

ቃላት ጥራይ



Tigrinya

ኣብ ዓውዲታት ግብረ ሰናይን ናይ ዘይመኽሱብ
ትካላትን ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ ኣብ ግብረ ናይ
ዝውዕሉ ልሙዳት ሕጋዊ ቃላት ቀሊል መምርሒ

“Translation is the giving of one world to another, a way of bridging and that space between worlds—el lugar entre medio.”

— Gloria Anzaldúa, Borderlands/La Frontera: The New Mestiza

“As refugees, we often face language barriers, unfamiliar legal terms, and concepts that have no direct translation into our language. Lawyers must simplify their explanations, reduce abbreviations, and provide written materials that we can revisit. Access to justice means ensuring that legal advice is not just given, but actually understood.”

— Paraphrased from a virtual roundtable consultation with refugee entrepreneurs, November 2022

“ትርጉም ንሓንቲ ዓለም ንኻልእ ዓለም ምሃብ እዩ፣ መንገዲ ድልድልን እቲ ኣብ መንጎ ዓለማት ዘሎ ቦታን”

— Gloria Anzaldúa, Borderlands/La Frontera: The New Mestiz

“ከም ስደተኛታት መጠን መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ናይ ቋንቋ ዕንቅፋታት፡ ዘይንፈልጦም ሕጋዊ ቃላትን ናብ ቋንቋና ቀጥታዊ ትርጉም ዘይብሎም ኣምራትን የጋጥመና። ጠበቓታት መብርሂታቶም ከቃልሉ፣ ኣሕጽሮተ ቃላት ከንክዩ፣ ዳግማይ ክንርእዮ እንኽእል ጽሑፋት ከቕርቡ ኣለዎም። ፍትሒ ምርካብ ማለት ሕጋዊ ምኽሪ ምሃብ ጥራይ ዘይኮነስ ብጭቡጥ ከምዝርዳኣና ምርግጋጽ እውን ማለት እዩ።”

— ምስ ስደተኛታት ፈጠርቲ ስራሕ ካብ ቨርቹዋል ናይ ክቢ ጠረጴዛ ምኽክር ዝተወሰደ፣ ሕዳር 2022

Contents

About this guide	12
Why we wrote this guide	16
Who this guide is for and how we wrote it	16
How to read this guide	18
Credits	18
About us	18
Sistren Legal Collective	18
Authors	18
Translation	20
Disclaimer	20
Licensing & Use	22
Just Words	24
Articles of Association	26
Advocacy	28
Assets	28
Asset Lock	30
Asset Locked Body	32
Association Structure	32
Audit	34
BAME	36
Barrister	38
Beneficiary	38
Board	40
Board of Directors/Board of Trustees	42

ትሕዝቶታት ሰንጠረዥ

ብዛዕባ እዚ መምርሒ	15
እዚ መምርሒ ንምንታይ ከምዝጸሓፍናዮ	15
እዚ መምርሒ ንመን ምዃኑን ብኸመይ ከምዝጸሓፍናዮ	17
እዚ መምርሒ ብኸመይ ከም ነንብቦ	19
ምስጋና	19
ብዛዕባና	19
Sistren Legal Collective	19
አዳለውቲ	19
ትርጉም	21
መተሓሳስቢ	21
ፍቓድን አጠቓቕማን	23
Just Words	25
ዓንቀጻት ማሕበር (Articles of Association)	27
ተሓለቅነት/ ተጠባቅነት	29
ሃብቲ	29
ሃብቲ ምቕላፍ (መቆጸጸሪ)	31
ናይ ሃብቲ ምቁጽጸር አካላት	33
አቃውማ ማሕበር	33
አዲት	35
BAME	37
ጠበቃ (ባሪስተር)	39
ተጠቃሚ	39
ቦርድ	41
ቦርድ ዳይሬክተራት/ ቦርድ አማኝርቲ	43

Capital	42
Campaigning	42
CEO/Chief Executive Officer	44
Charity	44
Charity Law	46
Charity Status	46
Charity Commission	48
Charity Number	48
CIC Regulator	48
Civil Society	50
Community Benefit Society (CBS)/BenCom	50
Community/Communities	52
Community-led/User-led	52
Community Interest Company (CIC)	54
Companies House	54
Company (limited by shares or guarantee)	56
Constitution	56
Co-operative	58
Core Funding	60
Corporation Tax	60
Directors	60
Dissolution	62
Dividends	62
Donation	62
Donor	62
Due Diligence	62
Endowment	64
Equity	64

ርእሰ ማል	43
ጎሰጓስ	43
CEO/ ዋና ፈጻሚ ሰራሕ	45
ገባሪ ሰናይ ትካል	45
ሕጊ ግብረ ሰናይ	47
ደረጃ ግብረ ሰናይ	47
ኮሚሽን ግብረ ሰናይ	49
ቁጽሪ ግብረ ሰናይ ትካል	49
CIC ተቆጻጻሪ	49
ሲቪል ማሕበረሰብ	51
ማሕበር ጥቅሚ ማሕበረሰብ (CBS)/BenCom	51
ማሕበረሰብ/ማሕበረሰባት	53
ብማሕበረሰብ ዝምራሕ/ብተጠቓሚ ዝምራሕ	53
ማሕበረሰባዊ ረብሓ ዘለዎ ኩባንያ (CIC)	55
ካምፓኒ ዮውስ (Companies House)	55
ኩባንያ (ብብርኪ/ብእክስዮን ወይ ብዋሕስ ዝተገደበ)	57
ቅዋም ወይ ሕገመንግስቲ	57
ሕብረት ሰራሕ	59
ቀንዲ ምወላ	61
ናይ ኮርፖሬሽን ግብሪ	61
ዳይሬክተራት	61
ምፍራስ	63
ብጽሒት	63
ወፊያ	63
ለጋሲ	63
ግብእ ምጽራይ	63
ኢንደውመንት	65
ኢኩቲ ወይ ዋንነት	65

Executive Director	64
Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)	64
Fiduciary Duty	64
Fiscal Host/Fiscally Hosted	66
For-Profit	66
Foundation	68
Foundation Structure	68
Gift Aid	68
Global Majority	70
Governance	70
Governing Document	70
Grant	72
Grassroots	72
HMRC	72
In-Kind	72
Incorporation	72
Legal Personality	74
Legal Structure/Legal Form	74
Liabilities	74
Lived Experience	76
Members	76
Memorandum	78
Not for Profit/Non-Profit Organisation	78
Non Governmental Organisation (NGO)	78
Objects/Purpose	80
Parent Company	80
Personal Liability	80
Philanthropy	82

ፈጻሚ ዳይሬክተር	65
በዓል መዚ ፋይናንሳዊ ስነ ምግባር (FCA)	65
ናይ ምትእምማን ግዴታ	65
ፊስካላዊ ኣእንጋዲ/ፊስካላዊ ሆስቲንግ	67
ንመኽሰብ ዝተጣየሽ	67
ትካል ረዲኤት (ፋውንዴሽን)	69
ኣቃውማ ትካል ረዲኤት (ፋውንዴሽን)	69
ናይ ውህብቶ ሓገዝ (Gift Aid)	69
ዓለምለኽ ብዙሓን (ግሎባል ማጅሪቲ)	71
ምሕደራ	71
ኣመሓዳሪ ሰነድ	71
ገንዘባዊ ድጋፍ	73
ማሕበረሰብ ተኮር ምንቅስቃስ	73
እቶትን ግብረ ምእካብ (HMRC)	73
ዘይገንዘባዊ ደገፍ/ብዓይነት	73
ምውሕሓድ	73
ሕጋዊ ስብእና	75
ሕጋዊ ኣቃውማ/ሕጋዊ ቅጥዒ	75
ገንዘባዊ ዕዳ	75
ዝተነበረ ተመኩሮ ህይወት	77
ኣባላት	77
መዘክረ ውዕል (ሜሞራንደም)	79
ንመኽሰብ ዘይሰርሕ ወይ ንመኽሰብ ዘይቆመ ትካል	79
ዘይመንግስታዊ ትካል (NGO)	79
ሽቶታት/ዕላማ	81
ወላዲ ኩባንያ	81
ውልቃዊ ተሓታትነት	81
ምግባረ ሰናይ ወይ ፊላንትሮፒ	83

Political Activity	82
Pro Bono	84
Profit	84
Project Funding	86
Quorum	86
Registered Society	86
Regulator	88
Reserves	88
Revenue	90
Restricted Funds	90
Ringfence	90
Shareholders	90
Shares	92
Social Enterprise	92
Social Sector and Social Purpose Organisations (SPOs)	92
Sole Trader	94
Solicitor	94
Subsidiary	94
Stakeholders	94
Third Party	94
Third Sector	96
Trustees	96
Unincorporated	96
Winding-up	96

ፖለቲካዊ ንጥፈት	83
ፕሮ ቦኖ	85
መኝሰብ	85
ፕሮጀክት ምዕላ	87
ፍጹም ልደት ጉባኤ	87
ምዝገብ ማሕበር	87
ተቆጻጸሪ	89
ዕቅር ሃብቲ	89
እቶት	91
ዝተገደበ ገንዘብ	91
ገንዘብ ንፍሉይ ዕላማ ምቕማጥ	91
ወነንቲ ብርኪ (አክሲዮን)	91
ብርኪ (አክሲዮን)	93
ማሕበራዊ ትካል	93
ማሕበራዊ ጽላትን ማሕበራዊ ዕላማ ትካላትን (SPOs):	93
ውልቃዊ ነጋዳይ	95
ጠበቓ	95
ንኡስ ትካል	95
መዳርግቲ አካላት	95
ሳልሳይ ወገን	95
ሳልሳይ ዓውዲ (ዘፈር)	97
አማኝርቲ	97
ሕጋዊ አፍልጦ ዘይብሉ ትካል	97
ብዕሊ ምዕጻው	97

About this guide



ብዛዕባ ንዚ መጥርቲ



About this guide

Why we wrote this guide

We created this guide to help community organisations, particularly those led by and for refugee and migrant communities in the UK, to navigate the complex legal language used in the charity and non-profit sector. By “community organisations”, we mean organisations that draw their leadership, membership and/or staff predominantly or entirely from the communities they aim to serve.

Legal terminology often defines the constitution, structure, roles, and obligations within an organisation, yet it remains inaccessible to many of the very communities it seeks to serve.

Through our work with community organisations, we have learned how legal jargon—assumed knowledge in the charity & non-profit sector—can become a barrier to meaningful engagement, particularly for migrant and refugee communities. The legal field is saturated

with jargon, and while precision in law is crucial, excessive legalese alienates those without formal legal training. Lawyers and policymakers may not always recognise that community leaders bring deep lived expertise but may lack familiarity with the specific terminology of the legal profession. For those whose first language is not English, the difficulty compounds, reinforcing the perception that law is an impenetrable force rather than a tool for social change.

Through working with partner organisations such as Migrant Action and The Entrepreneurial Refugee Network, we’ve learned how acutely technical legal language can exclude communities from creating and fully participating in decision-making processes within the very organisations that are intended to serve them. This exclusion is not merely about comprehension; it is about power. When language creates distance, it denies our communities agency over the very laws and structures that impact us.

Translation is more than just the exchange of words—it is an act of resistance that creates bridges between communities that many seek to divide – based on their cultural identity, histories, languages or

ብዛዕባ እዚ መምርሒ

እዚ መምርሒ ንምንታይ ከምዘጸሓፍናዮ ነዚ መምርሒ ዝፈጠርናዮ፣ ማሕበረሰባዊ ትካላት ብፍላይ ድማ ኣብ ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ ብማሕበረሰባት ስደተኛታትን ብስደተኛታትን ዝምራሕን ንዓኣቶም ዝሰርሕን፡ ኣብ ጽላት ግብረ ሰናይን ዘይመኽሰብን ዝጥቀሙሉ ዝተሓላለኹ ሕጋዊ ቋንቋ ንክርድኡ ንምሕጋዝ እዩ። “ማሕበረሰባዊ ውዳበታት” ክንብል ከለና፡ ኣመራርሓኡም፡ ኣባላቶምን/ወይ ሰራሕተኛታቶምን ብዓብላልነት ወይ ምሉእ ብምሉእ ካብቶም ከገልግልዎም ዝዓለሙ ማሕበረሰባት ዝኾኑ ትካላት ማለትና እዩ።

ሕጋዊ ቃላት ወይ ኣምራት መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ኣብ ውሽጢ ሓደ ትካል ንዘሎ ቅዋም፡ ኣቃውማ፡ ተራን ግዴታታትን ዝገልጽ ኮይኑ፡ ንብዙሓት ካብቶም ከገልግሎም ዝደሊ ማሕበረሰባት ግን ዘይተበጸሓይ ኮይኑ ይኸጽል።

ምስ ማሕበረሰባዊ ትካላት ኣብ ዝገበርናዮ ስራሕ፡ ሕጋዊ ቃላት-ኣብ ጽላት ግብረ ሰናይን ዘይመኽሰብን ዝግመት ፍልጠት ፍሉይ ቃላት-ብፍላይ ንማሕበረሰባት ስደተኛታትን ንስደተኛታትን ትርጉም ዘለዎ ተሳትፎ ንክይገብሩ ብኸመይ ዕንቅፋት ክኸውን ከም ዝኽእል ተማሂርና ኣለና። ዓውዲ ሕጊ ብቋንቋ ዓውዲ ተኮር ቃላት ዝተመልኦ ኮይኑ፡ ኣብ ሕጊ ልክዕነት ወሳኒ እኳ እንተኾነ፡ ካብ መጠን ንላዕሊ ሕጋዊነት ግን ነቶም ወግዓዊ ሕጋዊ ስልጠና ዘይብሎም ዕንቅፋት ይኸኖም። ጠበቓታትን ሓንጻጽቲ ፖሊሲን ኩሉ ግዜ መራሕቲ ማሕበረሰብ ዓሚቑ ተመኩሮን ክእለትን ህይወት እኳ እንተሃለዎም ምስ ፍሉይ ኣገላልጻ ናይቲ ሞያ ሕጊ ግን ሌላ ክጎድሎም ይኽእል እዩ። ብፍላይ

ድማ ነቶም ቀዳማይ ቋንቋኦም እንግሊዝኛ ዘይኮነ፡ እቲ ጸገም እናገደደ ይኸይድ፡ ሕጊ ንማሕበራዊ ለውጢ መሳርሒ ዘይኮነስ ዘይግታእ ሓይሊ እዩ ዝብል ኣረኣእያ የደልድል።

ምስ ከም በዓል Migrant Actionን The Entrepreneurial Refugee Networkን ዝኣመሰሉ መሻርኽቲ ትካላት ብምስራሕ፡ ቴክኒካዊ ሕጋዊ ቋንቋ ንማሕበረሰባት ኣብ ውሽጢቶም ንዓኣቶም ከገልግሎም ዝዓለሙ ትካላት ካብ ምሽታፍን ምሉእ ኣብ መስርሕ ውሳኔ ምሉእ ብምሉእ ካብ ምስታፍ ከግልሎም ከም ዝኽእል ተማሂርና ኣለና። እዚ ምግላል እዚ ብዛዕባ ምርዳእ ጥራይ ኣይኮነን፤ ብዛዕባ ሓይሊ ወይ ስልጣን እዩ። ቋንቋ ርሕቀት ወይ ኣፈላላይ ክፈጥር ከሎ፡ ኣብ ልዕሊ እቶም ዝጸልዉና ሕግታትን መሓውራትን ንማሕበረሰባትና ወኪልነት ወይ በዓል ዋናነት ይኸልክሎም።

ትርጉም ካብ ምልውዋጥ ቃላት ንላዕሊ እዩ-ኣብ መንጎ ብዙሓት ኣብ ባህላዊ መንነቶም፡ ታሪኻም፡ ቋንቋቶም ወይ ኩነታቶም ስደት ተመርኩሶም ክመቓቓልዎም ዝደልዩ ማሕበረሰባት ድልድል ዝፈጥር ናይ ተቓውሞ ተግባር እውን እዩ። ሕጋዊ ቋንቋ ናብ ተበጻሒ ቃላት ምትርጓም ቃላት ንምግላጽ ጥራይ ዘይኮነስ ስልጣን ወይ ሓይሊ ምምላስ እዩ- እቶም ኣብ ወሰን ዘለዉ ሰባት ብእኡም ካብ ምግላል፡ ምስቶም ንረብሓኦም ዝመስሉ መሓውራትን ስርዓታትን፡ ብናይ ገዛእ ርእሶም ቃላት ክዋፈሩ ከም ዝኽእሉ ምርግጋጽ እዩ።

እዚ መምርሒ እዚ ነቲ ክፍተት ንምድልዳል ዝግበር ጸዕሪ ኮይኑ፡ ማሕበረሰባት ሕጋዊ ቋንቋ ብኣድማዒ መንገዲ ንክርድእዎን ሕቶ ንክሓቱን ንክጥቀሙሉን

immigration statuses. To translate legal language into accessible terms is not simply to define words but to reclaim power—to ensure that those on the margins can engage with the structures and systems that are ostensibly for their benefit, on their own terms, rather than being excluded by them.

This guide is an effort to bridge that gap, by providing a foundation for communities to understand, question, and use legalised language effectively. With clearer explanations of common terms, we hope to equip community organisations to engage in the charity & non-profit sector with confidence—whether they are building organisations or governing them, seeking legal advice or advocating for legal reforms, fighting for change or safeguarding their communities.

When communities have access to legal knowledge, they are better positioned to shape the law rather than merely be subject to it. We hope this guide is a small but significant step in that direction—towards a legal system that is more inclusive, accessible, and responsive to those who often have least access to it.

We welcome any comments and feedback, including any other terms that you would like for us to include in this Guide.

Who this guide is for and how we wrote it

This Guide is written specifically for migrant and refugee community leaders and organisations, in particular, for those people whose first language isn't English.

We've focussed on the words that come up commonly in our work with community organisations. We've tried to make our explanations relevant to community organisations and have generally opted for simplicity and accessibility over forensic accuracy.

The Guide was written in English, and then translated into Arabic, Tigrinya and Spanish. These three initial languages were selected based on feedback from the migrant and refugee-led community organisations that we work with, on which translations people in their networks would most benefit from.

The Guide was translated using a certified translations company. The translations were then checked and updated by translators from refugee and migrant communities, to verify the accessibility of the translations for their communities.

