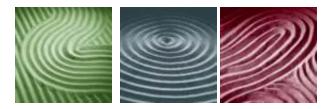


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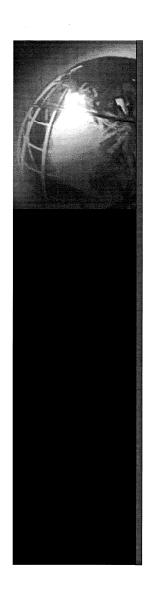
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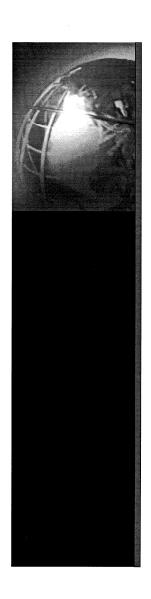
New Investment Rules For British Columbia Charities

by Sandra L. Enticknap



#### **BACKGROUND**

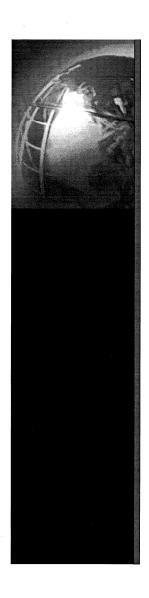
- Trustees and Directors of Charitable
   Trusts and Charitable Corporations are
   fiduciaries of the charity and as such
   responsible and accountable for
   investment decisions made
- Based on common law in British Columbia-no specific legislation



- Responsibility for review of charitable trusts – in British Columbia, the Attorney General
- Charitable corporations (Societies)
   established under the Society Act –
   can be investigated under s.84



- Where Trust or constating documents of a charity were silent with respect to investments, Section 15 of the *Trustee* Act applied
- Section 15 contained "legal list" of statutorily permitted investments
  - comprised of fixed income and blue chip type investments
  - mutual funds were not included



- U.S. experience
  - amended legislation and rules more quickly than Canada
  - recognized reliance on fixed income conservative securities, no longer the "best" or a "prudent" strategy to preserve capital and general income
  - the positive aspects of "portfolio diversification" emerged



- U.S. implemented "Prudent Investor Rule"
- Uniform Law Conferences of Canada recommended provinces adopt "Prudent Investor" approach
- Ontario adopted Prudent Investor approach in amendments to the Trustee Act effective July 1, 1999

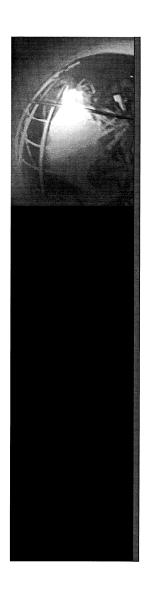


# AMENDMENTS TO TRUSTEE ACT

- Enacted in 2002 but not yet proclaimed into force on a date set by regulation
- Replace the old statutory list of permitted investments with the "prudent investor" rule
- New statutory standard for investment is that a trustee "must exercise the care, skill, diligence and judgment that prudent investor would exercise in making investments"



- Applies to:
  - NPO's and charities incorporated under the Society Act of British Columbia whose investment powers were previously governed by Section 15
  - Colleges, institutes, municipalities
  - Any trusts where the investment powers of trustees were governed by Section 15



- Investments must not be "inconsistent with the trust"
- New rules also specifically permit Trustees/Directors to invest in mutual funds and "common trust funds"



 Trustees will not be liable for a loss in the portfolio, if the conduct that led to the loss

"conformed to a plan or strategy for the investment of the trust property comprising reasonable assessments of risk and return, that a prudent investor would adopt under comparable circumstances"



- Assessing trustee's decisions on an investment by investment basis no longer required
- Losses can now be set off by gains in assessing damages for breach of trust



#### **DELEGATION RULES**

- If a prudent investor would delegate investment authority, then a Trustee may do so
- Under Section 15.5(3), no delegation permitted unless the Trustee
  - determines the investment objectives for the trust
  - exercises prudence
    - In selecting the Agent
    - Establishing the terms of authority



## **DELEGATION RULES (cont'd)**

- Making sure the Agent knows the investment objectives
- Monitoring performance
- With a view to ensuring compliance with terms of the delegation
- Trustees cannot delegate where the trust requires the trustee to act personally



#### **PRUDENCE**

- Prudence in monitoring includes:
  - Review of Agent's report
  - Regular review of terms of agreement and its efficacy, including the effectiveness of the investment plan or strategy and compliance therewith
  - Consideration of need for direction to Agent
  - Revoking appointment if appropriate

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#### **DUTIES OF AGENT**

- Agent must act:
  - With standard of care expected of a person investing money of others
  - In accordance with the terms of the delegation



#### **PROTECTION OF TRUSTEES**

- Trustees not liable for decisions or actions of Agents if:
  - Trustees complied with Section 15.5(3)



## What's Different About the B.C. Legislation?

- No reference to diversification
- No list of investment criteria
  - general economic conditions
  - possible effects of inflation or deflation
  - expected tax consequences of investment decisions or strategies
  - role that each investment or course of action plays within the overall trust portfolio



### What's Different About the B.C. Legislation? (cont'd)

- expected total return from income and the appreciation of capital
- need for liquidity, regularity of income and preservation or appreciation of capital
- an asset's special relationship or special value to the purposes of the trust or to one or more of the beneficiaries



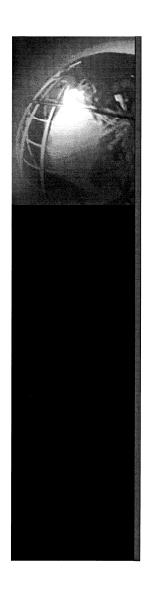
## What's Different About the B.C. Legislation? (cont'd)

- The "legal list" is not retained as an optional express investment power (as in Alberta)
- You can invest in pooled funds and it is not considered to be a delegation



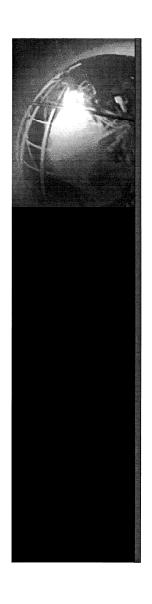
#### WHAT NOW?

- Are the investment powers of your NPO or charity governed by the Trustee Act?
- Do you want them to be?



## WHAT NOW? (cont'd)

- If so
  - Need an investment plan
  - Look at the existing portfolio
  - Do you delegate?
  - If you have already delegated or decide to do so, consider Section 15.5



## **THANK YOU**