no protection for such rights.

The advancement of conflict resolution or reconciliation includes the resolution of international conflicts and relieving the suffering, poverty and distress arising through conflict on a national or international scale by identifying the causes of the conflict and seeking to resolve such conflict. It includes the promotion of restorative justice, where all the parties with a stake in a particular conflict or offence come together to resolve collectively how to deal with its aftermath and its implications for the future. It also includes purposes directed towards mediation, conciliation or reconciliation as between persons, organisations, authorities or groups involved or likely to become involved in dispute or inter-personal conflict.

The promotion of religious or racial harmony or equality and diversity includes a range of charitable activity directed towards actively promoting harmony and the lessening of conflict between people from differing races or religions or belief systems and eliminating discrimination and promoting diversity in society.

6i) The advancement of environmental protection or improvement

The advancement of environmental protection and improvement includes preservation and conservation of the natural environment and the promotion of sustainable development. Conservation of the environment includes the conservation of a particular animal, bird, or other species or 'wildlife' in general; a specific plant species, habitat or area of land, including areas of natural beauty and scientific interest; flora, fauna and the environment generally. Charities concerned with environmental protection or improvement may need to produce independent expert evidence, that is authoritative and objective, to show that the particular species, land or habitat to be conserved is worthy of conservation.

6j) The relief of those in need, by reason of youth, age, ill-health, disability, financial hardship or other disadvantage

There are a variety of charitable purposes which are directed towards the relief of those in need, by reason of youth, age, ill-health, disability, financial or other disadvantage. This includes relief given by the provision of accommodation and care to such persons.

6k) The advancement of animal welfare

The advancement of animal welfare includes any purpose directed towards the prevention or suppression of cruelty to animals or the prevention or relief of suffering by animals.

6l) The promotion of the efficiency of the armed forces of the Crown, or of the efficiency of the police, fire and rescue services or ambulance services

The armed forces exist for public defence and security. It is charitable to promote the efficiency of the armed forces of the Crown as a means of defending the country. That includes ensuring that those forces are properly trained and equipped during times of conflict. It also includes providing facilities and benefits for the armed forces. Similarly it is also charitable to promote the efficiency of the police, fire, rescue or ambulance services as they exist for the prevention and detection of crime, the preservation of public order and to

protect the public. ('Fire and rescue services' means services provided by fire and rescue authorities under Part 2 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (C.21)).

6m) Any other charitable purposes

This includes any charitable purpose not covered by the other descriptions of purposes and any new charitable purposes that may be recognised in the future as being similar to another charitable purpose.

Example Charitable Purposes/Objects

The following examples of Charitable Purposes/Objects have been taken from the Charity Commission website, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/example-charitable-objects>

The text of the examples of Charitable Purposes/Objects was correct as at September 2015 **However, they may be changed at any time. So before using a specific example you are strongly advised to go directly to the website (as above) and check for the latest version of the text.**

Ctrl+Click on a title, below, to go directly to that Example Purposes/Objects

1. **What is a 'Charity'?**
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 27. **Religious Harmony**
 28. **Social Inclusion**
 29. **Sustainable Development**
 30. **Urban or Rural Regeneration**
 31. **Village Halls**
 32. **Young People**

Example Charitable Purposes/Objects

1. Advancement of Education

Published 10 May 2013

- 1.1: To advance the education of the public in the subject of [insert subject to be studied].
- 1.2: To advance the education of the pupils at [the name of the school] by providing and assisting in the provision of facilities [not required to be provided by the local education authority] for education at the school.
- 1.3: For the public benefit to promote the education (including social and physical training) of people *[under the age of 25 years]* in *[place]* in such ways as the charity trustees think fit, including by:
 - a: Awarding to such persons scholarships, maintenance allowances or grants tenable at any university, college or institution of higher or further education.
 - b: Providing their education (including the study of music or other arts), to undertake travel in furtherance of that education or to prepare for entry to any occupation, trade or profession on leaving any educational establishment.
- 1.4: To assist in such ways as the charity trustees think fit any charity in *[place]* whose aims include advancing education of persons under the age of 25 years by developing their mental, physical and moral capabilities through leisure time activities.
- 1.5: For the public benefit to promote learning for pleasure by people no longer in full time employment through the continued development of their individual capabilities, competencies, skills and understanding in subjects of educational value.
- 1.6: To advance the education of the public in general (and particularly amongst scientists) on the subject of particle physics and to promote research for the public benefit in all aspects of that subject and to publish the useful results.