መሰረት ምቕራብ እዩ። ብንጹር መግለጺታት ናይ ሓባር ቃላት፡ ማሕበረሰባዊ ትካላት ኣብ ጽላት ግብረ ሰናይን ዘይመኽሱብን ብዓርሰ እምነት ንክዋፈሩ ከነዕጥቐም ተስፋ ንገብር-ትካላት ንክሃንጹን ንከመሓድሩን፡ ሕጋዊ ምኽሪ ኣብ ዝደልዩሉ ይኹን ወይ ንሕጋዊ ጽገናታት ኣብ ዝጣበቑሉ፡ ንለውጢ ዝቃለሱ ወይ ማሕበረሰባዊ ዝሕልዉ።

ማሕበረሰባት ሕጋዊ ፍልጠት ምስ ዝረኽቡ፡ ነቲ ሕጊ ተገዛእቲ ካብ ምዃን ጥራይ ንላዕሊ፡ ነቲ ሕጊ ንምቕራጽ ዝሓሸ ዕድል ኣለዎም። እዚ መምርሒ እዚ ኣብቲ ኣንፈት ናብቲ ዝያዳ ንኹሉ ዝሓቁፍን ተበጻሒን ነቶም መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ዝወሓደ ተበጻሕነት ዘለዎም ሰባት ምላሽ ዝህብን ሕጋዊ ስርዓት ንእሽቶ ግን ከኣ ትርጉም ዘለዎ ስጉምቲ ክኸውን ተስፋ ንገብር።

ዝኾነ ርእይቶን ሓሳብን፡ እንተላይ ካልእ ኣብዚ መምርሒ ከነእትዎ እትደልዩ ውዕላት ሓዊሰካ፡ ብሓሳስ ንቕበል ኢና።

እዚ መምርሒ ንመን እዩ ከምኡ እውን ብኸመይ ከ ጽሑፍናዮ

እዚ መምርሒ'ዚ ብፍላይ ንመራሕትን ትካላትን ማሕበረሰብ ስደተኛታትን ንስደተኛታትን ዝተጻሕፈ እዩ፡ ብፍላይ ነቶም ቀዳማይ ቋንቋኦም እንግሊዝኛ ዘይኮነ ሰባት ኢዩ ።

ምስ ማሕበረሰባዊ ትካላት ኣብ እንሰርሓሉ ስራሕ ልሙድ ኣብ ዝኾኑ ቃላት ኣተኩርና ኣለና። መግለጺታትና ምስ ማሕበረሰባዊ ትካላት ዝዛመድ ክንገብር ፈቲንና ኢና፡ ብሓፈሻ ድማ ካብ ፎረንሲክ ልክዕነት ንላዕሊ ንቐሊልነትን ተበጻሕነትን መሪጽና ኣለና።

እቲ መምርሒ ብእንግሊዝኛ ዝተጻሕፈ ኮይኑ፡ ብድሕሪና ናብ ቋንቋታት ዓረብኛ፡ ትግርኛን ስጳኛን ተተርጉሙ። እዞም ሰለስተ ናይ መጀመርታ ቋንቋታት ካብቶም ምስኦም እንሰርሓሎም ስደተኛታትን ብስደተኛታት ዝምራሕ ማሕበረሰባዊ ትካላት ዝረኽብናዮ ርእይቶ መሰረት ብምግባር ዝተመርጹ ኮይኖም፡ በቶም ትርጉማት ኣብ መርበባቶም ዘለዉ ሰባት ዝያዳ ተጠቀምቲ ክኾኑ እዮም።

እቲ መምርሒ ብዘተረጎጸ ናይ ትርጉማት ኩባንያ ተጠቐምካ እዩ ተተርጉሙ። ብድሕሪኡ ተበጻሕነት ናይቲ ትርጉማት ንማሕበረሰባዊ ንምርግጽ እቶም ትርጉማት ካብ ስደተኛታትን ማሕበረሰባት ስደተኛታትን ብዝመጹ ተርጉምቲ ተፈቲሾምን ተሓዲሶምን።

How to read this guide

This guide was written in English and the words are arranged alphabetically, following the English alphabet.

There are ninety-two (92) definitions included in this Guide. We've picked the words that we've come across most often as causing confusion and additional explanation in our work with community organisations.

Some of the definitions include cross-references to other definitions within the Guide. If a word is underlined, that means it's also defined elsewhere in the Guide.

Credits

Thanks to the refugee and migrant-led community organisations we've worked with who alerted us to the need for this resource. To our partner organisations, Migrant Action and The Entrepreneurial Refugee Network, thanks for your feedback on the translated languages that would be most helpful for their communities and for organising the community roundtable sessions that allowed us to learn from your work.

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About Us

Sistren Legal Collective

We're a community of lawyers working at the intersection of law, grassroots organising and movement-building. We use our knowledge of the law as a tool to support the work of leaders, activists, changemakers and organisations, particularly those centring social and racial justice.

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You can read more about us and find our bios on www.sistren.co.uk

እዚ መምርሒ ብኸመይ ምንባብ ይክኣል

እዚ መምርሒ ብእንግሊዝኛ ዝተጻሕፈ ኮይኑ፣ እቶም ቃላት ንፊደላት እንግሊዝኛ ተኸቲሎም ብፊደላት ቅደም (ተኸተል ተሰሪዖም ኣለዉ።

ኣብዚ መምርሒ ቴሰዓን ክልተን [92] ትርጉማት ተኸቲቶም ኣለዉ። ምስ ማሕበረሰባዊ ትካላት ኣብ እንሰርሖ ስራሕ ምድንጋር ዝፈጥሩን ተወሳኺ መብርህን ዘድልዮምን ኮይኖም ዝበዘሙ ግዜ ዝረኽብናዮም ቃላት መሪጽናዮም ኣለና።

ገለ ካብቶም ትርጉማት ኣብ ውሽጢ እቲ መምርሒ ንዝርከቡ ካልኣት ትርጉማት መስቀላዊ መወከሲታት ዘጠቓልሉ እዮም። ሓደ ቃል እንተደኣ ተሰሚሩ፣ ኣብ ካልእ ቦታታት ናይ'ቲ መምርሒ'ውን ተገሊጹ ኣሎ ማለት'ዩ።

ምስጋና

ኣድላይነት እዚ ጸጋ'ዚ ንዝሓበሩና ነቶም ሓቢርና ዝሰራሕናዮም ስደተኛታትን ብስደተኛታት ዝምራሕ ማሕበረሰባዊ ትካላትን ነመስግን። ንመሻርኽትና ዝኾኑ ትካላት Migrant Actionን The Entrepreneurial Refugee Networkን ንማሕበረሰቦም ዝያዳ ሓገዘቲ ዝኾኑ ዝተተርጎሙ ቋንቋታት ንምቕራብ ንዝሃብኩምና ርእይቶን ካብ ስራሕኩም ክንመሃር ዘኽኣለና ናይ ማሕበረሰብ ናይ ክቢ ጠረጴዛ መደባት ብምውዳብኩምን ምስጋና ይብጻሕኩም። ነዚ መምርሒ ንክነዳሉ ምወላ ንዝሃቡና ን Joseph Rowntree Foundation (Grassroots Movements Fund)ን A B Charitable Trustን ምስጋና ነቕርብ።

ብዛዕባና

Sistren Legal Collective

ኣብ መስቀላዊ መንገዲ ሕገ: መሰረታዊ ውዳባን ህንጻት ምንቅስቃስን እንሰርሕ ማሕበረሰብ ጠበቓታት ኢና። ብዛዕባ ሕገ ዘለና ፍልጠት ከም መሳርሒ ተጠቂምና ንስራሕቲ መራሕቲ: ደለይቲ ፍትሒ: ለውጢ ዘምጽኡን ውድባትን ብፍላይ ድማ እቶም ማሕበራውን ዓሌታውን ፍትሒ ዘማእከለ ስራሕ ንድግፍ።

ኣዳለውቲ



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Translation

Thanks to Translate Fast Ltd for providing the translations. Thanks also to the following translators for community reviews for this Guide:

- English to Spanish – Diana Ospina
- English to Tigrinya – Solomon Adeba
- English to Arabic – Fouad Al Kadi

Disclaimer

Lawyers love disclaimers. So, here’s ours. We’ve written this Guide as an educational resource, consistent with our ethos of redistributing legal knowledge. It’s written for informational purposes, gathering information from publicly available resources, utilising our knowledge and experience, and including experiential informational from community organisations. It obviously isn’t legal advice.

Don’t just rely on the information in this toolkit to make legal decisions or take legal actions. There may be instances where you might need to get legal advice. If you can’t afford legal advice, reach out to us and we’ll do our best to help you where we can, or signpost you to others who might be able to help where we can’t.

We’ve tried our best to be as accurate as possible, but we’re human and so the information in this toolkit may not be accurate, complete, or may become out of date. If you spot an error, let us know – it will help make this a better community resource. If you’re a lawyer reading this resource – we need your expertise to make it better and more accurate. Please let us know if you can help with this process in any way.

We’ve worked with translators to translate this Guide and have relied on their expertise and experience to hopefully ensure this Guide is accurate and accessible in translation.

We acknowledge that language is not neutral, and these definitions may not fully capture the meanings and implications of each term, or the complexities of how the law is applied, particularly for marginalised communities. In writing this toolkit, we’ve opted for simplicity and accessibility over forensic accuracy, so please use the Guide in that spirit.

Updated: April 2025.

ትርጉም

ስራሕቲ ትርጉም ንዘሳለጠልኩምና Translate Fast Ltd ምስጋናና ይብጻሕኩም። ከምውን ነዞም ዝሰዕቡ ናይ ማሕበረሰብ ናይ ትርጉም ገምገምቲ ክነመሰግን ንደሊ።

- እንግሊዘኛ ናብ ስፓኒሽ – Diana Ospina
- እንግሊዘኛ ናብ ትግርኛ – Solomon Adeba
- እንግሊዘኛ ናብ ዓረብኛ – Fouad Al Kadi

መተሓሳስቢ

ጠበቓታት ሓላፍነት ምውሳድ ዝምልከቱ መተሓሳስቢታት ምጽሓፍ ይፈትዩ። ስለዚ ናትና ድማ እንሆ። ነዚ መምርሒ ዘምስቲ ሕጋዊ ፍልጠት ናይ ምክፍፋል ስነ-ምግባርና ብዝሰማማዕ ከም ትምህርታዊ ጸጋ ንክኸውን ኢና ጽሑፍናዮ። ንሓበሬታ ዕላማታት ዝተጻሕፈ እዩ፣ ካብ ንህዝቢ ክፈታት ዝኾኑ ጸጋታት ሓበሬታ ብምእካብ፣ ፍልጠትናን ተመኩሮናን ብምጥቃም፣ ከምኡውን ካብ ማሕበረሰባዊ ትካላት ዝመጽእ ተመክሮኣዊ ሓበሬታታት ሓዊስካ እዩ ተዳልዩ። ሕጋዊ ምኽሪ ከምዘይኮነ ርዱእ እዩ።

ሕጋዊ ውሳኔታት ንምውሳኔ ወይ ሕጋዊ ስጉምቲ ንምውሳድ ኣብዚ ንእሽቶ ነጽሓፍ እዚ ዘሎ ሓበሬታ ጥራይ ኣይትጠቐም። ሕጋዊ ምኽሪ ክትረክብ ዘድልዩካ ኣጋጣሚታት ክህሉ ይኽእል እዩ። ሕጋዊ ምኽሪ ክትረኽቡ ዓቕሚ እንተዘይብልኩም፣ ንዓና ርኽቡናኻም ኣብ ዝኸኣለና ክንሕግዘኩም ዝኸኣለና ክንገብር ኢና። ወይውን ኣብ ዘይንኽእሎ ቦታ ክሕግዙና ዝኽእሉ ካልኣት ሰባት ክንውክሰኩም ኢና።

ብዝተኸኣለና መጠን ቅነዓት ክንከውን ዝኸኣለና ፈቲንና ኢና፣ ግን ሰባት ኢና እሞ ኣብዚ ንእሽቶ መጽሓፍ እዚ ዘሎ ሓበሬታ ቅነዕ፣ ምሉእ ዘይክኸውን ይኽእል እዩ፣ ወይውን ግዜኡ ዝሓለፎ ክኸውን ይኽእል እዩ። ጌጋ እንተርእኹም ኣፍልጡና - እዚ ዝሓሸ ጸጋ ማሕበረሰብ ንክኸውን ክሕግዝ እዩ። ነዚ ጽሑፍ እዚ እተንብብ ጠበቓ እንተኾንካ – ዝሓሸን ቅነዕን ንክኸውን ክእለትካ ይድልዩና። ኣብዚ መሰርሕ ብዝኾነ ይኹን መንገዲ ክትሕግዙ እንተኽእልኩም ኣፍልጡና።

ነዚ መምርሒ እዚ ንምትርጓም ምስ ተርጎምቲ ሰሪሕና ኢና፣ እዚ መምርሒ እዚ ኣብ ትርጉም ቅነዕን ተበጻሒን ምኽኒ ንምርግጋጽ ድማ ኣብ ክእለቶምን ተመኩሮኣምን ተመርኩስና ኢና።

ቋንቋ ገለልተኛ ከምዘይኮነ ንኣምን፣ እዞም ትርጉማት እዚኣቶም ድማ ትርጉማትን ሓሳባትን ነፍሲ ወከፍ ቃል ምሉእ ብምሉእ ዘይሕዙ ክኾኑ ይኽእሉ እዮም፣ ወይ ድማ እቲ ሕጊ ብኸመይ ይትግበር ዝብል ብፍላይ ድማ ንዝተገለሉ ማሕበረሰባት ዝተሓላለኹ ብምኽኒ እዚ እውን ብሙሉእ ዘይከንጸባርቐ ይኽእሉ እዮም። ነዚ ጽሑፍ ኣብ ምጽሓፍ፣ ካብ ፎረንሲክ ልክዕነት ንላዕሊ ንቐሊልነትን ተበጻሕነትን መሪጽና ኣለና፣ ስለዚ ብኸብረትኩም ነቲ መምርሒ በዚ መንፈስ እዚ ተጠቐሙሉ።

ዝተመሓየሸሉ ዕለት፡ ሚያዝያ 2025።

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ፍቓድን ኣጠቓቕማን

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- ክተመዓራርዮ፣ ነቲ ጽሑፍ ምስ ካልእ ክትሓውሶ፣ ክተመሓይሾን ንክትውስኹሉን ነጻ ኢኻ።
- ብዛዕባ ፍቓድን ኣጠቓቕማን ናይዚ ማሕበረሰብ ሕጋዊ መሳርሒ ንዘያዳ ሓበሬታ ኣብ Creative

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Just *Words*

ቃላት
ጥራይ

Articles of Association

Articles of Association (or simply 'Articles') are written rules that define how an organisation is run. They act like an organisation's internal rulebook, setting out things like:

- ▶ the organisation's **Purpose**
- ▶ its **Governance**, such as the how **Directors** are appointed and removed, their roles and responsibilities
- ▶ procedures for holding meetings and decision-making processes
- ▶ voting rights
- ▶ how to close the organisation

An organisation's Articles usually have to be filed with a **Regulator**, such as **Companies House**, the **CIC Regulator** or the **Charity Commission**. Often, there are standard sets of rules called 'Model Articles' that are freely available for different types of organisations in England & Wales, but organisations can also create their own custom Articles.

An organisation must follow the rules and processes set out in their Articles to be able to make decisions that are legally valid. Since the Articles dictate how decisions are made and who has the power to make them, many community organisations invest time at the outset in making sure their Articles reflect their **Purpose** and **Governance** arrangements correctly. Funders and other stakeholders like banks will often ask for an organisation's Articles of Association in order to understand more about the organisation and how it is a run.

Articles can be amended or changed from time-to-time, reflecting the fact that organisations and how they are run often change. The Articles themselves usually contain the rules and processes to make changes to the Articles.

ዓንቀጽት ማሕበር (Articles of Association)

ዓንቀጽት ማሕበር (ወይ ብሓጺሩ 'ዓንቀጽት' ወይ 'Articles') ሓደ ትካል ብኸመይ ከም ዝምራሕ ዝገልጹ ጽሑፍቂ ሕግታት እዮም። ከም ውሽጣዊ መጽሓፍ ሕጊ ናይ ሓደ ትካል ኮይኖም ድማ ይሰርሑ። ከምዚ ዝሰዕብ ዝኣመሰሉ ነገራት ድማ የቐምጡ።

- ▶ ናይቲ ትካል **ዕላማ**
- ▶ **ምሕደራ**፣ ከም **ዳይሬክተራት** ብኸመይ ይሸየሙን ይእለዩን፣ ተራእምን ሓላፍነቶምን ዝኣመሰሉ
- ▶ ኣኼባታት ንምክያድ ዝሕግዙ ኣገባባትን መሰርሕ ውሳኔታትን
- ▶ ናይ ድምጺ ምሃብ መሰላት
- ▶ ከመይ ጌርካ ነቲ ትካል ትዓጽዎ

መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ዓንቀጽት ናይ ሓደ ትካል ናብ ሓደ ተቐጻጻሪ፣ ከም **ቤት ኩባንያታት (Companies House)**፣ **ተቐጻጻሪ CIC** ወይ **ኮሚሽን ግብረ ሰናይ** ክቐርብ ኣለዎ።

መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ፡ ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝን ዌልስን ንዝርከቡ ዝተፈላለዩ ዓይነታት ትካላት ብናጻ ዝቐርቡ 'Model Articles' ዝበሃሉ ስታንዳርድ ስብስባት ሕግታት ኣለዉ። እንተኾነ ግን ትካላት ናይ ገዛእ ርእሰን ዓንቀጽት እውን ክፈጥሩ ይኽእሉ እዮን።

ሓደ ትካል ብሕጊ ቅቡል ዝኾነ ውሳኔታት ክወስድ ንክኽእል ኣብ ዓንቀጽቱ ዝተቐመጡ ሕግታትን ኣሰራርሓታትን ክኸተል ኣለዎ። እቶም ዓንቀጽት ውሳኔታት ብኸመይ ከም ዝውሰዱን መን ናይ ምውሳኔ ሓይሊ ከም ዘለዎን ስለ ዝእዘዙ፡ ብዙሓት ማሕበረሰባዊ ትካላት ኣብ መጀመርታ ግዜ ዓንቀጽተን ንናይ **ዕላማን ምሕደራን** ምድላዎተን ብትኽክል ከም ዘንጸባርቑ ንምርግጽ ጸዕርታት ይገብራ። መወልቲን ካልኣት ከም ባንክታት ዝኣመሰሉ ግዲሳትን ብዛዕባ እቲ ትካልን ብኸመይ ከምዝመሓደርን ዝያዳ ንምርዳእ መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ናይ ሓደ ትካል ዓንቀጽት ማሕበር ይሓቱ እዮም።

ዓንቀጽት ብብእዋኑ ክመሓየሹ ወይ ክቕየሩ ይኽእሉ እዮም፣ እዚ ድማ ትካላትን ብኸመይ ዝመሓደሩሉ መገድን መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ከም ዝቕየሩ ዘንጸባርቑ እዮ። መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ እቶም ዓንቀጽት ንባዕሎም ኣብ ውሽጦም እቶም ዓንቀጽት ለውጢ ንምግባር ዝሕግዙ ሕግታትን ኣሰራርሓታትን ዝሓዙ እዮም።

Advocacy

Advocacy is the act of representing, supporting or promoting a particular cause, influencing public policy, and/or educating voters and society about issues affecting select communities or the society at large.

While there are many different types of advocacy, in the context of Charities, NGOs and activists, Advocacy usually means influencing government policies, laws, and public attitudes to create systemic change.

This could include things like Campaigning, lobbying, or research and policy work. Community organisations should be aware that in England & Wales, there are particular rules around certain types of Legal Structures, such as Charities and CICs, undertaking advocacy work that may be construed as Campaigning or Political Activity.

Assets

Assets are anything of financial value that an organisation owns, such as money in a bank, computers, equipment and property. Assets can be categorised in a few different ways. Some common ways are:

- ▶ a) based on how easily they can be converted to cash. For example:
 - **Current assets:** things that can quickly be converted to cash, such as savings in a bank account or Shares/stock ready to sell; and
 - **Fixed assets:** things that take more time to turn into cash because the Assets have to be sold off to get cash in return, such as buildings and machinery.

ተሓላቕነት/ተጠባቕነት

ተሓላቕነት ንሓደ ፍሉይ ዕላማ ምውካል፣ ምድጋፍ ወይ ምስጓም፣ ንህዝባዊ ፖሊሲ ምጽላው፣ ከምኡ'ውን/ወይ ድማ ንመረጽኡን ሕብረተሰብን ብዛዕባ ንዝተመርጹ ክፋል ማሕበረሰባት ወይ ነቲ ሕብረተሰብ ብሓፈሻ ኣብ ዝጸልዉ ጉዳያት ኣስተምህሮ ምሃብ እዩ።

ብዙሓት ዝተፈለለዩ ዓይነታት ምጉስጓስ እኳ እንተሃለዉ፡ ኣብ ዓውዲ ትካላት ግብረ ሰናይ፣ ዘይመንግስታውያን ትካላትን ደለይቲ ፍትሕን፣ ምጥባቕ ማለት መብዛሕኡ ግዜ ኣብ ፖሊሲታት፣ ሕግታትን ህዝባዊ ኣተሓሳስባታትን ጽልዎ ብምግባር ስርዓታዊ ለውጢ ምፍጣር ማለት እዩ።

እዚ ከም ጎስጓስ፣ ምድርዳር ወይ ምርምርን ፖሊሲ ስራሕን ዝኣመሰሉ ነገራት ከጠቓልል ይኽእል። ማሕበረሰባዊ ትካላት ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝን ዌልስን ኣብ ዙርያ ዝተወሰኑ ዓይነታት ሕጋዊ መሓውራት ከም ግብረ ሰናይን CICን ዝኣመሰሉ ከም ጎስጓስ ወይ ፖለቲካዊ ንጥፈታት ክውሰዱ ዝኽእሉ ናይ ምጉስጓስ ስራሕ ዝፍጽሙ ፍሉያት ሕግታት ከምዘለዉ ክፈልጡ ይግባእ።

ሃብቲ

ሃብቲ ማለት ሓደ ትካል ዝውንኖ ፋይናንሳዊ ዋጋ ዘለዎ ዝኾነ ይኹን ነገር እዩ፣ እዚ ድማ ከም ኣብ ባንክ ዘሎ ገንዘብ፣ ኮምፒዩተራት፣ መሳርሕታትን ንብረትን የጠቓልል። ሃብቲ ብውሑዳት ዝተፈለለዩ መንገድታት ክምደቡ ይኽእሉ። ገለ ልሙዳት መንገድታት ድማ:

- ▶ ናብ ጥረ ገንዘብ ብኸመይ ብቐሊሉ ክቕየረሉ ይኽእሉ ብዝብል መሰረት ምግባር። ንኣብነት:
 - **እዋናዊ ሃብቲ:** ብቕልጡፍ ናብ ጥረ ገንዘብ ክቕየሩ ዝኽእሉ ነገራት፣ ከም ናይ ባንክ ሕሳብ ዕቋር ወይ ንመሸጥ ድሉው ዝኾነ ብርኪ (ኣክሲዮን)/ብጽሒት፣ ከምኡ'ውን
 - **ቀወምቲ ሃብቲ:** ናብ ጥረ ገንዘብ ንምቕያር ዝያዳ ግዜ ዝወስድ ነገራት ምኽንያቱ እቲ ሃብቲ ናብ ጥረ ገንዘብ ንምቕያር ፈለማ ክሸየጥ ዘለዎ እንተኾይ፣ ከም ህንጻታትን ማሽነሪታትን ዝኣመሰሉ።

Assets

- ▶ b) based on whether they can be physically touched or felt (also known as ‘tangibility’). For example:
 - **Tangible assets:** physical things such as vehicles and buildings; and
 - **Intangible assets:** non-physical things such as an organisation’s reputation or brand logo can contribute to an organisation’s value indirectly through making a business more memorable or credible.

Asset Lock

An Asset Lock is a legal provision usually found in a company’s Articles or Governing Document. They are commonly used in CICs, Charities, and some Co-operatives and Community Benefit Societies.

The goal of an Asset Lock is to make sure an organisation’s resources (or its ‘Assets’) are always only used (or ‘locked’) for public or community good (and not for private benefit), or for the purpose set out in its Articles.

An Asset Lock legally restricts how an organisation’s Assets and Profits can be used. Its effect is that an organisation’s assets must be used only for community purposes – they can’t be used by Directors, Shareholders or Members for personal benefit. In some cases, the organisation also can’t sell or transfer its Assets out of the organisation below market value (meaning that the true value of the Assets is retained for the community), unless it is to another organisation with a similar mission.

ሃብቲ

- ▶ ዝጭበጡን ዝድህሱሱን ድዮም ኣይኮኑን ዝብል መሰረት ብምግባር። ንኣብነት፡
 - ዝድህሱስ ሃብቲ፡ ኣካላዊ ነገራት ከም ተሽከርካርትን ህንጻታትን፤ ከምኡ’ውን
 - ዘይድህሱስ ሃብቲ፡ ከም ናይ ሓደ ትካል ሸም ወይ ንግዳዊ ምልክት (ኣርማ) ዝኣመሰሉ ኣካላዊ ዘይኮኑ ነገራት ንሓደ ቢዝነስ ዝያዳ ተዘካሪ ወይ ተኣማንነት ዘለዎ ብምግባር ብተዘዋዋሪ መንገዲ ንሓደ ትካላት ናይ ዋጋ ኣበርክቶ ክገብሩ ይኽእሉ።

ሃብቲ ምቕላፍ (መቆጻጸር)

ሃብቲ ምቕላፍ (መቆጻጸር) መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ኣብ ዓንቀጻት ወይ ኣመሓዳሪ ሰነድ ናይ ሓደ ኩባንያ ዝርከብ ሕጋዊ ድንጋገ እዩ። ኣብ CICs፣ ግብረ ሰናይ ትካላትን ገለ ሕብረት ስራሕ ማሕበራትን ማሕበራት ጥቕሚ ማሕበራትን ዝተለመደ እዩ።

ዕላማ ናይ መቆጻጸር ሃብቲ፣ ጸጋታት ሓደ ትካል (ወይ ‘ሃብቲ’) ኩሉ ግዜ ንህዝባዊ ወይ ንማሕበረሰባዊ ረብሓ ጥራይ ከም ዝውዕል (ወይ ‘ዝተዓጸወ’) (ንውልቃዊ ረብሓ’ውን ኣይኮነን)፣ ወይ ድማ ኣብ ዓንቀጻቱ ንዝተቐመጠ ዕላማ ከም ዝውዕል ምርግጋጽ እዩ።

መቆጻጸር ሃብቲ፣ ሃብትን መኻሰብን ናይ ሓደ ትካል ብኸመይ ክጥቀሙሉ ከም ዝኽእል ብሕጋዊ መንገዲ ይድርት። ውጽኢቱ ድማ ንብረት ሓደ ትካል ንማሕበረሰባዊ ዕላማታት ጥራይ ክውዕል ኣለዎ – ዳይረክተራት፡ ወነንቲ ኣክሰዮን ወይ ኣባላት ንውልቃዊ ረብሓ ክጥቀሙሉ ኣይክእሉንዮም። ኣብ ገለ ገለ ኣጋጣሚታት፡ እቲ ትካል’ውን ንብረቱ ካብቲ ትካል ትሕቲ ዋጋ ዕዳጋ ክሸጦ ወይ ከሰጋገር ኣይክእልንዮ (ማለት እቲ ሓቀኛ ዋጋ ናይ’ቲ ንብረት ንማሕበረሰብ ይዕቀብ)፣ ናብ ካልእ ተመሳሳሊ ተልእኾ ዘለዎ ትካል እንተዘይኮይኑ።

Asset Locked Body

Asset Locked Bodies are organisations whose Rules, Articles or Governing Documents include an Asset Lock, meaning they are legally required to use their Assets, income or Profits for a specific purpose such as benefitting the community or achieving a social mission.

Usually, the following types of organisations are considered asset locked bodies in the UK:

- ▶ a Community Interest Company (CIC),
- ▶ a Charity,
- ▶ a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO),
- ▶ a permitted Registered Society, or
- ▶ an organisation established outside the UK that is considered equivalent to the above.

Association Structure

An Association Structure is a type of Legal Structure designed for organisations with a membership base. It is popular with community organisations, as it enables a wider group of individuals or organisations (beyond the organisation's Directors or Trustees) to be the organisation's legal 'Members'. Members have voting rights and play an active role in the Governance and decision-making of the organisation, which enables more collective and democratic decision-making.

This is in contrast with a 'Foundation Structure', where the legal 'Members' of an organisation are its Directors /Trustees only.

ናይ ሃብቲ ምቁጽጻር ኣካላት

ናይ ሃብቲ ምቁጽጻር ኣካላት ሕግታቶም፣ ዓንቀጻቶም ወይ ኣመሓደርቲ ሰነዳቶም ሃብቲ ምቁጽጻር ዘጠቓልሉ ትካላት እዮም፣ እዚ ማለት ንብረቶም፣ ኣታዊኦም ወይ መኻሰብኦም ንፍሉይ ዕላማ ከም ንማሕበረሰብ ንምጥቃም ወይ ማሕበራዊ ተልእኾ ንምዕዋት ክጥቀሙሉ ብሕጊ ይግደዱ።

መብዛኤኦም ግዜ እዞም ዘስዕቡ ዓይነታት ትካላት ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝ ከም ናይ ሃብቲ ምቁጽጻር ኣካላት ይቐጽሩ፡

- ▶ ናይ ማሕበረሰብ ረብሓ ኩባንያ (CIC)
- ▶ ግብረ ሰናይ ትካል፣
- ▶ ሓላፍነቱ ዝተወሰነ ግብረ ሰናይ ትካል (CIO)፣
- ▶ ፍቓድ ዘለዎ ምዝገብ ማሕበረሰብ ወይ
- ▶ ካብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝ ወጻኢ ዝተመሰረተ ትካል ኮይኑ ምስዚ ኣብ ላዕሊ ዝተጠቐሰ ከም ማዕረ ዝቐጽር።

ኣቃውማ ማሕበር

ኣቃውማ ማሕበር ንኣባልነት መሰረት ዘለዎም ትካላት ዝተዳለወ ዓይነት ሕጋዊ መሓውር እዩ። ኣብ ማሕበረሰባዊ ትካላት ልሙድ እዩ፣ ምኽንያቱ ሰፊሕ ጉጅለ ውልቀሰባት ወይ ትካላት (ኪኖ ዳይረክተራት ወይ ኣማኸርቲ ናይቲ ትካል) ናይቲ ትካል ሕጋውያን 'ኣባላት' ክኾኑ ስለዘኽእሎም። ኣባላት ናይ ድምጺ ናይ ምሃብ መሰል ኣለዎም፣ ኣብ ምሕደራን ውሳኔ ናይቲ ትካል ንጡፍ ተራ ይጻወቱ፣ እዚ ድማ ዝያዳ ሓባራውን ደሞክራሲያውን ውሳኔታት ንክህሉ ዮኽእል።

እዚ ምስቲ ሕጋውያን 'ኣባላት' ናይ ሓደ ትካል ዳይረክተራቱ/ኣማኸርቲ ጥራይ ክኾኑ 'መሰረታዊ መዋቕር' ዝጻረር እዩ።

Audit

An Audit can mean different things, but is most commonly used in the context of a ‘financial audit’ – which is the official examination of the financial information of an organisation.

Whether an organisation needs an audit depends on its legal structure, size and activities. For example, Charities in England & Wales with an annual income over £1 million are legally required to have their accounts audited by a qualified professional every year. Smaller organisations may need an independent examination instead of a full audit.

The purpose of an Audit is to provide assurance to Regulators, funders or other Stakeholders that the information included in an organisation’s financial documents (such as its annual report) accurately reflects the financial position of an organisation at the end of an organisation’s financial year.

An Audit report is produced at the end of an Audit process. It explains what the Auditors have done to assess the financial information of a company and contains the opinion of the Auditors on the organisation’s financial status.

ኦዲት

ኦዲት ዝተፈለለየ ትርጉም ክህልዎ ይኽእል እዩ፣ እንተኾነ ግን ብብዝሒ ኣብ ዓውዲ ‘ፋይናንሳዊ ኦዲት’ ይጥቀመሉ – እዚ ድማ ወግዓዊ መርመራ ፋይናንሳዊ ሓበሬታ ናይ ሓደ ትካል ማለት እዩ።

ሓደ ትካል ኦዲት የድልዮ ድዩ ኣየድልዮን ኣብ ሕጋዊ ኣቃውምኡ፣ ስፍሓቱን ንጥፈታቱን ይምርኮስ። ንኣብነት ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝን ዌልስን ዓመታዊ ኣታዊ ልዕሊ £1 ሚልዮን ዘለዎን ትካላት ግብረ ሰናይ ኣብ ዓመት ብብቐዕ በዓል ሞያ ሒሳባትን ኦዲት ክግበረሉን ብሕጊ ይግደዳ። ንኣሸቱ ትካላት ኣብ ክንዲ ምሉእ ኦዲት ናጻ መርመራ ክድልዮን ይኽእል እዩ።

ዕላማ ኦዲት ኣብ ፋይናንሳዊ ሰነዳት ናይ ሓደ ትካል (ከም ዓመታዊ ጸብጻቡ) ዝኣቱ ሓበሬታ ኣብ መወዳእታ ፋይናንሳዊ ዓመት ናይ ሓደ ትካል ፋይናንሳዊ ኩነታት ናይ ሓደ ትካል ብትኽክል ዘንጸባርቕ ምዃኑ ንመቆጻጸርቲ፣ ንመወልቲ ወይ ካልኣት መዳርግቲ ኣካላት መረጋገጺ ምሃብ እዩ።

ኣብ መወዳእታ መስርሕ ኦዲት ፀብባብ ኦዲት ይዳሎ። ኦዲተራት ናይ ሓደ ኩባንያ ፋይናንሳዊ ሓበሬታ ንምግምጋም እንታይ ከምዘገበሩ ዝገልጽ ኮይኑ፣ ኦዲተራት ኣብ ፋይናንሳዊ ኩነታት ናይቲ ትካል ዝሃብዎ ርእይቶ እውን ዝሓዘ እዩ።

BAME

BAME stands for 'Black, Asian and minority ethnic' and is one of the collective terms used for referring to the ethnic minority groups in the UK. It does not include White ethnic groups even if they are a minority in the UK.

BAME is a controversial term and has been criticised on several grounds, including that it artificially clusters distinct non-White ethnic groups within one category. However, it is still widely used as a recognised, shorthand term in the UK, particularly in government publications, public services, many charities, and to discuss issues related to racial diversity, discrimination and inequality.

Many organisations prefer other terms or acronyms instead of BAME – such as BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour), POC (People of Colour), minority/minoritised communities, ethnically diverse communities, Global Majority, or naming individual ethnic groups directly.

BAME

BAME ማለት 'ጸለምቲ፡ ኤስያውያንን ውሑድ ቁጽሪ ዘለዎም ማሕበረሰባትን' ዝብል ትርጉም ዘለዎ ኮይኑ፡ ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝ ንዝርከቡ ውሑድ ቁጽሪ ዘለዎም ማሕበረሰባት ንምምልካት ካብ ዝጥቀሙሉ ሓባራዊ ቃላት ሓደ እዩ። ንጸዓዲ ማሕበረሰብ ዋላ ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝ ውሑዳት ይኹኑ ኣየጠቓልልን እዩ።

BAME ኣካታዒ ቃል ኮይኑ፡ ብብዙሕ ምኽንያታት ድማ ይንቀፍ እዩ። ንኣብነት ንዝተፈላለዩ ጸለምቲ ዘይኮኑ ብሄራት ብኣርቲፊሻል ኣብ ሓደ ምድብ ይእክብ። ይኹን እምበር ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝ ብፍላይ ኣብ መንግስታዊ ሕትመታት፣ ህዝባዊ ኣገልግሎታት፣ ብዙሓት ትካላት ግብረ ሰናይ፣ ከምኡ'ውን ምስ ዓሌታዊ ብዙሕነት፣ ኣድልዎን ዘይማዕርነትን ዝተኣሳሰሩ ጉዳያት ንምዝታይን ክሰብ ሕጂ ከም ኣፍልጦ ዘለዎ፣ ኣሕጽርተ ቃል ብምኻን ንሰፊሑ ይጥቀሙሉ ኣሎ።

ብዙሓት ትካላት ኣብ ክንዲ BAME ካልእ ቃላት ወይ ኣሕጽርተ ቃላት ምጥቃም ይመርጹ - ከም BIPOC (ጸለምቲ፡ ደቀባትን ጸዓዲ ዘይኮኑ ማሕበረሰባትን)፣ POC (ጸዓዲ ዘይኮኑ ማሕበረሰባት)፣ ውሑዳት/ውሑድ ቁጽሪ ዘለዎም ማሕበረሰባት፡ ብብሄር ዝተፈላለዩ ማሕበረሰባት፡ ግሎባል ማጀሪቲ (ዓለምለኽ ብዙሓን) ፣ ወይ ንውልቀ ብሄራት ብቐጥታ ምጽዋዕ።



Barrister

A Barrister is a type of lawyer who typically represents clients in court (courtroom advocacy) and provides specialist legal opinions. Unlike in many other countries, the legal system in the UK makes a distinction between lawyers who represent clients in court, and lawyers who provide advice and support outside of courts (Solicitors).

Unlike in many other countries, Barristers in the UK usually can't be hired directly by the public, and are usually hired (or 'instructed') by Solicitors for court representation or specialist advice. Most Barristers are self-employed and work in Barristers 'Chambers' (collection of offices where Barristers practise law together).

Beneficiary

A beneficiary is someone who receives support or services, for example, people receiving aid from a Charity. The term is widely used in the UK charity sector. However, it is seen as problematic in social justice, community work and other areas, because it suggests that those receiving services are powerless and are passive recipients of aid. This can feel disrespectful as it ignores the strength, dignity and agency of the people receiving the support or services. Instead, many organisations prefer terms such as 'service user', community member' or 'participant'.

ባሪስተር (ጠበቃ)

ባሪስተር ብተለምዶ ንዓማዊል ኣብ ቤት ፍርዲ (ናይ ቤት ፍርዲ ጥብቅና) ዝውክልን ፍሉይ ሕጋዊ ርእይቶታት ዝህብን ዓይነት ጠበቓ እዩ። ኣብ ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ ዘሎ ስርዓት ሕጊ ካብ ብዙሓት ካልኣት ሃገራት ብዝፍለ መልክዑ ኣብ መንጎ ዓማዊል ኣብ ቤት ፍርዲ ዝውክሉ ጠበቓታትን ካብ ኣብያተ ፍርዲ ወጻኢ ምኽርን ደገፍን ዝህቡ ጠበቓታትን (ኣማኸርቲ ሕጊ) ፍልልይ ይገብር።

ካብ ብዙሓት ካልኣት ሃገራት ብዝፍለ መልክዑ፡ ኣብ ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ ዝርከቡ ባሪስተር መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ብቐጥታ ብህዝቢ ክቐጽሩ ኣይክእሉን እዮም፡ መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ድማ ንውክልና ቤት ፍርዲ ወይ ንፍሉይ ምኽሪ ብኣማኸርቲ ሕጊ ይቐጽሩ (ወይ 'መምርሒ' ይወሃቡም)። መብዛሕትኡም ባሪስተራት ባዕሎም ዝሰርሑ ኮይኖም ኣብ ባሪስተርስ 'ቻምበርስ' (ባሪስተርስ ብሓባር ሕጊ ዝሰርሑሎም ናይ ኣብያተ ጽሕፈት እኩብ) ይሰርሑ።

ተጠቓሚ

ተጠቓሚ ማለት ደገፍ ወይ ኣገልግሎት ዝረክብ ሰብ እዩ፣ ንኣብነት ካብ ሓደ ትካል ግብረ ሰናይ ሓገዝ ዝረኽቡ ኢዮ። እዚ ቃል ኣብ ጽላት ግብረ ሰናይ ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ ብሰፊሑ ይጥቀመሉ። ይኹን እምበር ኣብ ማሕበራዊ ፍትሒ፣ ማሕበረሰባዊ ስራሕን ካልኣት መዳያትን ከም ፀገም ኢዩ ዝረጸ፣ ምኽንያቱ እቶም ኣገልግሎት ዝረኽቡ ሓይሊ ዘይብሎምን ተሓላቂ ተቐበልቲ ሓገዝ ምኽንያምን ስለ ዝሕብር ኢዮ። እዚ ድማ ንሓይሊ፣ ክብርን ወኪልን ናይቲ ደገፍ ወይ ኣገልግሎት ዝረክብ ህዝቢ ዕሽሽ ብምባል ኣኽብሮት ዘይብሉ ኮይኑ ክስምዓካ ይኽእል። ኣብ ክንድኡ፡ ብዙሓት ትካላት ከም 'ተጠቓሚ ኣገልግሎት'፡ 'ኣባል ማሕበረሰብ' ወይ 'ተሳታፊ' ዝኣመሰሉ ቃላት ምጥቓም ይመርጹ።

Board

An organisation's Board is the group of people that are legally responsible for the organisation. The Board of a **Company** is called the **Board of Directors** and the Board of a Charity is called the **Board of Trustees**. The Board of an organisation is usually responsible for things like its governance & strategy, finances, risk and compliance.

The term 'Board' can sometimes also refer to a 'Shadow Board' or an 'Advisory Board'.

A Shadow Board is set up by an organisation to supplement the views of the Board of Directors or Trustees. It may consist of younger or diverse employees, emerging leaders, underrepresented groups or other **Stakeholders** within the organisation with the aim of cultivating future talent, providing fresh perspectives and insights, and/or adding more checks and balances to decision-making. Unlike the Board, a Shadow Board doesn't usually have legal responsibilities or ultimate decision-making power.

An Advisory Board is a group of individuals who provide insight, expertise and advice to an organisation's Board or leadership. They don't directly make decisions for an organisation, but instead support the decision-making processes by providing expertise on specific issues, such as strategy, operations, fundraising, industry trends etc. Unlike the Board, an Advisory Board doesn't usually have legal responsibilities or ultimate decision-making power.

ቦርድ

ናይ ሓደ ትካል ቦርድ ማለት ነቲ ትካል ብሕጋዊ መንገዲ ሓላፍነት ዝስከም ጉጅለ ሰባት እዩ። ቦርድ ናይ ሓደ ኩባንያ ቦርድ ዳይሬክተራት ይበሃል፣ ቦርድ ናይ ሓደ ትካል ግብረ ሰናይ ቦርድ ኣማኸርቲ ይበሃል። ቦርድ ናይ ሓደ ትካል መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ከም ምሕደራኡን ስትራቴጅኡን፣ ፋይናንሱ፣ ሓደጋኡን ምኽባር ሕጊን ዝኣመሰሉ ነገራት ሓላፍነት ይወስድ።

'ቦርድ' ዝብል ቃል ሓደ ሓደ ግዜ ን'ሓገዝቲ ቦርድ' ወይ 'ኣማኸሪ ቦርድ'ውን ከመልክት ይኽእል።

ናይ ሓገዝቲ ቦርድ ብሓደ ትካል ዝቐመ ኮይኑ፡ ንርእይቶታት ቦርድ ዳይሬክተራት ወይ ኣማኸርቲ ንምድጋፍ ዝዓለመ እዩ። ንመጻኢ ዓቕሚ ዘለዎም ኣካላት ንምምዕባል፣ ሓደሽ ኣረኣእያን ርድኢትን ንምሃብ፣ ከምኡ'ውን/ወይ ድማ ኣብ ውሳኔታት ዝያዳ ምቁጽጻርን ሚዛንን ንምውሳኽ ዝዓለመ፡ ኣብ ውሽጢ እቲ ትካል ዝርከቡ መንእሰያት ወይ ካብ ዝተፈለለዩ ድሕረ ባይታ ዝመጹ ሰራሕተኛታት፣ ዝቕልቀሉ መራሕቲ፣ ትሑት ውክልና ዘለዎም ጉጅለታት ወይ ካልኣት መዳርግቲ ኣካላት ዝሓቐፈ ክኸውን ይኽእል። ካብ ቦርድ ብዝተፈለየ መልክዑ፣ ናይ ሓገዝቲ ቦርድ መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ሕጋዊ ሓላፍነት ወይ ናይ መወዳእታ ናይ ውሳኔ ስልጣን የብሉን።

ኣማኸሪ ቦርድ ንቦርድ ወይ ኣመራርሓ ናይ ሓደ ትካል ርድኢት፣ ክእለትን ምኽርን ዝህቡ ውልቀሰባት ዝሓቐፈ ጉጅለ እዩ። ብቐጥታ ንሓደ ትካል ውሳኔታት ኣይህቡን'ዮም፣ ኣብ ክንድኡስ ኣብ ፍሉያት ጉዳያት ክእለቶም ብምክፋል ንመስርሕ ውሳኔ ይድግፉ፣ ከም ስትራቴጂ፣ ስርሓት፣ ምትእኻኻብ ገንዘብ፣ ኣንፈታት ኢንዱስትሪ ወዘተ። ካብ ቦርድ ብዝተፈለየ መልክዑ፣ ኣማኸሪ ቦርድ መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ሕጋዊ ሓላፍነት ወይ ናይ መወዳእታ ናይ ውሳኔ ስልጣን የብሉን።

Board of Directors /Board of Trustees

The 'Board of Directors' refers to the elected or appointed individuals who are responsible for the Governance and strategic direction of an organisation. They hold legal liability for ensuring that the organisation is run in line with its purpose and in compliance with UK laws.

They may also sometimes be referred to as the 'governing body' or the 'management/executive committee'.

The board of a Charity is often called a 'Board of Trustees' or 'Trustee Board' instead of a 'Board of Directors'. It is responsible for the Governance of a charity and must run it in a way that complies with the charity's governing documents such as its Articles of Association and also wider UK laws which apply to charities.

Capital

Capital refers to the money or assets required to setup and effectively run or expand an organisation. It includes resources such as equipment, buildings or investments that help grow an organisation.

Campaigning

Campaigning is a means for an organisation to further their Purpose by organising activities to raise awareness of an issue or to call a Community to action over a relevant cause. A Campaign typically involves planning and organising a series of activities aimed at achieving a certain change within society. Campaigning activities can take many forms, from online social media campaigns to hosting community Yoga and meditation wellbeing workshops to raise awareness of public health matters.

Charities in England & Wales need to be aware of particular guidance by the Charity Commission when campaigning.

ቦርድ ዳይሬክተራት/ ቦርድ ብዓል ሕድሪ

'ቦርድ ዳይሬክተራት' ማለት ንግድ/ሥራ ስትራቴጂካዊ አንፈትን ሓደ ትካል ሓላፍነት ዝስከሙ ዝተመርጹ ወይ ዝተመዘዙ ውልቀባባት የመልክቱ። እቲ ትካል ምስ ዕላምኡ ተሰማሚዑን ምስ ሕግታት ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ ተሳንዩን ከምዝካየድ ንምርግጋጽ ሕጋዊ ተሓታትነት ኣለዎም።

ሓደ ሓደ ግዜ 'ኣመሓዳሪ ኣካል' ወይ 'ኣመራርሓ/ፈጻሚት ሸማግሌ' ተባሂሎም'ውን ክጽውዑ ይኽእሉ።

ቦርድ ናይ ሓደ ትካል ግብረ ሰናይ መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ኣብ ክንዲ 'ቦርድ ዳይሬክተራት' 'ቦርድ ኣማኸርቲ' ወይ 'ናይ ኣማኸርቲ ቦርድ' ይበሃል። ናይ ሓደ ግብረ ሰናይ ትካል ምሕደራ ሓላፍነት ዝስከም ኮይኑ ምስቲ ናይቲ ገባሪ ሰናይ ናይ ምምሕዳር ሰነዳት ከም ዓንቀጽ ማሕበራቱን ከምኡ'ውን ንገበርቲ ሰናይ ት ዝስከም ኮይኑ ምስቲ ናይቲ ገባሪ ሰናይ ናይ ምምሕዳር ሰነዳት ከም ዓንቀጽ ማሕበራቱን ከምኡ'ውን ንገበርቲ ሰናይ ትካላት ዝምልከት ሰፊሕ ሕግታት ዓባይ ብሪጣንያን ብዝሰማማዕ መንገዲ ከካይዶ ኣለዎ።

ርእሰ ማል

ርእሰ ማል ማለት ንሓደ ትካል ንምቕምን ብኣድማዒ መንገዲ ንምምራሕን ወይ ንምስፋሕን ዘድሊ ገንዘብ ወይ ንብረት ማለት እዩ። ንሓደ ትካል ንምዕባይ ዝሕግዙ ከም መሳርሒታት፣ ህንጻታት ወይ ወፍሪ ዝኣመሰሉ ጸጋታት የጠቓልል።

ጎስጓስ

ጎስጓስ ሓደ ትካል ኣብ ሓደ ጉዳይ ንቕሓት ንምዕባይ ወይ ንሓደ ሕብረተሰብ ኣብ ልዕሊ ሓደ ዕላማ ነቲ ማሕበረሰብ ምንቓቓስ ክገብር ንምጽዋዕ ንጥፈታት ብምውዳብ ዕላምኡ ንምስጋም ዝሕግዝ መሳርሒ እዩ። ጎስጓስ ብተለምዶ ኣብ ውሽጢ ሕብረተሰብ ዝተወሰነ ለውጢ ንምምጻእ ዝዓለመ ተኸታታሊ ንጥፈታት ምውጣንን ምውዳብን ዘጠቓልል እዩ። ንጥፈታት ጎስጓስ ብዘሕ መልክዕ ክሕዝ ይኽእል እዩ፣ ካብ ናይ ኣንላይን ማሕበራዊ መራኽቢታት ጎስጓሳት ክሳብ ምእንጋድ ማሕበረሰባዊ ዮጋን ኣስተንትኖን ጽቡቕ ሂወት ዓውደ መጽናዕቲ ንቕሓት ኣብ ጉዳያት ህዝባዊ ጥዕና ንምዕባይ ከጠቓልል ይኽእል።

ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝን ዌልስን ዝርከባ ትካላት ግብረ ሰናይ ጎስጓስ ኣብ ዝገብራሉ እዋን ብኮሚሽን ግብረ ሰናይ ዝወሃብ ፍሉይ

መምርሒ ክፈልግ ኣለዎን።

CEO/Chief Executive Officer

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO, or simply 'Chief Executive') is the top decision-maker in an organisation, responsible for leading an organisation and helping it succeed. Their day-to-day responsibilities could include setting organisational strategy and targets, managing relationships with partner organisations, overseeing budgets and staff, and promoting the organisation at external conferences and events. They are usually paid for this role.

Charity

The term Charity has a specific meaning in law. Under the law in England & Wales, a Charity is an organisation which is set up to help the public in ways that the law recognises as beneficial. A Charity must have a legally recognised 'charitable purpose' and provide a public benefit.

English laws provide a list of charitable purposes, which include things like:

- ▶ Helping people in need
- ▶ Advancing education or religion
- ▶ Promoting health or saving lives
- ▶ Supporting the arts, culture, heritage or science
- ▶ Protecting the environment or animals
- ▶ Promoting human rights or equality

All Charities in the UK are Non-profit organisations, but not all non-profit organisations are Charities. Charities in England and Wales are regulated by the Charity Commission and must comply with Charity Law.

CEO/ዋና ፈጻሚ ስራሕ

ዋና ፈጻሚ ስራሕ (CEO ወይ ብቐሊሉ 'ዋና ፈጻሚ ስራሕ') ኣብ ሓደ ትካል ዝለዓለ ውሳኔ ዝህብ መራሒ ኮይኑ፡ ንሓደ ትካል ናይ ምምራሕን ንክዕወት ናይ ምሕጋዝን ሓላፍነት ኣለዎ። መዓልታዊ ሓላፍነቶም ውደባዊ ስትራቴጂን ሽቶታትን ምውሳኔ፡ ምስ መሻርኽቲ ትካላት ዝምድናታት ምምሕዳር፡ ባጀትን ስራሕተኛታትን ምክትታል፡ ከምኡ'ውን ኣብ ግዳማዊ ዋዕላታትን ፍጻሜታትን ነቲ ትካል ምልላይ ከጠቓልል ይኽእል። መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ነዚ ተራ እዚ ተኸፊልዎም ይሰርሑ።

ገባረ ሰናይ ትካል

ገባረ ሰናይ ዝብል ቃል ኣብ ሕጊ ፍሉይ ትርጉም ኣለዎ። ብመሰረት ሕጊ ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝን ዌልስን፡ ገባረ ሰናይ ትካል ኮይኑ፡ ሕጊ ጠቓሚ ምኒት ብዘፈልጦ መንገዲ ንህዝቢ ንምሕጋዝ ዝቐመ ትካል እዩ። ሓደ ትካል ገባረ ሰናይ ብሕጊ ኣፍልጦ ዘለዎ 'ዕላማ ገባረ ሰናይ' ክህልዎን ህዝባዊ ረብሓ ክህብን ኣለዎ።

ሕግታት እንግሊዝ ዝርዝር ናይ ገባረ ሰናይ ዕላማታት የቐምጡ፡ እዚ ድማ ከምዚ ዝስዕብ ዝኣመሰሉ ነገራት የጠቓልል፡

- ▶ ንዝተጸገሙ ሰባት ምሕጋዝ
- ▶ ትምህርቲ ወይ ሃይማኖት ምምዕባል
- ▶ ጥዕና ምድንፋዕ ወይ ህይወት ምድሓን።
- ▶ ስነ-ጥበብ፡ ባህሊ፡ ቅርሲ ወይ ሳይንስ ምድጋፍ
- ▶ ምክልኻል ከባቢ ወይ እንስሳታት
- ▶ ምድንፋዕ ሰብኣዊ መሰላት ወይ ማዕርነት

ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝ ዝርከባ ኩለን ትካላት ገባረ ሰናይ ንመኽሰብ ዘይሰርሑ ትካላት ኮይነን፡ ኩለን ንመኽሰብ ዘይሰርሑ ትካላት ግን ገባረ ሰናይ ትካላት ኣይኮናን። ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝን ዌልስን ዝርከባ ትካላት ገባረ ሰናይ ብኮሚሽን ገባረ ሰናይ ዝምራሕ ኮይነን ሕጊ ገባረ ሰናይ ክኸተላ ኣለወን።

Charity Law

Charity law is the legal framework that governs the establishment and operation of Charities and non-profit organisations including legislation (law or set of laws passed by the UK Parliament), Charity Commission and other regulatory guidance affecting non-profit organisations and relevant caselaw (laws based on decisions made by judges in court cases).

Charity Status

Charity Status (or 'Charitable Status') is a label given by the Charity Commission, usually after an organisation goes through a registration process with the Charity Commission, that acknowledges that organisation as a charity. Charity Status comes with both tax advantages and legal obligations, and means that the organisation will be subject to Charity Law.



ሕጊ ግብረ ሰናይ

ሕጊ ግብረ ሰናይ (ሕጊ ወይ ብባይቶ ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ ዝጸደቐ ሕጊ ወይ ስብስብ ሕግታት)፡ ኮሚሽን ግብረ ሰናይን ካልእ ንመኽሰብ ዘይሰርሑ ትካላት ዝጸሉ ቁጽጽራዊ መምርሕን ዝምልከቶ ሕጊ ፍርዲ (ብዳያኑ ኣብ ጉዳያት ቤት ፍርዲ ኣብ ዝወሃብ ውሳኔታት ዝተመርኮሰ ሕግታት) ሓዊሱ ንምስራጥ ኣሰራርሓን ትካላት ግብረ ሰናይን ንመኽሰብ ዘይሰርሑ ትካላትን ዝምልከት ሕጋዊ ቅርጺ እዩ።

ደረጃ ግብረ ሰናይ

ደረጃ ግብረ ሰናይ (ወይ 'ኩነታት ግብረ ሰናይ') ብኮሚሽን ግብረ ሰናይ ዝወሃብ ስያመ ኮይኑ፡ መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ሓደ ትካል ናይ ኮሚሽን ግብረ ሰናይ መስርሕ ምዝገባ ምስ ሓለፈ፡ ነቲ ትካል ከም ግብረ ሰናይ ኣፍልጦ ዝህብ እዩ። ደረጃ ግብረ ሰናይ ምስ ክልተኡ ናይ ግብረ ብልጫታትን ሕጋዊ ግዴታታትን ዝመጽእ ኮይኑ፡ እቲ ትካል ብሕጊ ግብረ ሰናይ ክግዛእ እዩ ማለት እዩ።



Charity Commission

The Charity Commission is the Regulator for Charities in England and Wales. It ensures that charities comply with the law, operate transparently, maintain public trust, and act in the public interest. As a registrar (keeper of official records), the Charity Commission maintains an accurate register of charities, which is a publicly accessible free online register which can be used to find information on registered charities.

The Charity Commission provides guidance on how Charities should operate, and has the power to investigate misconduct and enforce law and regulations.

Equivalent bodies exist in Scotland (Scottish Charity Regulator or OSCR) and Northern Ireland (the Charity Commission for Northern Ireland).

Charity Number

A unique registration number assigned to Charities by the Charity Commission in England & Wales, signifying official charity status and allowing access to tax reliefs.

CIC Regulator

The 'CIC Regulator' refers to the Office of the Regulator of Community Interest Companies. It is a government body in England and Wales which oversees and regulates Community Interest Companies. Its responsibilities include determining whether an organisation is eligible to become or can continue being a CIC, approving CIC registrations, investigating complaints (taking action if necessary) and providing guidance to help individuals set up CICs.

ኮሚሽን ግብረ ሰናይ

ኮሚሽን ግብረ ሰናይ ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝን ዌልስን ንዝርከቡ ግብረ ሰናይ ትካላት ተቐጻጻሪ እዩ። ሓደ ገባሪ ሰናይ ሕጊ ከም ዝኸተል፡ ብግልጹ ከም ዝሰርሕ፡ ህዝባዊ እምነት ከም ዝሕሉን ንረብሓ ህዝቢ ከም ዝሰርሕን ድማ የረጋግጽ። ኮሚሽን ግብረ ሰናይ ከም መዛግብቲ (ምዕቃብ ወግዓዊ መዛግብቲ) መጠን ቅኑዕ መዝገብ ግብረ ሰናይ ትካላት ይሕዝ፣ እዚ ድማ ብህዝቢ ክረኣ ዝኽእል ነጻ ናይ ኣንላይን መዝገብ ኮይኑ ብዛዕባ ዝተመዝገቡ ትካላት ግብረ ሰናይ ሓበሬታ ንምርካብ ክጥቀሙሉ ይኽእል።

ኮሚሽን ግብረ ሰናይ ትካላት ግብረ ሰናይ ብኸመይ ክሰርሓ ከም ዘለወን መምርሒ ይህብ፣ ከምኡ'ውን ግጉይ ተግባር ናይ ምጽራይን ሕግን ስርዓታትን ናይ ምፍጻምን ስልጣን ኣለዎ።

ኣብ ስኮትላንድ (ስኮትላንድ ቻሪቲ ረጉለተር ወይ OSCR) ከምኡ'ውን ሰሜን ኣየርላንድ (ኮሚሽን ግብረ ሰናይ ሰሜን ኣየርላንድ) ተመጣጠንቲ ኣካላት እዮም።

ቁጽሪ ግብረ ሰናይ ትካል

ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝን ዌልስን ብኮሚሽን ግብረ ሰናይ ንማሕበራት ግብረ ሰናይ ዝተመደበ ፍሉይ ቁጽሪ ምዝገባ፡ ወግዓዊ ደረጃ ግብረ ሰናይ ዘመልክትን ምሕረት ግብረ ንምርካብ ዝኽእልን እዩ።

CIC ተቐጻጻሪ

'CIC ተቐጻጻሪ' ዝብል ንቤት ጽሕፈት ተቐጻጻሪ ማሕበረሰባዊ ረብሓ ኩባንያታት የመልክት። ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝን ዌልስን ዝርከብ መንግስታዊ ኣካል ኮይኑ ንናይ ማሕበረሰባዊ ረብሓ ኩባንያታት ዝከታተልን ዝቆጻጸርን እዩ። ሓላፍነታቱ ሓደ ትካል CIC ንክኸውን ብቐዕ ድዩ ወይስ ክቕጽል ይኽእል ድዩ ዝብል ምውሳኔ፣ ምዝገባታት CIC ምጽዳቕ፣ ጥርግዳት ምጽራይ (ኣድላዩ እንተኾይኑ ስጉምቲ ምውሳኔ) ከምኡ'ውን ውልቀሰባት CIC ንምቕም ዝሕግዝ መምርሒ ምሃብን የጠቓልል።

Civil Society

Civil society refers to the space between the government and private businesses where people come together to take action on issues that matter to them. It includes charities, community groups, social movements, trade unions, and non-profit organisations that work to improve society. These groups help shape laws, hold powerful entities accountable, and empower communities to assert their rights.

Community Benefit Society (CBS)/ BenCom

A Community Benefit Society (also known as a 'CBS' or a 'BenCom') is a type of Legal Form in the UK set up to benefit the wider community, rather than just its members or private interests. It is a Legal Form rooted in democratic ownership and emerged in the 19th century in resistance to exploitative nature of capitalism and ownership/profitteering. CBSs have sharing of resources and decision-making at its heart.

Any Profits generated are reinvested into the community or used to achieve its social objectives. CBSs are registered with the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and operate under specific legal rules to ensure continued alignment with their community benefit purposes.

They are common in the UK for community-owned pubs or shops, housing co-operatives and renewable energy projects and social justice groups.

ሲቪል ማሕበረሰብ

ሲቪል ማሕበረሰብ ኣብ መንጎ መንግስትን ናይ ብሕቲ ትካላት ንግዲን ዘሎ ቦታ እዩ ዘመልክት፣ ሰባት ድማ ተኣኪቦም ኣብ ዘገድሱም ጉዳያት ስጉምቲ ይወስዱ። ንማሕበራት ግብረ ሰናይ፣ ማሕበረሰባዊ ጉጅለታት፣ ማሕበራዊ ምንቅስቃሳት፣ ማሕበራት ሰራሕተኛታትን ንሕብረተሰብ ንምምሕያሽ ዝሰርሑ ንመኽሰብ ዘይሰርሑ ትካላትን ድማ የጠቓልል። እዞም ጉጅለታት እዚኦም ሕግታት ኣብ ምቕራጽ ይሕግዙ፣ ንስልጣን ዘለዎም ኣካላት ክሕተቱ፣ ማሕበረሰባት መሰላቶም ክረጋግጹን ሓይሊ ይህቡ።

ማሕበር ጥቕሚ ማሕበረሰብ (CBS)/ BenCom

ማሕበር ጥቕሚ ማሕበረሰብ (ብ'CBS' ወይ 'BenCom' እውን ይፍለጥ) ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝ ንኣባላቱ ወይ ንውልቃዊ ረብሓታቱ ጥራይ ዘይኮነስ ንሰፊሕ ማሕበረሰብ ንምጥቃም ዝተመሰረተ ዓይነት ሕጋዊ መልክዕ እዩ። ኣብ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ዋነነት ዝተሰረተ ሕጋዊ መልክዕ ኮይኑ ኣብ መበል 19 ክፍለ ዘመን ንመዝማዚ ባህሪ ርእሰማላውነትን ዋነነት/መኽሰብን ብምቅዋም ዝተጣየሽ እዩ። CBS ጸጋታትን ውሳኔ ምሃብን ምክፋል ዝብል ቀዳምነት ብምሃብ ትሰርሕ።

ዝኾነ ይኹን ዝረኽቦ መኽሰብ ኣብቲ ሕብረተሰብ ዳግማይ ወፍሪ ይግበር ወይ ድማ ማሕበራዊ ዕላማታቱ ንምዕዋት ይጥቀመሉ። CBS ኣብ በዓል መዚ ፋይናንሳዊ ስነ ምግባር (FCA) ዝተመዘገቡ ኮይኖም ምስ ዕላማታት ረብሓ ማሕበረሰብ ቀጻሊ ምትእስሳር ንምርጋጽ ብፍሉይ ሕግታት ይሰርሑ።

ኣብ ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ ብማሕበረሰብ ዝውነና ፓብ ወይ ድኳናት፣ ሕብረት ስራሕ ኣባይትን ፕሮጀክትታት ተሓዳሲ ጸዓትን ጉጅለታት ማሕበራዊ ፍትሕን ልሙዳት እዮም።

**Community/
Communi-
ties**

A community typically refers to a group of people connected by shared characteristics, interests, identities, histories, demographics, ideologies, Lived Experiences and/or geographic location. The term is broad and can include geographic communities (e.g. 'East London community'), interest-based communities (e.g. 'arts community'), identity-based communities (e.g. Black community, refugee community) and needs-based communities (e.g. housing, mental health).

In the UK Social Sector, organisations often define their community as the specific group of individuals they aim to serve or support. This concept underpins decision-making by many grassroots movements, collectives and organisations when they are setting up or defining their purposes.

**Communi-
ty-led/
User-led**

A broad term used in the UK to describe a social change initiative, campaign or any organisation that is governed and led by the communities it serves or by the primary users of its service.

**ማሕበረሰብ/
ማሕበረሰባት**

ማሕበረሰብ ብተለምዶ ብሓባራዊ ባህርያት፣ ድሌታት፣ መንነት፣ ታሪኽ፣ ዲሞክራሲ፣ ስነ-ሓሳብ፣ ዝተነብረ ተመኩሮን/ወይ ጂኦግራፊያዊ ኣቀማምጣን ዝተኣሳሰሩ ጉጅለ ሰባት የመልክት። እቲ ቃል ሰፊሕ ኮይኑ፡ ጂኦግራፊያዊ ማሕበረሰባት (ንኣብነት 'ማሕበረሰብ ምብራቕ ለንደን')፡ ኣብ ረብሓ ዝተመርኮሰ ማሕበረሰባት (ንኣብነት 'ማሕበረሰብ ስነ-ጥበብ')፡ ኣብ መንነት ዝተመርኮሰ ማሕበረሰባት (ንኣብነት ናይ ጸላምቲ ማሕበረሰብ፡ ማሕበረሰብ ስደተኛታት) ከምኡ'ውን ኣብ ድሌታት ዝተመርኮሰ ማሕበረሰባት (ንኣብነት ኣባይቲ፡ ጥዕና ኣእምሮ) ከጠቓልል ይኽእል።

ኣብ ማሕበራዊ ጽላት ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ፡ ትካላት መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ንማሕበረሰብን ከም እቲ ከገልግልዎ ወይ ክድግፍዎ ዝዓለሙ ፍሉይ ጉጅለ ውልቀሰባት እዮም ዝገልጽዎ። እዚ ኣምር እዚ፡ ብዙሓት ናይ መሰረታዊ ምንቅስቃሳት፡ እኩባትን ውዳበታትን ዕላማታቶም ኣብ ዘቐምጡሉ ወይ ኣብ ዝገልጹሉ እዋን፡ ንውሳነታት ዝድግፍ እዩ።

**ብማሕበረሰብ
ዝምራሕ/
ብተጠቓሚ
ዝምራሕ**

ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝ ንሓደ ናይ ማሕበራዊ ለውጢ ተጠባብሮ፡ ጎስጓስ ወይ ዝኾነ ብዘገልግሎ ማሕበረሰባት ወይ ብቐዳሞት ተጠቀምቲ ኣገልግሎቱ ዝምራሕን ዝመሓደርን ትካል ንምግላጽ ዝጥቀሙሉ ሰፊሕ ቃል

Community Interest Company (CIC)

Community Interest Companies (CICs) are a special type of Company in the UK, which exist to provide a primary benefit to the community they serve (rather than to make private profit for owners or Shareholders).

CICs have special legal features. For example, they must meet a 'community interest test' (which is whether a reasonable person might consider that an organisation's activities are carried on for the benefit of the community), an Asset Lock, and a limit on the amount of Dividends that they can pay their Shareholders.

CICs are regulated by the CIC Regulator.

Companies House

Companies House is the official government agency in the UK responsible for registering and regulating Companies.

It is responsible for incorporating new companies, maintaining a searchable and publicly available register of companies, and maintaining company records. If you register a Company or CIC, your Company and Director details will be available to view at Companies House.

ማሕበረሰባዊ ረብሓ ዘለዎ ኩባንያ (CIC)

ማሕበረሰባዊ ረብሓ ዘለዎ ኩባንያታት (CICs) ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝ ፍሉይ ዓይነት ኩባንያ ኮይኖም፡ ነቲ ዘገልግልዎ ማሕበረሰብ ቀዳማይ ረብሓ ንምሃብ (ንወነንቲ ወይ ኣክሰዮናውያን ናይ ብሕቲ መኽሰብ ንምርካብ ዘይኮነስ) ዝቐውዱ እዮም።

ሲኣይሲታት ፍሉይ ሕጋዊ ባህርያት ኣለዎም። ንኣብነት 'ናይ ሕብረተሰብ ድሌት ፈተና' (እዚ ማለት ሓደ ርትዓዊ ሰብ ናይ ሓደ ትካል ንጥፈታት ንረብሓ ሕብረተሰብ ዝካየድ ምዃኑ ክሓስብ ይኽእል ድዩ ኣይኽእልን)፣ ናይ ሃብቲ መቆጻጸሪ፣ ከምኡ'ውን ንኣክሰዮናውያን ክኸፍልዎ ዝኽእሉ መጠን ብጽሒት ገደብ ከማልኡ ኣለዎም።

ሲኣይሲታት ብCIC ተቐጻጸሪ ይመሓደሩ።

ካምፓኒ ዮውስ (Companies House)

ካምፓኒ ዮውስ (Companies House) ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝ ዝርከብ ወግዓዊ መንግስታዊ ትካል ኮይኑ፡ ንኩባንያታት ናይ ምምዘጋብን ምቁጽጻርን ሓላፍነት ኣለዎ።

ሓደስቲ ኩባንያታት ናይ ምውህሃድ፣ ክረእ ዝኽእልን ንህዝቢ ዝቐርብን መዝገብ ኩባንያታት ናይ ምሕላው፣ ከምኡ እውን መዛግብቲ ኩባንያታት ናይ ምሕላው ሓላፍነት ኣለዎ። ኩባንያ ወይ CIC እንተመዘገቡኩም፡ ዝርዝር ትካልኩምን ዳይሬክተርኩምን ኣብ Companies House ንምርኣይ ክቐርብ እዩ።

Company (limited by shares or guarantee)

A Company is a legal entity that is formed to carry out a purpose, for example, to conduct business or for a community or social purpose. It is separate from its owners and has rights, responsibilities and liabilities under law. In England & Wales, companies subject to company law, in particular, by the Companies Act 2006.

There can be many different types of companies. The two most common types of companies in the UK are:

- ▶ A **Company limited by shares** is a common legal structure for for-profit businesses. It is a company which is owned by one or more Shareholders, who each own a portion of the company based on the number of shares they hold. These types of companies allow Profits to be given (or 'distributed') to the Shareholders in the form of Dividends.
- ▶ A **Company limited by guarantee** is a common legal structure for non-profit organisations. It's a company that doesn't have any shareholders, but instead has 'members', each of whom agree to contribute a small amount of usually £1 (a 'guarantee') if company is Wound Up.

Constitution

A Constitution is a written document which sets out how that organisation works and its guiding aims and objectives and how decisions are taken and meetings held. It is also used interchangeably with Articles, Governing Document or Rules.

ኩባንያ (ብብርኪ/ብኣክሲዮን ወይ ብዋሕስ ዝተገደበ)

ኩባንያ ንጉሳዊ ዕላማ ንምፍጻም ንኣብነት ንግዲ ንምክያድ ወይ ንማሕበረሰባዊ ወይ ማሕበራዊ ዕላማ ንምፍጻም ዝቐመ ሕጋዊ ኣካል እዩ። ካብ ዋናታቱ ዝተፈልየ ኮይኑ ብሕጊ መሰላት፣ ሓላፍነትን ተሓታትነትን ኣለዎ። ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝን ዌልስን ብፍላይ ኩባንያ ብሕጊ ኩባንያታት 2006 ዝግዛእ እዩ።

ብዙሓት ዝተፈላለዩ ዓይነታት ኩባንያታት ክህልዉ ይኽእሉ እዮም። ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝ ብበዝሒ ዝርከቡ ክልተ ዓይነታት ኩባንያታት፡

- ▶ **ብኣክሲዮን ዝተገደበ ኩባንያ** ንመኽሰብ ናይ ዝሰርሑ ንግዲ ተካላት ልሙድ ሕጋዊ ቅርጺ እዩ። ብግዲ ወይ ልዕሊኡ በዓል ዋና ኣክሲዮን ዝውህን ኩባንያ ኮይኑ፣ ነፍሲ ወከፎም ብብዝሒ ኣክሲዮን መሰረት ብምግባር ክፋል ናይቲ ትካል ይውገኑ። እዞም ዓይነት ኩባንያታት መኽሰብ ብመልክዕ ብጽሒት ንሰብ ኣክሲዮን ክወሃብ (ወይ 'ክዝርጋሕ') ዮኽእሉ።
- ▶ **ብዋሕስ ዝተገደበ ኩባንያ** ንመኽሰብ ኣብ ዘይሰርሑ ተካላት ልሙድ ሕጋዊ መሓውር እዩ። ዝኾነ በዓል ዋና ኣክሲዮን ዘይብሉ፡ ኣብ ክንድኡ ግን 'ኣባላት' ዘለዎ ኩባንያ እዩ፣ ነፍሲ ወከፎም ድማ ኩባንያ ብዕሊ እንተፈረሱ ንእሽቶ ገንዘብ መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ £1 ('ዋሕስ') ከበርክቱ ይሰማምዑ።

ቅዋም ወይ ሕገመንግስቲ

ቅዋም ወይ ሕገመንግስቲ እቲ ትካል ብኸመይ ከም ዝሰርሕን መሪሕ ዕላማታቱን ሽቶታቱን ከምኡ'ውን ውሳኔታት ብኸመይ ከም ዝውሰዱን ኣኼባታት ከም ዝካየዱን ዘቐምጥ ጽሑፍ ሰነድ እዩ። ምስ ዓንቀጻት፣ ኣመሓዳሪ ሰነድ ወይ ሕግታት እውን ብተለዋዋጢ ይጥቀሙሉ።

Co-operative

A Co-operative or 'co-op' is a business or organisation that is democratically owned and controlled by its members, to meet their shared needs. The members can be its customers, employees, residents or suppliers, who have a say in how the co-op is run. Every co-op across the world shares the same seven co-operative principles and values:

- ▶ A co-op is owned and controlled by its members. It exists for the benefit of its members, who may be customers, workers, suppliers or the wider community.
- ▶ A co-op is democratic – this means every member has an equal say in how it's run and how profits are used.
- ▶ Every member contributes financially in some way – from buying products, working for the co-op, investing in it or deciding how to spend its profits.
- ▶ A co-op is an independent business, owned and controlled by its members.
- ▶ It offers education and training to everyone involved, so they can develop the co-op and promote the benefits of co-operation.
- ▶ It co-operates, works with and supports other co-ops.
- ▶ A co-op supports the communities it works with.

It is possible to embed co-operative principles in an organisation's Articles. Co-ops are recognised globally and embedding co-op principles in an organisation's Articles can make it easier for an organisation to be recognised in other countries.

ሕብረት ስራሕ

ሕብረት ስራሕ ወይ 'co-op' ብዲሞክራሲያዊ ኣገባብ ብኣባላቱ ዝውሃንን ቁጽጽር ዝግበረሉን፣ ናይ ሓባር ድሌታቶም ንምምላእ ዝዓለመ ንግዲ ወይ ትካል እዩ። እቶም ኣባላቱ ዓማዊል፡ ሰራሕተኛታቱ፡ ነበርቲ ወይ ኣቕረብቲ ክኾኑ ይኽእሉ። ንሳቶም ድማ እቲ ሕብረት ስራሕ ብኸመይ ከም ዝሰርሕ ብዝምልከት ርእይቶ ኣለዎም። ኣብ መላእ ዓለም ዝርከባ ኩለን ሕብረት ስራሕ ማሕበራት ሓደ ዓይነት ሸውዓተ ናይ ሕብረት ስራሕ መትከላትን ክብርታትን ኣለወን።

- ▶ ሕብረት ስራሕ ብኣባላቱ ዝውሃንን ቁጽጽር ዝግበርን እዩ። ንረብሓ ኣባላቱ ዝቐመ ኮይኑ፡ ዓማዊል፡ ሰራሕተኛታቱ፡ ኣቕረብቲ ወይ ሰፊሕ ማሕበረሰብ ክኾኑ ይኽእሉ።
- ▶ ሕብረት ስራሕ ዲሞክራሲያዊ እዩ – እዚ ማለት ነፍሲ ወከፍ ኣባል ብኸመይ ከም ዝሰርሕን መኽሰብ ብኸመይ ከም ዝጥቀመሉን ብዝምልከት ማዕረ ርእይቶ ኣለዎ ማለት'ዩ።
- ▶ ኩሉ ኣባል ብገለ መንገዲ ናይ ገንዘብ ኣበርክቶ ይገብር - ካብ ምግዛእ ፍርያት፡ ምስራሕ ንማሕበር ሕብረት፡ ኣብኡ ወፍሪ ምግባር ወይ መኽሰቡ ብኸመይ ከም ዘውዕሉ ኣብ ምውሳኑ።
- ▶ ሕብረት ስራሕ ማሕበር ናጻ ንግዲ ኮይኑ፡ ብኣባላቱ ዝውሃንን ቁጽጽር ዝግበርን እዩ።
- ▶ ንኹሉ ዝምልከቶ ሰብ ትምህርትን ስልጠናን ይህብ፣ ስለዚ ነቲ ሕብረት ስራሕ ከማዕብሉን ረብሓታት ምትሕብባር ከስፋሕፍሑን ይኽእሉ።
- ▶ ምስ ካልኣት ሕብረት ስራሕ ማሕበራት ይተሓባበር፣ ይሰርሕን ይድግፍን።
- ▶ ሕብረት ስራሕ ምስኡ ዝሰርሕ ማሕበረሰባት ይድግፍ።

ኣብ ዓንቀጻት ናይ ሓደ ትካል ናይ ሕብረት ስራሕ መትከላት ምክታት ይከኣል እዩ። ሕብረት ስራሕ ማሕበራት ብዓለም ደረጃ ኣፍልጦ ዝረኽባ ኮይነን ኣብ ዓንቀጻት ናይ ሓደ ትካል መትከላት ሕብረት ስራሕ ምክታት ድማ ሓደ ትካል ኣብ ካልኣት ሃገራት ኣፍልጦ ንኸረክብ ቀሊል ክገብር ይኽእል።

Core Funding

Core funding is financial support that covers the essential running costs of an organisation, rather than being restricted to specific projects or activities. It allows organisations such as community organisations, charities, and social enterprises to sustain their work by funding staff salaries, rent, utilities, governance, and essential services.

Corporation Tax

Corporation Tax is a tax that UK Companies (and foreign companies with UK offices) pay to the UK Government. Corporation Tax is usually charged on a Company's Profits or surplus. Currently (as of 2025), the UK Corporation tax is 25% (although companies with smaller annual profits currently pay a lower rate of 19%).

Directors

In the context of a UK company, a director is a person legally responsible for running the company and ensuring it complies with the law. Directors make key decisions about the company's operations, finances, and Governance.

The term Director can also be used more generally to refer to senior executive staff in an organisation, responsible for managing the strategy, operation, growth and development of an organisation.

ቀንዲ ምዕላ

ቀንዲ ምዕላ ኣብ ፍሉጻት ፕሮጀክታት ወይ ንጥፈታት ጥራይ ዝተሓጸረ ዘይኮነስ፡ ንኣገደስቲ ናይ ሓደ ትካል ናይ መንቀሳቕሲ ወጻኢታት ዝሸፍን ፋይናንሳዊ ደገፍ እዩ። ከም ማሕበረሰባዊ ትካላት፣ ግብረ ሰናይ ትካላትን ማሕበራዊ ትካላትን ዝኣመሰሉ ትካላት ንደምዝ ሰራሕተኛታት፣ ክራይ ገዛ፣ ንመገልገሊታት፣ ምሕደራን ኣገደስቲ ኣገልግሎታትን ብምምዋል ስርሖም ክቕጽሉ የኽእሎም።

ናይ ኮርፖሬሽን ግብሪ

ናይ ኮርፖሬሽን ግብሪ ኩባንያታት ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ (ከምኡ'ውን ኣብ ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ ኣብያተ ጽሕፈት ዘለወን ናይ ወጻኢ ኩባንያታት) ንመንግስቲ ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ ዝኸፍልዎ ግብሪ እዩ። መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ግብሪ ኮርፖሬሽን ኣብ መኽሰብ ወይ ትርፊ ናይ ሓደ ኩባንያ እዩ ዝኸፈል። ኣብዚ እዋን እዚ (ክሳብ 2025)፣ ግብሪ ኮርፖሬሽን ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ 25% እዩ (ዋላ'ኳ ኣብዚ እዋንዚ ዝነጻሰ ዓመታዊ መኽሰብ ዘለወን ኩባንያታት ዝተሓተ መጠን 19% ይኸፍሉ እንተኾነ)።

ዳይሬክተራት

ኣብ ዓውዲ ናይ ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ ኩባንያ፡ ዳይሬክተር ማለት ነቲ ትካል ናይ ምምራሕን ሕጊ ከም ዝሰማማዕ ናይ ምርግጋጽን ሕጋዊ ሓላፍነት ዘለዎ ሰብ እዩ። ዳይሬክተራት ብዛዕባ ስርሓት፡ ፋይናንስን ምሕደራን ናይቲ ኩባንያ ቁልፊ ውሳኔታት ይወስዱ።

ዳይሬክተር ዝብል ቃል ብሓፈሻ ኣብ ሓደ ትካል ንዝርከቡ ላዕሊዎት ፈፀምቲ ሰራሕተኛታት ንምምልካት እውን ክውዕል ይኽእል እዩ። ንሳቶም ድማ ናይ ሓደ ትካል ስትራተጂ፣ ኣሰራርሓ፣ ዕብዮትን ምዕባላን ናይ ምምሕዳር ሓላፍነት ኣለዎም።

Dissolution

Dissolution or Winding up is the legal process of closing down an organisation. An organisation's Articles will outline how to close a Company, including how to distribute any remaining Assets and Reserves.

Dividends

Dividends are payments (usually cash payments) made by a Company to their Shareholders as a share of the company's Profits.

Donation

Giving money, goods, or time to help a person, organisation, or cause, usually without expecting anything in return. Grants and gifts are other terms used to describe Donations.

Donor

An individual or organisation that gives a Donation – for example money, goods, or other resources.

Due Diligence

The assessment and management of potential risks and benefits when engaging in a partnership, giving or accepting a donation, or undertaking a project. This could include reviewing an organisation's financial information, strategy, legal documents, having conversations with management and/or site visits. Due diligence is often undertaken by funders before they agree to make a Donation or Grant.

ምፍራስ

ምፍራስ ወይ ብዕሊ ምዕጻው ንሓደ ትካል ንምዕጻው ዝግበር ሕጋዊ መስርሕ እዩ። ናይ ሓደ ትካል ዓንቀጻት ከመይ ጌርካ ንሓደ ትካል ከም እትዓጽዎ ሓዊሱ ዝኾነ ዝተረፈ ንብረትን ዕቕር ሃብትን ብኸመይ ከም እተከፋፍል ክዘርዘር ኣለዎ።

ብጽሒት

ብጽሒት ማለት ሓደ ኩባንያ ንኣክሲዮናውያን ከም ብጽሒት ናይቲ ኩባንያ መኽሶብ ዘገብር ክፍሊት (መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ብጥረ ገንዘብ ዝግበር ክፍሊት) እዩ።

ወፊያ

ንሓደ ሰብ፡ ትካል ወይ ዕላማ ንምሕጋዝ ገንዘብ፡ ኣቕሑት ወይ ግዜ ምሃብ፡ መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ብምላሹ ዝኾነ ነገር ከይተጸበኹ። ገንዘባዊ ወፊያን ህያባትን ካልኣት ንወፊያታት ንምግላጽ ዝጥቀሙሉ ቃላት እዮም።

ለጋሲ

ወፊያ ዘገብር ውልቀሰብ ወይ ትካል - ንኣብነት ገንዘብ፡ ኣቕሑት፡ ወይ ካልኣ ጸጋታት።

ግቡእ ምጽራይ

ኣብ ሸርክነት ንክትዋፈር፡ ወፊያ ንክትህብ ወይ ንክትቅበል፡ ወይ ፕሮጀክት ክትሰርሕ ከለኻ ክህልዉ ዝኽእሉ ሓደጋታትን ረብሓታትን ምግምጋምን ምሕደራን። እዚ ድማ ናይ ሓደ ትካል ፋይናንሳዊ ሓበሬታ፡ ስትራተጂ፡ ሕጋዊ ሰነዳት ምግምጋም፡ ምስ ኣካዮድትን/ወይ ናይ ሳይት ምብጻሕን ዕላል ምግባር ከጠቓልል ይኽእል። መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ብመወልቲ ቅድሚ ወፊያ ወይ ገንዘባዊ ሓገዝ ንኸገብሩ ምስምማዖም ግቡእ ምጽራይ ይግበር።

Endowment

A large sum of money or Donation that an organisation receives as a long-term investment. Often, an endowment is invested as a way to generate more income over time.

Equity

Equity is ownership in a company through the purchase of Shares. When someone invests in a company's Shares, they are essentially buying a portion of ownership of a company, also known as buying equity in that company.

Executive Director

Executive Director is the senior operating officer or manager of an organisation responsible for steering and managing the organisation's strategy and operations.

Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)

The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) is the regulatory body in the UK responsible for overseeing and regulating financial markets and financial services firms to protect consumers. The FCA is the registering body for Registered Societies in the UK.

Fiduciary Duty

A legal obligation for someone to act in the best interests of another party. For example, Directors of companies have a fiduciary duty to act in the best interest of the Company.

ውህበት (ኢንዱስትሪ)

ሓደ ትካል ከም ኣካል ናይ ነዊሕ ግዜ ወፍሪ ዝረኽቦ ብዙሕ ገንዘብ ወይ ወፊያ። መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ፡ ሓደ ውህበት ውህበት(ኢንዱስትሪ) ምስ ግዜ ዝያዳ ኣታዊ ንምርካብ ዝሕግዝ መንገዱ ኮይኑ ይውፈር።

ኢኩቲ ወይ ዋንነት

ኢኩቲ ወይ ዋንነት ማለት ኣብ ሓደ ኩባንያ ብመገዱ ምዕዳግ ኣክሲዮን ዋንነት ምህላው ማለት እዩ። ሓደ ሰብ ኣብ ኣክሲዮን ናይ ሓደ ኩባንያ ወፍሪ ክገብር ከሎ፡ ብመሰረቱ ንገለ ክፋል ዋንነት ናይ ሓደ ኩባንያ ይገዝእ ኣሎ፡ ወይ ድማ ኣብቲ ኩባንያ ብኻልእ ኣጸዋውዓ ኢኩቲ ወይ በዓል ዋንነት ይገዝእ ኣሎ ማለት እዩ።

ፈጻሚ ዳይሬክተር

ፈጻሚ ዳይሬክተር ለዕለዋይ ሓላፊ ስርሓት ወይ ኣካያዲ ናይ ሓደ ትካል ኮይኑ፡ ንስትራተጅን ስርሓትን ናይቲ ትካል ናይ ምምራሕን ምምሕዳርን ሓላፊነት ዘለዎ እዩ።

በዓል መዚ ፋይናንሳዊ ስነ ምግባር (FCA)

በዓል መዚ ፋይናንሳዊ ስነ ምግባር (FCA) ኣብ ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ ንተጠቀምቲ ንምክልኻል ንፋይናንሳዊ ዕዳጋታትን ትካላት ፋይናንሳዊ ኣገልግሎትን ናይ ምክትታልን ምቁጽጻርን ሓላፊነት ዘለዎ ተቐጻጺ ኣካል እዩ። FCA ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝ ንዝርከባ ምዝጉባት ማሕበራት ዝምዘግብ ኣካል እዩ።

ናይ ምትእምማን ግዴታ

ሓደ ሰብ ንራብሓ ካልእ ወገን ክሰርሕ ዘለዎ ሕጋዊ ግዴታ። ንኣብነት ዳይሬክተራት ኩባንያታት ንራብሓ እቲ ትካል ንክሰርሑ ናይ ምትእምማን ግዴታ ኣለዎም።

**Fiscal Host/
Fiscally
Hosted**

A Fiscal Host is an organisation that helps manage the financial and regulatory responsibilities for another group or project that does not have its own **Legal Structure**. The Fiscal Host manage donations or **Grants** on behalf of the hosted group, ensures regulatory compliance, and may also help with providing strategic guidance to the groups they are hosting. Fiscal Hosts usually charge a fee for this service.

This arrangement is common for grassroots projects, small groups, or community initiatives that are not set up as legal entities but require accounting and financial support. Fiscal Hosting arrangements enable early-stage groups or collectives to pursue their activities while providing the structural support that they need while they build.

For-Profit

For-Profit is a term which refers to organisations where the primary aim of the organisation is to make a **Profit** for an individual or a group of individuals, such as **Shareholders**. This term is usually associated with a **Company** limited by **Shares**.

**ፊስካላዊ
አእንጋዲ/
ፊስካላዊ
ሆስቲንግ**

ፊስካላዊ አእንጋዲ ንኻልእ ናይ ገዛእ ርእሱ ሕጋዊ አቋውማ ዘይብሉ ጉጅለ ወይ ፕሮጀክት ፋይናንሳውን ቁጽጽራውን ሓላፍነት ንምምሕዳር ዝሕግዝ ትካል እዩ። እቲ ፊስካላዊ አእንጋዲ ነቲ ዝተአንገደ ጉጅለ ወኪሉ ወፊያታት ወይ ገንዘባዊ ድጋፍ የመሓድር፣ ንመምርሒታት ምኽባር የረጋግጽ፣ ከምኡ'ውን ነቶም ዘአንገድዎም ጉጅለታት ስትራተጂካዊ መምርሒ ኣብ ምሃብ ክሕግዝ ይኽእል። መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ፊስካላዊ አእንገድቲ ነዚ ኣገልግሎት ክፍሊት ይሓቱ።

እዚ ምድላው እዚ ንናይ መሰረታዊ ፕሮጀክትታት፣ ንኣሸቱ ጉጅለታት፣ ወይ ከም ሕጋዊ ኣካላት ዘይተመሰረቱ ግን ድማ ናይ ሕሳብን ፋይናንሳዊ ደገፍን ዘድልዮም ማሕበረሰባዊ ተበግሶታት ልሙድ እዩ። ምድላዎት ፊስካል ሆስቲንግ፣ ገና ኣብ ምጅማር ደረጃ ዝርከቡ ጉጅለታት ወይ እኩባት ንጥፊታቶም ክቕጽሉ የኽእሎም፣ ኣብ ዝዓብዩሉ እዋን ዘድልዮም መዋቕራዊ ደገፍ ድማ ይህቡ።

**ንመኽሰብ
ዝተጣየሽ**

ንመኽሰብ ዝተጣየሽ ማለት ቀንዲ ዕላማ ናይቲ ኩባንያ ንሓደ ውልቀሰብ ወይ ንጉጅለ ውልቀሰባት ከም **በዓል ኣክስዮናውያን መኽሰብ** ንምርካብ ዝዓለመ ትካላት ዘመልክት ቃል እዩ። እዚ ቃል መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ምስ **ብኣክስዮን ዝተሓጸረ ኩባንያ** ዝተኣሳሰር እዩ።

Foundation

Foundation (or 'Charitable Foundation') refers to an organisation that is set up to provide funding or support for specific causes or issues. Foundations often give Grants to other organisations or communities to help them achieve social or environmental impact.

Foundations may receive funding from a single primary source (such as a Company or a wealthy family who wish to support a particular cause) or from multiple sources in the form of donations or returns on investments held in other businesses.

Foundation Structure

Foundation Structure is a legal structure where the Directors and/or Trustees are the only Members of the organisation (and there is no wider membership).

Gift Aid

Gift Aid is a UK government scheme which allows Charities to claim 25% extra in tax relief on eligible donations from UK taxpayers (25p for every £1). Donors must make a Gift Aid declaration (usually a tick box exercise at the time of making a donation) for Charities to be able to claim Gift Aid.

ትካል ረዲኤት (ፋውንዴሽን)

ትካል ረዲኤት (ፋውንዴሽን) ወይ ግብረሰናይ ትካል ረዲኤት) ንፍሉይ ዕለማታት ወይ ጉዳያት ምወላ ወይ ደገፍ ንምሃብ ዝተመሰረተ ትካል የመልክት። መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ትካል ረዲኤት (ፋውንዴሽን) ንኻልኣት ትካላት ወይ ማሕበረሰባት ማሕበራዊ ወይ ከባብያዊ ጽልዋ ንክረኽቡ ዝሕግዝ ገንዘባዊ ሓገዝ ይህባ።

ትካል ረዲኤት (ፋውንዴሽን) ካብ ሓደ ቀንዲ ምንጪ (ከም ኩባንያ ወይ ንፍሉይ ዕለማ ክድግፍ ዝደሊ ሃብታም ስድራቤት) ወይ ድማ ካብ ብዙሓት ምንጭታት ብመልክዕ ወፊያ ወይ ኣብ ካልኣት ትካላት ንግዲ ካብ ዝተታሕዘ ወፍሪ ምምላስ ምወላ ክረኽባ ይኽእላ።

ኣቃዑማ ትካል ረዲኤት (ፋውንዴሽን)

መሰረታዊ ኣቃዑማ ዳይሬክተራትን/ወይ ኣማኸርትን እንጉ ኣባላት ናይቲ ትካል ዝኾኑሉ ሕጋዊ መሓውር እዩ (ዝሰፍሖ ኣባልነት ድማ የለን)።

ናይ ውህብቶ ሓገዝ (Gift Aid)

ናይ ውህብቶ ሓገዝ (Gift Aid) ግብረ ሰናይ ትካላት ካብ ከፈልቲ ግብሪ ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ ብቐዓት ወፊያታት (ንነፍሲ ወከፍ £1 25p) 25% ተወሳኺ ናይ ግብሪ ምሕረት ክሓቱ ዝኽእሎም ናይ መንግስቲ ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ መደብ እዩ። ለገስቲ ትካላት ግብረ ሰናይ ናይ ውህብቶ ሓገዝ (Gift Aid)

ክሓታ ንክኽእሉ ናይ Gift Aid መግለጺ (መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ኣብ እዋን ወፊያ ኣብ ናይ ምልክት ሳጺን ምልክት ብምቕማጥ) ክገብሩ ኣለዎም።

Global Majority

The global majority is a term that refers to the largest groups of people in the world. It is used to describe populations from Africa, Asia, Latin America, and indigenous communities—groups that make up the majority of the world’s population, yet have historically been marginalised or underrepresented in global political, economic, and cultural systems and are often seen as ‘minorities’ particularly in western or predominantly white countries.

Governance

Governance refers to the framework for managing organisations. It identifies who can make decisions, who has the authority to act on behalf of the organisation, which activities an organisation can perform and how the organisation should be run. Good governance enables organisations to run legally, ethically and successfully.

Governing Document

The Governing Document is the written document which sets out how that organisation works and its guiding aims and objectives and how decisions are taken and meetings held. Different Legal Structures may have different types of Governing Documents. Other terms used to refer to a Governing Document include Constitution, Rules or Articles of Association.

ዓለም ለኸ ብዙሃን (ግሎባል ማጀሪቲ)

ዓለም ለኸ ብዙሃን (ግሎባል ማጀሪቲ) ኣብ ዓለምና ንዝዓበዩ ጉጅለታት ሰባት ዘመልክት ቃል ኮይኑ፡ መብዛኤትኡ ግዜ ካብ ኣፍሪቃ፡ ኤስያ፡ ላቲን ኣመሪካን ደቀባት ማሕበረሰባትን ዝመጹ ህዝቢ ንምግላጽ ዘገልግል እዩ - ዝበዝሐ ህዝቢ ዓለምና ዘቐመጹ ጉጅለታት፡ ኮይኑ ግና ብታሪኽ ኣብ ዓለማዊ ፖለቲካዊ፡ ቁጠባውን ባህላውን ስርዓታት ዝተገለሉ ወይ ትሑት ውክልና ዘለዎምን መብዛኤትኡ ግዜ ድማ ከም ‘ውሑድ ቁጽሪ ዘለዎም ማሕበረሰባት’ ብፍላይ ኣብ ምዕራባውያን ወይ ብብዝሒ ጸዓዲ ህዝቢ ዝብ ዘለውን ሃገራት ዝረኣዩን እዮም።

ምሕደራ

ምሕደራ ማለት ንውድባት ንምምሕዳር ዝሕግዝ ማዕቀፍ የመልክት። መን ውሳኔታት ክወስድ ከም ዝኽእል፡ መን ነቲ ትካል ወኪሉ ክሰርሕ ስልጣን ከም ዘለዎ፡ ሓደ ትካል ኣየኖት ንጥፈታት ክፍፀም ከም ዝኽእልን እቲ ትካል ብኸመይ ክመሓደር ከም ዘለዎን የቐምጥ። ሰናይ ምምሕዳር ትካላት ብሕጋዊ፡ ብስነ-ምግባርን ብዓውትን ክሰርሓ የኽእሉን።

ኣመሓዳሪ ሰነድ

ኣመሓዳሪ ሰነድ እቲ ትካል ብኸመይ ከም ዝሰርሕን መሪሕ ዕላማታቱን ሸቶታቱን ከምኡውን ውሳኔታት ብኸመይ ከም ዝውሰዱን ኣኼባታት ከም ዝካየዱን ዝድንግግ ጽሑፋዊ ሰነድ እዩ። ዝተፈለለዩ ሕጋዊ መሓውራት ዝተፈለለዩ ዓይነታት ኣመሓደርቲ ሰነዳት ክህልዎም ይኽእል እዩ። ካልኣት ንሓደ ኣመሓዳሪ ሰነድ ንምምልካት ዝጥቀሙሉ ቃላት ቅዋም፡ ሕግታት ወይ ዓንቀፅ ማሕበር ይርከቡዎም።

Grant

A gift of money with no expectation of a financial return. Grants often come with specific terms and conditions for their use. Grants can also be given in the form of products or services that do not have to be paid for.

Grassroots

Grassroots refers to community-led movements, organisations, or initiatives that start at a local level and grow from the bottom up, rather than being directed by large institutions or governments.

HMRC

His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) is the UK government department responsible for collecting taxes. It is also the government department responsible for administering the Gift Aid scheme.

In-Kind

In-Kind means giving or receiving something in a form other than money. This can include goods, services or other forms of non-monetary support.

Incorporation

The process of legally creating a Company or other Legal Form, such as a CIC or Registered Society. Incorporation gives the organisation a separate Legal Personality from the people who run it.

ገንዘባዊ ድጋፍ

ፋይናንሳዊ ምምላሽ ትጽቢት ዘይግበረሉ ገንዘባዊ ድጋፍ ወይ ህያብ። መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ገንዘባዊ ድጋፍ ንኣጠቓቕማኡም ዝምልከት ፍሉይ ውዕላትን ቅጥዕታትን ሓዙ ይመጽእ እዩ። ገንዘባዊ ድጋፍ ተመሊሶም ክኸፈሉ ብዘይብሎም ብመልክዕ ፍርያት ወይ ኣገልግሎት እውን ክወሃብ ይኽእል እዩ።

ማሕበረሰብ ተኮር ምንቅስቃስ

ማሕበረሰብ ተኮር ምንቅስቃስ ማለት ብዓባይቲ ትካላት ወይ መንግስታት ዝምራሕ ዘይኮነስ ብደረጃ ከባቢ ዝጅምሩን ካብ ታሕቲ ዝዓብዩን ብማሕበረሰብ ዝምርሑ ምንቅስቃሳት፣ ውዳበታት ወይ ተበግሶታት የመልክት።

እቶትን ግብሪ ምእካብን (HMRC)

እቶትን ግብሪ ምእካብን (His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC)) ክፍሊ መንግስቲ ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ ኮይኑ፣ ግብሪ ናይ ምእካብ ሓላፍነት ኣለዎ። ብተወሳኺ ንመደብ ናይ ውህብቶ ሓገዝ (Gift Aid) ናይ ምምሕዳር ሓላፍነት ዘለዎ ክፍሊ መንግስቲ እዩ።

ዘይገንዘባዊ ደገፍ/ብዓይነት

ብዓይነት ማለት ካብ ገንዘብ ወጻኢ ብኻልእ መልክዕ ምሃብ ወይ ምቕባል ማለት እዩ። እዚ ድማ ኣቑሑት፣ ኣገልግሎታት ወይ ካልእ ዓይነት ዘይገንዘባዊ ደገፍ ከጠቓልል ይኽእል።

ምውሕሓድ (ኢንኮርፖሬሽን)

ኩባንያ ወይ ካልእ ከም CIC ወይ ምዝጉብ ማሕበር ዝኣመሰሉ ሕጋዊ ቅጥዒ ብሕጋዊ መንገዲ ናይ ምፍጣር መስርሕ። ምውህሃድ (ኢንኮርፖሬሽን) ነቲ ትካል ካብቶም ዘካይዱ ሰባት ዝተፈለየ ሕጋዊ ስብእና ይህቦ።

Legal Personality

Legal personality means that an organisation is legally considered as an entity separate to the people who run it. The main benefit of this legal separation is that it protects the people who run an organisation from becoming personally legally responsible (or 'liable') for an organisation's debts. Legal personality also enables the organisation to enter into contracts, employ staff, own property and take legal action in its own name.

Legal Structure/Legal Form

Legal structure or the Legal Form refers to the way in which an organisation is legally set up. An organisation's legal structure influences how it is run and what rules it must follow.

Liabilities

Liabilities refer to financial obligations or debts that an individual, business, or organisation owes to another. Liabilities often represent amounts that must be paid in the future, such as loans, wages, or taxes. Liabilities are typically categorised as:

- ▶ **Current liabilities** which are due within a year such as monthly salary to employees; and
- ▶ **Non-current liabilities** which are due after more than a year such as long-term loans.

ሕጋዊ ስብእና

ሕጋዊ ስብእና ማለት ሓደ ትካል ካብቶም ዘመሓደርዎ ወይ ዘንቀሳቕሱ ሰባት ዝተፈልየ ኣካል ኮይኑ ብሕጋዊ መንገዲ ይቐጸር። ናይዚ ሕጋዊ ምፍልላይ'ዚ ቀንዲ ረብሓ፡ እቶም ንሓደ ትካል ዘካይዱ ሰባት ብውልቁ ሕጋዊ ተሓተትቲ (ወይ 'ተሓተቲ ዕዳ') ናይ ሓደ ትካል ዕዳ ካብ ምዃን ዝከላኸለሎም ምዃኑ'ዩ። ሕጋዊ ስብእና እቲ ትካል ውዕሊ ክገብር፣ ሰራሕተኛታት ክቐጸር፣ ንብረት ክውንንን ብስሙ ሕጋዊ ስጉምቲ ክወስድን እውን የኸእሎ።

ሕጋዊ ኣቃውማ/ሕጋዊ ቅጥዒ

ሕጋዊ ኣቃውማ ወይ ሕጋዊ ቅጥዒ ማለት ሓደ ትካል ብሕጋዊ መንገዲ ዝቐመሉ ኣገባብ የመልክት። ሕጋዊ ኣቃውማ ሓደ ትካል ብኸመይ ከም ዝካየድን እንታይ ዓይነት ሕግታት ክኸተል ከም ዘለዎን ይጸልዎ።

ገንዘባዊ ዕዳ

ገንዘባዊ ዕዳ ማለት ሓደ ውልቀሰብ፡ ትካል ንግዲ ወይ ትካል ንኻልእ ዘለዎ ፋይናንሳዊ ግዴታታት ወይ ዕዳታት የመልክት። መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ዕዳ ኣብ መጻኢ ክኸፈሉ ዘለዎም መጠን ገንዘብ ከም ልቓሕ፡ ደሞዝ ወይ ግብረ ይውክሉ። ዓይነታት ዕዳ ብተለምዶ ከምዚ ዝስዕብ ይምደቡ፡

- ▶ **እዋናዊ ዕዳታት** ኣብ ውሽጢ ሓደ ዓመት ክኸፈሉ ዘለዎም ዕዳታት ከም ወርሓዊ ደሞዝ ሰራሕተኛታት፤ ከምኡ'ውን
- ▶ **እዋናዊ ዘይኮኑ ዕዳታት** ድሕሪ ልዕሊ ዓመት ክኸፈሉ ዝግበኡም ዕዳታት ከም ናይ ነዊሕ ግዜ ልቓሕ።

Lived Experience

Refers to the knowledge, insights, and perspectives gained through direct personal experience of specific life events, social issues, challenges or personal conditions. Lived Experience teaches and informs an individual's identity and worldview in a way which can be difficult to replicate or to understand through theoretical knowledge or from the perspective of others who have not shared similar experiences.

Members

The term 'Members' has a specific meaning in English company law – they are the owners of a Company. They are usually the Shareholders of a Company limited by shares or the guarantors in a Company limited by guarantee. The members exercise their control and ownership over the organisation through voting at specific meetings and their ability to change the Articles or Governing Document of the organisation.

Members are usually distinct from Directors. However, in smaller companies, sometimes the same people often serve as both the Directors and Members.

In some non-profit organisations, Members may also refer to individuals or organisations which donate or pay membership fees. However, these members are distinct from the company law members who own/control the Company.

ዝተነበረ ተመኩሮ ህይወት

ካብ ቀጥታ ውልቃዊ ተመኩሮ፡ ፍሉጻት ናይ ህይወት ፍጻሜታት፡ ማሕበራዊ ጉዳያት፡ ብድሆታት ወይ ውልቃዊ ኩነታት ዝረኽብዎ ፍልጠት፡ ርድኢታትን ኣረኣእያታትን የመልክት። ዝተነበረ ተመኩሮ ህይወት ንመንነትን ኣረኣእያ ዓለምን ሓደ ውልቀሰብ ብክልሰ-ሓሳባዊ ፍልጠት ወይ ብዓይኒ ካልኣት ተመሳሳሊ ተመኩሮ ዘይካፈሉ ንምድጋም ወይ ንምርዳእ ኣጸጋሚ ክኸውን ብዝኽእል መንገዲ ይምህርን ይሕብርን።

ኣባላት

‘ኣባላት’ ዝብል ቃል ኣብ ሕጊ ኩባንያ እንግሊዝኛ ፍሉይ ትርጉም ኣለዎ - ወነንቲ ናይ ሓደ ኩባንያ ማለት እዮም። መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ብኣክሱዮን ዝተሓፀረ ኩባንያ ወነንቲ ኣክሱዮን ወይ ድማ ብዋሕስ ዝተሓፀረ ኩባንያ ዋሕስ ዝህቡ እዮም። እቶም ኣባላት ኣብ ፍሉይ ኣኼባታት ድምጺ ብምሃብን ዓንቀጻት ወይ ኣመሓዳሪ ሰነድ ናይቲ ትካል ናይ ምቕያር ዓቕምን ኣብ ልዕሊ እቲ ትካል ዘለዎም ቁጽጽርን ዋነነትን ይጥቀሙ።

መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ኣባላት ካብ ዳይሬክተራት ዝተፈለዩ እዮም። ይኹን እምበር ኣብ ንኣሸቱ ትካላት ሓደ ሓደ ግዜ ሓደ ዓይነት ሰባት መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ከም ዳይሬክተራትን ኣባላትን ኮይኖም የገልግሉ።

ኣብ ገለ ንመኽሰብ ዘይሰርሑ ትካላት፡ ኣባላት ማለት ንናይ ኣባልነት ክፍሊት ዘልግሱ ወይ ዝኸፍሉ ውልቀሰባት ወይ ትካላት እውን ከመልክቱ ይኸእሉ እዮም። ይኹን እምበር እዞም ኣባላት ፍሉጻት እዮም ካብቶም ነቲ ኩባንያ ዝውንኑ/ ዝቆጸጹ ኣባላት ሕጊ እቲ ኩባንያ ዝተፈለዩ እዮም።

Memorandum

Memorandum (or a 'Memorandum of Association') is a legal document that officially documents the creation of a Company under the law.

Not for Profit/ Non-Profit Organisation

A Not for Profit, or Non-Profit is an organisation that operates to achieve specific goals, such as social, cultural, environmental, or educational purposes, rather than to make a Profit for its owners or Members.

Many different Legal Structures, including Charities, CICs and Community Benefit Societies can be non-profits. All Charities are Non-Profits, but not all Non-Profits are Charities. Charities are a specific type of Non-Profit Organisation in the UK that are subject to Charity Law and regulated by the Charity Commission.

Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)

A NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation) is a non-profit, independent organisation that works to address social, environmental, or humanitarian issues. NGOs operate at local, national, or international levels and are separate from government control, though they may receive government funding.

መዘክረ ውዕል (ሜሞራንደም)

መዘክረ ውዕል (ሜሞራንደም) (ወይ 'ሜሞራንደም ማሕበር') ብመሰረት ሕጊ ኩባንያ ምፍጣር ብወግዒ ዝሰነድ ሕጋዊ ሰነድ እዩ።

ንመኽሰብ ዘይሰርሕ ወይ ንመኽሰብ ዘይቆመ ትካል

ንመኽሰብ ዘይሰርሕ ወይ ንመኽሰብ ዘይቆመ ማለት ንዋናታቱ ወይ ኣባላቱ መኽሰብ ንምምጻእ ዘይኮነስ ከም ማሕበራዊ፣ ባህላዊ፣ ከባብያዊ ወይ ትምህርታዊ ዕላማታት ንምዕዋት ዝሰርሕ ትካል እዩ።

ብዙሓት ዝተፈለለዩ ሕጋዊ መሓውራት፣ እንተላይ ግብረ ሰናይ፣ CICን ማሕበራት ጥቕሚ ማሕበረሰብን ንመኽሰብ ዘይሰርሑ ክኾኑ ይኽእሉ። ኩለን ግብረ ሰናይ ትካላት ንዘይመኽሰብ ዝቐማ እየን፣ ኩለን ናይ ዘይመኽሰብ ትካላት ግን ግብረ ሰናይ ትካላት ኣይኮናን። ግብረ ሰናይ ትካላት ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝ ዝርከብ ፍሉይ ዓይነት ንመኽሰብ ዘይሰርሕ ትካል ኮይኑ ብሕጊ ግብረ ሰናይ ዝግዛእን ብኮሚሽን ግብረ ሰናይ ዝምራሕን እዩ።

ዘይመንግስታዊ ትካል (NGO)

ዘይመንግስታዊ ትካል (NGO) ንማሕበራዊ፣ ከባብያዊ ወይ ሰብኣዊ ጉዳያት ንምፍታሕ ዝሰርሕ ንመኽሰብ ዘይሰርሕ፣ ናጻ ትካል እዩ። ዘይመንግስታዊያን ትካላት ብደረጃ ውሽጢ ዓዲ፣ ሃገራዊ ወይ ኣህጉራዊ ደረጃ ዝሰርሑ ኮይነን፣ ካብ ቁጽጽር መንግስቲ ዝተፈልገዩ እየን፣ ዋላ እኳ ካብ መንግስቲ ምወላ ክረኽቡ እንተኽእሉን።

**Objects/
Purpose**

The Objects or Purpose of an organisation are its main goals, as stated in its Governing Document (such as its Articles or, in some cases, its Memorandum). They explain what the organisation legally exists to do and guide all its activities and decisions.

Objects are especially important for Charities, CICs and other non-profits as there are legal and regulatory requirements for such organisations to carry out their work according to their Objects or Purpose.

**Parent
Company**

A Parent Company (or a 'holding company') is a company that owns or controls another company (Subsidiary) typically by owning more than 50% of the Shares in the Subsidiary.

**Personal
Liability**

Personal Liability refers to having personal legal responsibility for something. For example, an individual can be personally liable to pay for any money owed by an organisation. If an organisation is not able to pay money it owes (its debts), then an individual's own personal assets such as property or other items of value can be claimed to pay the debts on behalf of the organisation where they have Personal Liability.

**ሽቶ ወይ
ዕላምኦም**

ሽቶታት ወይ ዕላማ ናይ ሓደ ትካል ከምቲ ኣብ ኣመሓዳሪ ሰነዱ (ከም ዓንቀጻቲ ወይ ኣብ ገለ ኣጋጣሚታት መዘክረ ውዕል (ሜምራንደም)) ተገሊጹ ዘሎ ቀንዲ ዕላማታቱ እዮም። እቲ ትካል ብሕጋዊ መንገዲ እንታይ ክገብር ከም ዘለዎ ይገልጹን ንኹሉ ንጥፈታቱን ውሳኔታቱን ድማ ይመርሑዎ።

ሽቶታት ብፍላይ ንማሕበራት ግብረ ሰናይ፣ CICን ካልኣት ንመኽሰብ ዘይሰርሑን ትካላት ኣገደስቲ እዮም ምኽንያቱ ከምዚኦም ዝበሉ ትካላት ስራሕቶም ምስቲ ዝገለጹዎ ዕላማኦም ተሰማሚዖም ከካይዱ ሕጋውን ስርዓታውን ረጅሒታት ስለዘለዉ።

ወላዲ ኩባንያ

ወላዲ ኩባንያ (ወይ 'ሆልዲንግ ትካል') ንኻልእ ኩባንያ (ንኡስ ትካል) ዝውንን ወይ ዝቆጸር ኩባንያ ኮይኑ ብተለምዶ ልዕሊ 50% ናይቲ ኣብቲ ንኡስ ትካል ዘሎ ኣክሲዮን (ብርኪ) ዝውንን እዩ።

**ውልቃዊ
ተሓታትነት**

ውልቃዊ ተሓታትነት ማለት ንሓደ ነገር ውልቃዊ ሕጋዊ ሓላፍነት ምህላው ማለት እዩ። ንኣብነት ሓደ ውልቃ ሰብ ሓደ ትካል ዘለዎ ዝኾነ ይኹን ዕዳ ክኸፍል ብውልቃ ተሓታቲ ክኸውን ይኽእል። ሓደ ትካል ዕዳ ዘለዎ ገንዘብ (ዕዳታቱ) ክኸፍል እንተዘይክእሉ፣ ሽዑ ናይ ሓደ ውልቃ ሰብ ናይ ገዛእ ርእሱ ውልቃዊ ሃብቲ ከም ንብረት ወይ ካልእ ዋጋ ዘለ

Philanthropy

The act of giving money, time or resources to improve the environment or lives of others, often through the act of charitable giving.

A broader view of philanthropy includes the act of using wealth, influence or resources not simply to give money as charity, but to challenge systems of injustice and create a more equitable society for all.

Political Activity

Type of activity aimed at changing or influencing government policy or the law. This includes intention to bring about change in policies and decisions at all levels of government (national, devolved, local or overseas government), public bodies such as the National Health Service (NHS), regulatory and statutory bodies such as the Law Commission and international organisations including the United Nations. Some organisations have restrictions on their Political Activities, for example by way of limits in their Articles, or constraints on Charities under Charity Laws.

ምግባረ ሰናይ ወይ ፊላንጥሮፒ

ንከባቢ ወይ ህይወት ካልኣት ንምምሕያሽ ገንዘብ፡ ግዜ ወይ ጸጋታት ናይ ምሃብ ተግባር፡ መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ብስም ምግባረ ሰናይ።

ሰፊሕ ኣረኣእያ ፊላንጥሮፒ ሃብቲ፡ ጽልዋ ወይ ጸጋታት ተጠቂምካ ገንዘብ ከም ግብረ ሰናይ ንምሃብ ጥራይ ዘይኮነስ፡ ስርዓታት ዘይፍትሓዊነት ንምብዳህን ንኹሉ ዝያዳ ፍትሓዊ ሕብረተሰብ ንምፍጣር ዝግበር ተግባርን የጠቓልል።

ፖለቲካዊ ንጥፊት

ንፖሊሲ መንግስቲ ወይ ሕጊ ንምቕያር ወይ ንምጽላው ዝዓለመ ዓይነት ንጥፊት እዩ። እዚ ድማ ኣብ ኩሉ ደረጃታት መንግስቲ (ሃገራዊ፡ከባብያዊ ወይ ወጻኢ መንግስቲ)፡ ከም ሃገራዊ ኣገልግሎት ጥዕና (NHS) ዝኣመሰሉ ህዝባዊ ኣካላት፡ ከም ኮሚሽን ሕጊ ዝኣመሰሉ ተቐጻጻርትን ሕጋውያንን ኣካላትን ሕቡራት ሃገራት ሓዊሱ ኣህጉራውያን ትካላትን ለውጢ ንምምጻእ ዝግበር ዕላማ የጠቓልል። ገለ ትካላት ኣብ ፖለቲካዊ ንጥፊታተን ገደብ ኣለዎን፣ ንኣብነት ኣብ ዓንቀጻተን ብዝግለጸ ድሩትነት ወይ ድማ ኣብ ትሕቲ ሕግታት ግብረ ሰናይ ትካላት ዝድረት እንተኾይኑ።

Pro Bono

Pro bono is a Latin term meaning “for the good”. It refers to work, usually professional services like legal support, that is done for free or at a reduced fee, typically to help those who cannot afford to pay.

Profit

Profit (or surplus) refers to financial gain. It is the difference between revenues (amount earned) and expenditures (amount spent).



ፕሮ ቦኖ

ፕሮ ቦኖ “ንጽቡቕ” ዝብል ትርጉም ዘለዎ ናይ ላቲን ቃል እዩ። መብዛኤትኡ ግዜ ከም ሕጋዊ ደገፍ ዝኣመሰሉ ሞያዊ ኣገልግሎታት፣ ብነጻ ወይ ብዝቐነሰ ክፍሊት ዝግበር፣ ብተለምዶ ነቶም ክኸፍሉ ዓቕሚ ዘይብሎም ንምሕጋዝ ዝዓለመ ሰራሕ የመልክት።

መኻሰብ

መኻሰብ (ወይ ትርፌ) ንፋይናንሳዊ መኻሰብ የመልክት። ኣብ መንጎ እቶት (ዝተረኸበ መጠን)ን ወፃኢታት (ዝወፃኡ መጠን)ን ዘሎ ፍልልይ እዩ።



Project Funding

Project Funding refers to financial support given to specific projects or initiatives that are part of an organisation's mission. This funding is typically restricted to be used only for the particular project or program it is allocated for.

Quorum

The Quorum is the minimum number of people who must attend a meeting so that decisions can be made properly and validly. Quorum requirements are found in an organisation's Articles or Governing Document. A meeting is 'quorate' when the minimum numbers of individuals required to make a valid decision are present.

Registered Society

A Registered Society in UK law refers to a Co-operative or Community Benefit Society that is registered under a specific piece of legislation - the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014. Registered societies (also known as 'societies') are typically established to carry out activities that benefit the Community or promote co-operative principles.

ፕሮጀክት ምዕላ

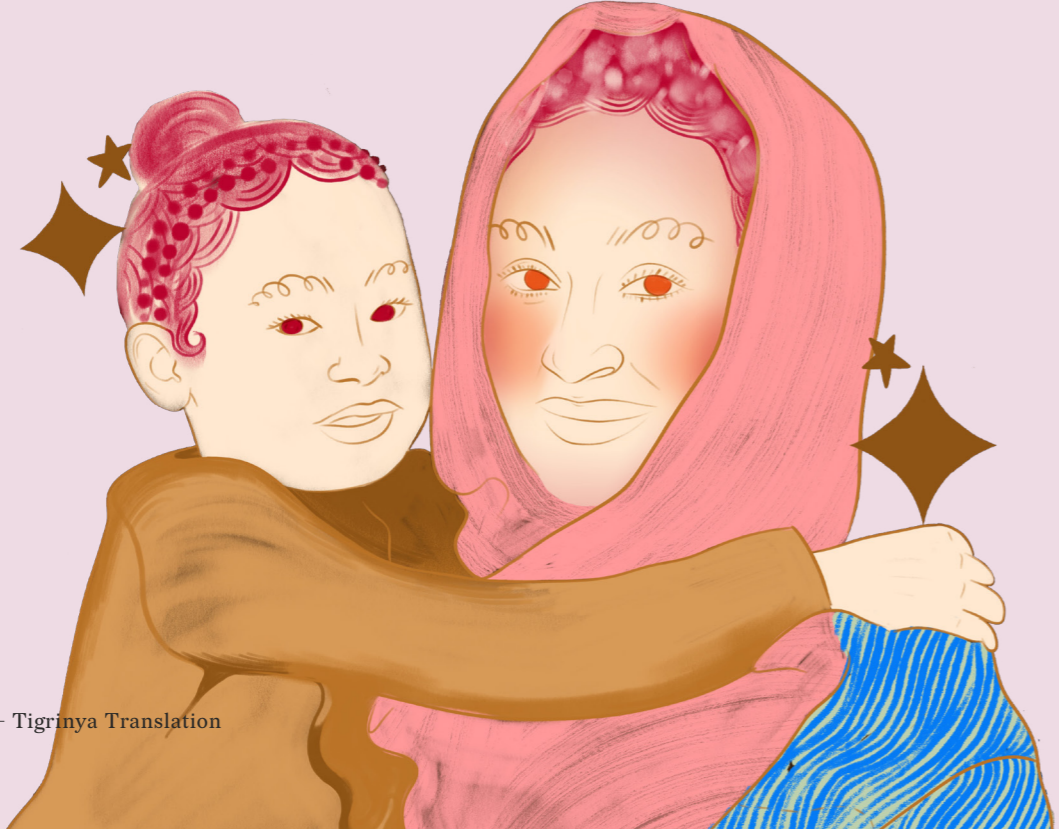
ፕሮጀክት ምዕላ ማለት አካል ተልእኾ ሓደ ትካል ንዝኾኑ ፍሉይት ፕሮጀክትታት ወይ ተበግሶታት ዝወሃብ ፋይናንሳዊ ደገፍ የመልክት። እዚ ምዕላ ብተለምዶ ነቲ ዝተመደበሉ ፍሉይ ፕሮጀክት ወይ ፕሮግራም ጥራይ ንኽውዕል ዝተገደበ እዩ።

ምልኣተ ጉባኤ

ምልኣተ ጉባኤ ውሳኔታት ብግቡእን ብሕጋዊ መንገዲን ምእንቲ ክውሰድ ኣብ ኣኼባ ክሳተፉ ዘለዎም ዝወሓደ ቁጽሪ ሰባት ዘቐምጥ እዩ። ናይ ኮሩም ረጅሒታት ኣብ ናይ ሓደ ትካል ዓንቀጻት ወይ ኣመሓዳሪ ሰነድ ይርከብ። ኣኼባ 'ኩሬት' ዝኾነውን፡ ቅኑሶ ውሳኔ ንምውሳኔ ዘድልዩ ዝተሓተ ቁጽሪ ውልቀሰባት ምስ ዝህልዉ እዩ።

ምዝገብ ማሕበር

ኣብ ሕጊ ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ ምዝገብ ማሕበር ማለት ብመሰረት ሓደ ፍሉይ ሕጊ - ሕጊ ሕብረት ስራሕን ማሕበራት ጥቕሚ ማሕበረሰብን 2014 ዝተመዘገበ ሕብረት ስራሕ ወይ ንማሕበረሰብ ዝጠቅም ማሕበር የመልክት። ምዝገባውያን ማሕበራት ('ማሕበራት' ተባሂሎም'ውን ይፍለጡ) ብተለምዶ ንማሕበረሰብ ዝጠቅሙ ንጥፈታት ንምፍጻም ወይ መትከላት ሕብረት ስራሕ ንምስፋሕ ዝቐማ እዮን።



Regulator

A Regulator is an organisation or government body that makes, monitors and enforces rules and regulations, to ensure that the organisations regulated by it operate according to UK laws. Regulators also often manage and oversee the registration of new organisations.

In England, there are a number of different Regulators that are relevant to the Social Sector organisations. For example:

- ▶ The Charity Commission is the regulator of Charities.
- ▶ The CIC Regulator is the regulator of Community Interest Companies.
- ▶ The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) regulates financial markets and firms and is the registration body for Community Benefit Societies (CBSs).
- ▶ The Fundraising Regulator oversees fundraising activities for Charities and Companies involved in fundraising.

Reserves

Reserves are funds that an organisation sets aside and does not use for its day to day activities. The funds are kept for future needs, unexpected events or as a safety net to ensure an organisation's financial sustainability or payment of Liabilities in the event that it needs to close.

ተቆጻጻሪ

ተቆጻጻሪ ማለት ሕግታትን ስርዓታትን ዝሰርሕ፣ ዝከታተልን ዘተግብርን ትካል ወይ መንግስታዊ ኣካል እዩ፣ ብእኡ ዝምራሕ ትካላት ብመሰረት ሕግታት ዓባይ ብሪጣንያ ከምዝሰርሑ ንምርግጋጽ ይሰርሕ። ተቆጻጻርቲ መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ምዝገባ ሓደስቲ ትካላት እውን የመሓድሩን ይከታተሉን እዮም።

ኣብ እንግሊዝ ምስ ትካላት ማሕበራዊ ጽላት ዝምልከቱ ብርክት ዝበሉ ዝተፈላለዩ ተቆጻጻርቲ ኣለዉ። ንኣብነት:

- ▶ ኮሚሽን ግብረ ሰናይ ተቆጻጻሪ ትካላት ግብረ ሰናይ እዩ።
- ▶ CIC ተቆጻጻሪ ናይ ማሕበረሰብ ረብሓ ኩባንያታት ተቆጻጻሪ እዩ።
- ▶ በዓል መዚ ፋይናንሳዊ ስነ-ምግባር (FCA) ንፋይናንሳዊ ምንቅስቃሳትን ትካላትን ዝቆጻጸር ኮይኑ፡ ናይ ማሕበረሰባዊ ረብሓ ማሕበራት (CBSs) ምዝገባ ኣካል እዩ።
- ▶ ተቆጻጻሪ ምትእኻኻብ ገንዘብ ኣብ ገንዘብ ምእካብ ንዝነጥፍ ኩባንያታት ግብረ ሰናይን ትካላት ናይ ገንዘብ ምትእኻኻብ ንጥፈታተን ይከታተል።

ዕቑር ሃብቲ

ዕቑር ሃብቲ ሓደ ትካል ንበይኑ ፈልዩ ዘቐመጠን ንመዓልታዊ ንጥፈታቱ ዘይጥቀመሉን ገንዘብ እዩ። እቲ ገንዘብ ንመጻኢ ድሌታት፡ ንዘይተጸበኻዮ ፍጻመታት ወይ ከም መርበብ ድሕነት ዝዕቀብ ኮይኑ፡ ሓደ ትካል ፋይናንሳዊ ዘላቕነቱ ንምርግጋጽ ወይ'ውን ክዕጽ ኣብ ዘድልዮሉ ኩነታት ንክፍሊት ዕዳታት ይዕቀብ።

Revenue

Revenue refers to the total income generated by an organisation from its primary activities or operations, such as sales, donations, grants, or services. In simple terms, it's the money coming into the organisation.

Restricted Funds

Restricted Funds are donations or grants given to a charity or non-profit that can only be used for a specific or restricted purpose or project, as specified by the donor or funder, and not for the organisation's general purposes.

Ringfence

To ringfence means to set aside money or resources for a specific use and ensure they cannot be spent on anything else. The term often relates to funds or assets that are protected to ensure they are used for their intended purpose.

For example, if an organisation ringfences funds for a particular project, those funds are legally or operationally protected to be spent only on that project, even if the organisation needs money for other purposes.

Share holders

A person who holds or owns Shares in a Company. Shareholders are also referred to as owners of a company.

እቶት

እቶት ማለት ሓደ ትካል ካብ ቀንዲ ንጥፈታቱ ወይ ስርሓቱ ከም መሸጣ፣ ወፊያ፣ ድጋፍ ወይ ኣገልግሎት ዝረኽቦ ጠቕላላ እቶት እዩ። ብቐሊል ኣዘራርባ፣ እቲ ናብቲ ትካል ዝኣቱ ገንዘብ እዩ።

ዝተገደበ ገንዘብ

ዝተገደበ ገንዘብ፡ ከምቲ ለጋሲ ወይ መዋሊ ዝገለጹ፡ ንሓፈሻዊ ዕላማታት ናይቲ ትካል ዘይኮነስ፡ ንፍሉይ ወይ ንዝተገደበ ዕላማ ወይ ፕሮጀክት ጥራይ ክውዕል ዝኽእል፡ ንሓደ ግብረ ሰናይ ወይ ንመኽሰብ ዘይሰርሖ ትካል ዝወሃብ ወፊያታት ወይ ድጋፍ እዩ።

ገንዘብ ንፍሉይ ዕላማ ምