This chapter delves further into the legal definitions and provisions for charitable trusts. Charities must follow purposes recognized as such in law, and are required to demonstrate that they carry out their activities to the benefit of the public at large. Similarly, an organization that carries out charitable purposes must be ‘exclusively charitable’, which, in practice, means if it pursues non-charitable activities, they must be ancillary to the main charitable purposes. Charities have no named beneficiaries, so the law is enforced by the Attorney-General and the Charity Commission on behalf of the public. Organizations which nonetheless do good, and may exist for reasons other than private profit are referred to as (non-charitable) voluntary organizations.
16. Charitable trusts

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