2. Advancement of Religion

Published 10 May 2013

- 2.1: To advance the [insert basis of faith] [faith] [religion] for the benefit of the public in accordance with [the statements of belief appearing in the schedule] [the following doctrines: ...]
 - a: The advancement of the *[insert basis of faith]* religion mainly, but not exclusively, by means of broadcasting *[insert basis of faith]* messages of an evangelistic and teaching nature.
 - b: To advance the *[insert basis of faith]* religion in *[insert area of benefit]* for the benefit of the public through the holding of prayer meetings, lectures *[public celebration of religious festivals]* producing and/or distributing literature on *[insert basis of faith]* to enlighten others about the *[insert basis of faith]* religion.

3. Advice and Counselling

Published 10 May 2013

- 3.1: The relief of the physical and mental sickness of persons in need by reason of addiction to *[substance]*, in particular by the provision of counselling and support.
- 3.2: The relief of financial hardship by the provision of free legal advice and assistance to persons who, through lack of means, would otherwise be unable to obtain such advice.
- 3.3: To relieve the mental and physical sickness of persons resident in *[area of benefit]* suffering from bereavement or loss by the provision of counselling and support for such persons.

4. Animal Charities

Published 10 May 2013

- 4.1: For the benefit of the public to relieve the suffering of animals in need of care and attention and, in particular, to provide and maintain rescue homes or other facilities for the reception, care and treatment of such animals.
- 4.2: To promote humane behaviour towards animals by providing appropriate care, protection, treatment and security for animals which are in need of care and attention by reason of sickness, maltreatment, poor circumstances or ill usage and to educate the public in matters pertaining to animal welfare in general and the prevention of cruelty and suffering among animals.

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Offering shelter or sanctuary for animals which are in need of medical attention; providing medical treatment for animals; actively seeking new homes for rescued animals.

NB: it is not charitable to offer sanctuary to fit and healthy animals.

5. Carers

Published 10 May 2013

NB: There is an approved standard governing document for the Crossroads Care Attendant Scheme.

- 5.1: To relieve people who are elderly or disabled resident in *[parish/place]* by the provisions of carers and by the provision of support and training to such carers.
- 5.2: The relief of elderly people and those in poor health resident in *[parish/place]* (not being resident in an institution or nursing home as defined by the National Assistance Act 1948 or the Chronically Sick and Disabled Act 1970) by the provision of a sitting service to relieve those who are caring for or nursing them.
- 5.3: To relieve financial hardship and sickness among persons who are caring for or nursing a person with a physical or mental disability in any place other than an Institution or Nursing Home as defined by the National Assistance Act 1948 and Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970, and the relief of people who are chronically sick or disabled by the provision of training and advice for those responsible for their care.

- 5.4:** To preserve and protect the health of those caring for people with physical, mental or sensory impairment within the family or home by offering a respite service through the provision of community based care attendants and, at the discretion of the *[Management Committee/Trustees]* and in exceptional circumstances, to provide such care attendants for disabled people living alone.

See also [example objects for charities for the relief of sickness](#).

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Providing approved training for carers; grants to carers to enable them to take a break; replacement carers where the usual carer is absent.

6. Community Amateur Sports Clubs

Published 10 May 2013

- 6.1:** the promotion of community participation in healthy recreation in particular by the provision of facilities for the playing of *[particular sports]*
- 6.2:** the promotion of community participation in healthy recreation *[for the benefit of the inhabitants of x]* by the provision of facilities for playing *[insert sport(s)]*.

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Please refer to the publication: [Charitable status and sport \(RR11\)](#)

7. Community Capacity Building

Published 10 May 2013

- 7.1:** to develop the capacity and skills of the members of the *[socially and economically]* *[socially]* disadvantaged community of *[insert place]* in such a way that they are better able to identify, and help meet, their needs and to participate more fully in society

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Please refer to the publication: [The promotion of community capacity building \(RR5\)](#)

8. Community Centre

Published 10 May 2013

- 8.1:** To further or benefit the residents of *[area of benefit]* and the neighbourhood, without distinction of sex, sexual orientation, race or of political, religious or other opinions by associating together the said residents and the local authorities, voluntary and other organisations in a common effort to advance education and to provide facilities in the interests of social welfare for recreation and leisure time occupation with the objective of improving the conditions of life for the residents.
- 8.2:** In furtherance of these objects but not otherwise, the trustees shall have power: To establish or secure the establishment of a community centre and to maintain or manage or co-operate with any statutory authority in the maintenance and management of such a centre for activities promoted by the charity in furtherance of the above objects.

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Please refer to the publication: [Village Halls and Community Centres \(RS9\)](#).

9. Community Transport

Published 10 May 2013

9.1: To provide transport facilities in *[insert place]* for people who have special need of such facilities because they are elderly, poor or disabled, people with young children or those living in isolated areas where there are no adequate public transport facilities.

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Operating a regular bus service using adapted vehicles between areas not otherwise served by public transport and local towns.

10. Conciliation and Mediation

Published 10 May 2013

NB: The national body for Relate has prepared a standard governing document .

10.1: To provide, for the benefit of the public, assistance through conciliation for couples whose relationships appear to be breaking down, and where such relationships have already broken down, to advise and help in the settlement of differences or potential differences over associated matters such as custody and access to children, and financial matters.

See also example objects for charities for the promotion of the law, police and crime prevention.

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Counselling (by trained counsellors), advice and information on legal rights or obligations; signposting to other forms of help; providing a safe neutral place for couples to talk to each other with a view to reconciliation or agreement.

11. Conservation of the Environment

Published 10 May 2013

11.1: to promote for the benefit of the public the conservation protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment *[by promoting biological diversity]*.

It is also acceptable for environmental charities to have an additional object of advancing the education of the public where appropriate.

11.2: To advance the education of the public in the conservation, protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Please refer to the publication: [Preservation and conservation charities \(RR9\)](#)

12. Disasters

Published 10 May 2013

12.1: The relief of financial need and suffering among victims of natural or other kinds of disaster in the form of money (or other means deemed suitable) for persons, bodies, organisations and/or countries affected *[including the provision of medical aid]*.

12.2: The relief and assistance of people in any part of the world who are the victims of war or natural disaster, trouble, or catastrophe in particular by the supply of medical aid to such persons.

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Arranging for the purchase and delivery of aid to such areas; co-operating with others to get aid to the right place; identifying the real needs of those affected by disaster and ways of meeting those needs.

13. Elderly People

Published 10 May 2013

13.1: To relieve elderly people resident in *[insert place]* who are in need, by providing specially designed or adapted housing, and items, services or facilities calculated to relieve the needs of such persons.

13.2: To relieve financial hardship, sickness and poor health amongst elderly people .

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Making adapted accommodation available to elderly people; making grants to elderly people to enable them to buy goods or services to help them overcome the debilities of old age.

Note: Extra facilities can be provided either in housing owned or managed by the charity or in the home of the elderly person.

14. Equality and Diversity

Published 10 May 2013

14.1: The promotion of equality and diversity for the public benefit by *[for example]*:

- a: the elimination of discrimination on the grounds of race, gender, disability , sexual orientation or religion;
- b: advancing education and raising awareness in equality and diversity;
- c: promoting activities to foster understanding between people from diverse backgrounds;
- d: conducting or commissioning research on equality and diversity issues and publishing the results to the public;
- e: cultivating a sentiment in favour of equality and diversity.

Activities a charity for this purpose might be carrying out:

Please refer to the guidance on [The Promotion Of Equality and Diversity For The Benefit of the Public](#).

15. Family Planning

Published 10 May 2013

- 15.1:** To educate young people in matters of sex and contraception and to develop amongst them a sense of responsibility in regard to sexual behaviour with the aim of preventing and mitigating of the suffering caused by unwanted pregnancy.
- 15.2:** To preserve and protect the good health both mental and physical of parents, young people and children and to prevent the financial hardship, caused by unwanted conception;
- 15.3:** To educate the public in the field of procreation, contraception, and health with particular reference to personal responsibility in sexual relationships and to the consequences of population growth;
- 15.4:** To give medical advice and assistance in cases of involuntary sterility or of difficulties connected with the marriage relationship or sexual problems for which medical advice or treatment is appropriate.
- 15.5:** To promote education and research in the subject of fertility and pregnancy and the termination of pregnancy and into its effects on women, whether physical, medical, psychological or social; to provide advice treatment and assistance for women who are suffering from any physical or mental illness or distress as a result of fertility or infertility.

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Direct help: advice, education and guidance about and access to various types of contraception or fertility treatment; Indirect: supporting academic research into the causes and effects of unwanted pregnancy or new methods of fertility treatment and publishing that research.

16. Promotion of the Law, Police and Crime Prevention

Published 10 May 2013

- 16.1:** To facilitate the administration of the law by the promotion of arbitration, mediation and conciliation services to settle civil disputes in *[stipulated area]*.
- 16.2:** To promote for the benefit of the public in the *[insert place]* and its neighbourhood with a view to the preservation of public order, the provision of services for mediation and conciliation between people, organisations and groups who are involved in disputes or interpersonal conflicts where that dispute or conflict results from or may lead to acts of nuisance, vandalism, racial abuse or breach of the peace.
- 16.3:** To promote for the benefit of the public in *[insert place]* the provision of services for mediation and conciliation between victims of crime and offenders, with a view to the preservation of public order, and for the preservation and protection of the well-being of such victims and the rehabilitation of such offenders.
- 16.4:** To promote, for the benefit of the public, the efficiency of the police in *[insert area]* and to promote good citizenship and greater public participation in the prevention and solution of crime in the area.
- 16.5:** To promote for the benefit of the public in *[insert specified Division of named County Police Constabulary]*, in partnership with the police, the protection of people and property from, and the prevention of, criminal acts.

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Educational programmes in the community; promoting Neighbourhood watch schemes; liaising with the Police on addressing the causes of crime in the area; providing a conciliation service; providing advice and support to victims and offenders.

17. The Establishment and Maintenance of a Museum and/or Art Gallery

Published 10 May 2013

- 17.1:** to establish and maintain a museum and/or art gallery for the benefit of the public.
- 17.2:** to promote art for the benefit of the public by the establishment and maintenance of a [museum] [art gallery].
- 17.3:** to advance education by the establishment and maintenance of a museum.
- 17.4:** to advance education in the arts by the establishment and maintenance of an art museum or art gallery.

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Please refer to the publication: [Museums and art galleries \(RR10\)](#)

18. Relief of Poverty

Published 10 May 2013

- 18.1:** The prevention or relief of poverty in [insert geographical area of operation] by providing: grants, items and services to individuals in need and/or charities, or other organisations working to prevent or relieve poverty.
- 18.2:** To relieve poverty [or financial hardship] among refugees, asylum seekers, migrant workers and their dependants living in [insert geographical area] by providing interpreting / translating / advocacy / health / housing advice and education.
- 18.3:** The prevention or relief of poverty [or financial hardship] anywhere in the world by providing or assisting in the provision of education, training, healthcare projects and all the necessary support designed to enable individuals to generate a sustainable income and be self-sufficient.
- 18.4:** To prevent or relieve poverty through undertaking and supporting research into factors that contribute to poverty and the most appropriate ways to mitigate these.
- 18.5:** To prevent or relieve poverty by awarding a 'fair trade mark' to products, the sale of which relieves the poverty of producers by ensuring they receive at least a fair price for their goods and advising such producers of the best ways in which to engage in the trading process.
- 18.6:** To relieve the poverty of young people by the provision of grants to enable them to participate in healthy recreational activities that they could not otherwise afford.

Please refer to the publication: [The prevention or relief of poverty for the public benefit](#)

19. Promotion of Human Rights

Published 10 May 2013

19.1: To promote human rights (as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent United Nations conventions and declarations) throughout the world by all or any of the following means:

- a: Monitoring abuses of human rights;
- b: Obtaining redress for the victims of human rights abuse;
- c: Relieving need among the victims of human rights abuse;
- d: Research into human rights issues;
- e: Providing technical advice to government and others on human rights matters;
- f: Contributing to the sound administration of human rights law;
- g: Commenting on proposed human rights legislation;
- h: Raising awareness of human rights issues;
- i: Promoting public support for human rights;
- j: Promoting respect for human rights among individuals and corporations;
- k: International advocacy of human rights;
- l: Eliminating infringements of human rights.

In furtherance of that object but not otherwise, the trustees shall have power:

To engage in political activity provided that the trustees are satisfied that the proposed activities will further the purposes of the charity to an extent justified by the resources committed and the activity is not the dominant means by which the charity carried out its objects.

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Please refer to the publication: [The promotion of human rights \(RR12\)](#)

20. Racial Harmony

Published 10 May 2013

20.1: The promotion of racial harmony for the public benefit by: (for example)

- a: promoting knowledge and mutual understanding between different racial groups;
- b: advancing education and raising awareness about different racial groups to promote good relations between persons of different racial groups;
- c: working towards the elimination of discrimination on the grounds of race.

21. Recreational Charities Act 1958

Published 10 May 2013

21.1: To promote for the benefit of the inhabitants of [*insert place*] and the surrounding area the provision of facilities for recreation or other leisure time occupation of individuals who have need of such facilities by reason of their youth, age, infirmity or disablement, financial hardship or social and economic circumstances or for the public at large in the interests of social welfare and with the object of improving the condition of life of the said inhabitants.

21.2: To provide or assist in the provision of facilities in the interests of social welfare for recreation or other leisure time occupation of individuals who have need of such facilities by reason of their youth, age infirmity or disability, financial hardship or social circumstances with the object of improving their conditions of life.

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Please refer to the publication: [The Recreational Charities Act 1958 \(RR4\)](#)

22. Recycling

Published 10 May 2013

- 22.1:** The protection and preservation of the environment for the public benefit by: (for example)
- a: the promotion of waste reduction, re-use reclamation, recycling, use of recycled products and the use of surplus;
 - b: advancing the education of the public about all aspects of waste generation, waste management and waste recycling.
- 22.2:** The relief of financial hardship by the recycling and provision of furniture, clothes and other household items.
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23. Refugees / Those Seeking Asylum

Published 10 May 2013

- 23.1:** To advance education and relieve financial hardship amongst those seeking asylum and those granted refugee status particularly by the provision of legal and other advice.
- 23.2:** The relief of financial hardship amongst those granted refugee status and their dependants living (temporarily or permanently) in *[insert place]* and the surrounding area .
- 23.3:** To preserve and protect the physical and mental health of those granted refugee status and their dependants
- 23.4:** To advance the education and training of those granted refugee status and their dependants in need thereof so as to advance them in life and assist them to adapt within a new community.
- 23.5:** To advance the education of the public in general about the issues relating to refugees and those seeking asylum.
- 23.6:** The provision of facilities for recreation or other leisure time occupation with the object of improving the conditions of life of those persons who have need of such facilities by reason of their youth, age, infirmity or disablement, financial hardship or social and economic circumstances.
- 23.7:** The relief of sickness and financial hardship amongst those seeking asylum in the United Kingdom or who are refugees, and who reside in *[insert area of benefit]*.
- 23.8:** The relief of unemployment of those granted refugee status and those seeking asylum in the United Kingdom, and in particular *[insert area of benefit]*, by the provision of vocational and skills training, advice and support

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Training in basic skills to help find work; general education including language skills; temporary accommodation; access to leisure facilities to facilitate integration and understanding within the wider community.

24. Relief of Financial Hardship

Published 10 May 2013

- 24.1:** The relief of financial hardship among people living or working in [stipulated area] [by providing such persons with [goods/services] which they could not otherwise afford through lack of means]
 - 24.2:** The relief of financial hardship, either generally or individually, of people living in [*the area of benefit*] by making grants of money for providing or paying for items services or facilities
 - 24.3:** The relief of the sick-poor living in [*insert place*] either generally or individually through the provision of grants, goods or services
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25. Relief of Sickness

Published 10 May 2013

- 25.1:** The relief of sickness and the preservation of health among people residing permanently or temporarily in [*specified area of benefit*].
- 25.2:** To assist in the treatment and care of persons suffering from mental or physical illness of any description or in need of rehabilitation as a result of such illness, by the provision of facilities for work and recreation.
 - a: to promote and protect the physical and mental health of sufferers of [*insert medical condition*] in [*insert area of benefit*] through the provision of financial assistance, support, education and practical advice
 - b: to advance the education of the general public in all areas relating to [*insert medical condition*].
- 25.3:** To relieve sickness, poor health and old age amongst people living in [*stipulated area*] by providing a local broadcasting service for hospitals, residential homes and similar institutions.
- 25.4:** To relieve sickness and to preserve the health of the patients of [*name of surgery*] at [*place*] by providing or assisting in the provision of equipment, facilities and services [*not normally provided by the statutory authorities*] [*ancillary to those provided by the doctors*].
- 25.5:** To preserve and protect the health of patients of the [*description of medical practice*] by providing and assisting in the provision of facilities, support services and equipment not normally provided by the statutory authorities. To advance the education of the public in health care by the provision of lectures, fora and by the publication of newsletters devoted to healthcare.

26. Relief of Unemployment

Published 10 May 2013

26.1: The relief of unemployment for the benefit of the public in such ways as may be thought fit, including assistance to find employment.

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Please refer to the publication: [Charities for the relief of unemployment \(RR3\)](#)

27. Religious Harmony

Published 10 May 2013

27.1: The promotion of religious harmony for the benefit of the public by: *[for example]*

- a: educating the public in different religious beliefs including an awareness of their distinctive features and their common ground to promote good relations between persons of different faiths;
- b: promoting knowledge and mutual understanding and respect of the beliefs and practices of different religious faiths.

28. Social Inclusion

Published 10 May 2013

28.1: To promote social inclusion for the public benefit by preventing people from becoming socially excluded, relieving the needs of those people who are socially excluded and assisting them to integrate into society.

For the purpose of this clause 'socially excluded' means being excluded from society, or parts of society, as a result of one or more of the following factors: unemployment; financial hardship; youth or old age; ill health (physical or mental); substance abuse or dependency including alcohol and drugs; discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, disability, ethnic origin, religion, belief, creed, sexual orientation or gender re-assignment; poor educational or skills attainment; relationship and family breakdown; poor housing (that is housing that does not meet basic habitable standards); crime (either as a victim of crime or as an offender rehabilitating into society).

28.2: To promote social inclusion for the public benefit by preventing people from becoming socially excluded, relieving the needs of those people who are socially excluded and assisting them to integrate into society.

For the purpose of this clause 'socially excluded' means being excluded from society, or part of society, as a result of being a member of a socially and economically deprived community.

28.3: To promote social inclusion for the public benefit by working with people in *[insert geographical area of operation]* who are socially excluded on the grounds of their ethnic origin, religion, belief or creed (in particular, members of the Muslim community) to relieve the needs of such people and assist them to integrate into society, in particular by:

- a: providing a local network group that encourages and enables members of the Muslim community to participate more effectively with the wider community;

b: increasing, or co-ordinating, opportunities for members of the Muslim community to engage with service providers, to enable those providers to adapt services to better meet the needs of that community.

28.4: The promotion of social inclusion for the public benefit amongst people between the ages of 16 to 30 who are socially excluded by providing them with an opportunity to build capacity by establishing and growing a business to relieve the needs of those people and assist them to integrate into society.

(For the purposes of this clause 'socially excluded' means 'young people between the ages of 16 to 30 years of age who are excluded from society, or parts of society, as a result of one or more of the following factors: unemployment; financial hardship; race; gender; poor educational or skills attainment; disability; ethnic origin; or who are within, or have experienced, the public care or penal system').

28.5: The promotion of social inclusion among deaf parents and their children who are socially excluded from society, or parts of society, as a result of being deaf by:

- a: providing education and information to support and enable deaf parents to maximise educational opportunities for their children;
- b: raising public awareness of the issues affecting deaf parents and their children, both generally and in relation to their social exclusion;
- c: providing workshops, forums, advocacy and general support;
- d: providing recreational facilities and opportunities for deaf and hearing people.

28.6: The promotion of social inclusion among elderly persons who are excluded from society because they are house-bound, or who are unable to drive or easily access public transport, by the provision of:

- a: a transport service to and from recreational and public services;
- b: outings and social trips including transport to and from home;
- c: information technology at home to enable them to access the internet.

28.7: The promotion of social inclusion among single parents and their children, who are excluded from society, or parts of society, due to their social and economic position by the provision of a crèche, play scheme and drop in support and education centre to enable single parents and their children to develop and gain new skills.

28.8: The promotion of social inclusion for the public benefit among people who are refugees and asylum seekers who are socially excluded on the grounds of their social and economic position, by providing:

- a: education and training in the English language and in vocational skills;
- b: social and recreational facilities and events involving the local community.

Please refer to the publication: [The promotion of social inclusion](#)

29. Sustainable Development

Published 10 May 2013

29.1: To promote sustainable development for the benefit of the public by: *[include as applicable]*

- a: the preservation, conservation and the protection of the environment and the prudent use of resources;

- b: the relief of poverty and the improvement of the conditions of life in socially and economically disadvantaged communities;
- c: the promotion of sustainable means of achieving economic growth and regeneration.

29.2: To advance the education of the public in subjects relating to sustainable development and the protection, enhancement and rehabilitation of the environment and to promote study and research in such subjects provided that the useful results of such study are disseminated to the public at large.

The following definition should always be included:

Sustainable development means development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

Please refer to the [Decision of the Charity Commissioners](#) made on 24th January 2003 in respect of the application for registration of The Environment Foundation.

30. Urban or Rural Regeneration

Published 10 May 2013

(NB: you must select at least 3 from sub-clauses (a) – (m))

- 30.1:** The promotion for the benefit of the public of urban or rural regeneration in areas of social and economic deprivation (and in particular in *[specify area]*) by all or any of the following means:
- a: the relief of financial hardship:
 - b: the relief of unemployment:
 - c: the advancement of education, training or retraining, particularly among unemployed people, and providing unemployed people with work experience:
 - d: the provision of financial assistance, technical assistance or business advice or consultancy in order to provide training and employment opportunities for unemployed people in cases of financial or other charitable need through help:
 - (i) in setting up their own business, or
 - (ii) to existing businesses:
 - e: the creation of training and employment opportunities by the provision of workspace, buildings, and/or land for use on favourable terms:
 - f: the provision of housing for those who are in conditions of need and the improvement of housing in the public sector or in charitable ownership provided that such power shall not extend to relieving any local authorities or other bodies of a statutory duty to provide or improve housing:
 - g: the maintenance, improvement or provision of public amenities:
 - h: the preservation of buildings or sites of historic or architectural importance:
 - i: the provision of recreational facilities for the public at large or those who by reason of their youth, age, infirmity or disablement, financial hardship or social and economic circumstances, have need of such facilities:
 - j: the protection or conservation of the environment:
 - k: the provision of public health facilities and childcare:
 - l: the promotion of public safety and prevention of crime:

m: such other means as may from time to time be determined subject to the prior written consent of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

Please refer to the publication: [Promotion of rural and urban regeneration \(RR2\)](#)

31. Village Halls

Published 10 May 2013

- 31.1:** The provision and maintenance of a village hall for the use of the inhabitants of *[area of benefit]* without distinction of political, religious or other opinions, including use for:
- a: meetings, lectures and classes, and
 - b: other forms of recreation and leisure-time occupation, with the object of improving the conditions of life for the inhabitants.

Activities a charity for these purposes might be carrying out:

[Village Halls and Community Centres \(RS9\)](#)

32. Young People

Published 10 May 2013

- 32.1:** To advance in life and *[relieve needs of] [help]* young people through:
- a: The provision of recreational and leisure time activities provided in the interest of social welfare, designed to improve their conditions of life;
 - b: Providing support and activities which develop their skills, capacities and capabilities to enable them to participate in society as mature and responsible individuals.
- 32.2:** To help young people, especially but not exclusively through leisure time activities, so as to develop their capabilities that they may grow to full maturity as individuals and members of society.
- 32.3:** To act as a resource for young people up to the age of *[age]* living in *[area of benefit]* by providing advice and assistance and organising programmes of physical, educational and other activities as a means of:
- a: advancing in life and helping young people by developing their skills, capacities and capabilities to enable them to participate in society as independent, mature and responsible individuals;
 - b: advancing education;
 - c: relieving unemployment;
 - d: providing recreational and leisure time activity in the interests of social welfare for people living in the area of benefit who have need by reason of their youth, age, infirmity or disability, poverty or social and economic circumstances with a view to improving the conditions of life of such persons.