

LEGAL STRUCTURES FOR SOCIAL ENTERPRISE AT A GLANCE

This is a rough guide to the legal structures most commonly associated with social enterprise. For more information on them, see the websites listed below. For more general information about business structures, including other options such as partnerships and limited liability partnerships, see <http://www.businesslink.gov.uk>. However, there are a variety of legal requirements associated with setting up the structures described below and you should consider seeking professional advice before your organisation adopts any one of them.

Legal structure	Summary: most typical features	Ownership, governance and constitution	Is it a legal person distinct from those who own and/or run it?	Can its activities benefit those who own and/or run it?	Assets 'locked in' for community benefit?	Can it be a charity and get charitable status tax benefits?	Differences in the law as it applies in Scotland or Northern Ireland?
Unincorporated association	Informal; no general regulation of this structure; need to make own rules.	Nobody owns - governed according to own rules.	No, which can create problems for contracts, holding property and liability of members.	Depends on own rules.	Would need bespoke drafting to achieve this.	Yes, if it meets the criteria for being a charity.	No specific differences.
Trust	A way of holding assets so as to separate legal ownership from economic interest.	Assets owned by trustees and managed in interests of beneficiaries on the terms of the trust.	No, which means the trustees are personally liable.	Not usually. Trustees/directors can only benefit if trust, court or Charity Commission give permission.	Yes, if trust established for community benefit.	Yes, if it meets the criteria for being a charity.	No, subject to differences between English and Scots trust law.
Limited company (other than Community Interest Company) www.companieshouse.gov.uk	Most frequently adopted corporate legal structure; can be adapted to suit most purposes.	Directors manage business on behalf of members. Considerable flexibility over internal rules.	Yes, members' liability limited to amount unpaid on shares or by guarantee	Yes, but no dividends etc to members if it is a company limited by guarantee.	Would need bespoke drafting in articles, which could be amended by members.	Yes, if it meets the criteria for being a charity.	Scotland: no. Northern Ireland: separate but similar legislation.
Community interest company (CIC) www.cicregulator.gov.uk	An effective limited company structure for social enterprise with secure 'asset lock' and focus on community benefit.	As for other limited companies, but subject to additional regulation to ensure community benefits.	Yes, members' liability limited to amount unpaid on shares or by guarantee.	Yes, but must benefit the wider community. Can pay limited dividends to private investors and directors can be paid.	Yes, through standard provisions which all CICs must include in their constitutions.	No, but can become a charity if it ceases to be a CIC.	Scotland: no. Northern Ireland: legislation not yet in place.
Industrial & Provident Society (IPS) (Co-operative) http://www.fsa.gov.uk/pages/doing/small_firms/msr/societies/index.shtml	For bona fide co-operatives that serve members' interests by trading with them or otherwise supplying them with goods or services.	Committee / officers manage on behalf of members. One member, one vote (regardless of size of respective shareholdings).	Yes, members liability limited to amount unpaid on shares.	Yes, but should do so mostly by members trading with society, using its facilities etc, not as a result of shareholdings.	Would need bespoke drafting in articles, which could be amended by members.	No, would have to be constituted as community benefit type of IPS.	Scotland: no. Northern Ireland: separate but similar legislation.
Industrial & Provident Society (IPS) (Community Benefit Society (BenComm))	Benefit community other than just own members and have special reason not to be companies.	Like Co-op type, but new legislation provides option of more secure form of 'asset lock'.	Yes, members liability limited to amount unpaid on shares.	Must primarily benefit non-members - 'asset lock' applies.	Yes, asset lock only survives dissolution if new statutory form of asset lock adopted.	Yes, if it meets the criteria for being a charity.	Scotland: no. Northern Ireland: legislation not yet in place.
Charitable Incorporated Organisation http://www.charity-commission.gov.uk/registration/charcio.asp	First ready-made corporate structure specifically designed for charities.	Similar to company but with different terminology, eg 'charity trustee' instead of 'director'.	Yes, members either have no liability or limited liability.	Members are not permitted to benefit and charity trustees are only able to benefit if constitution, court or Charity Commission give permission.	Yes.	Cannot be anything but a charity, and must meet the criteria for being a charity.	Scotland: separate but similar legislation and regulator. Northern Ireland: legislation not yet in place.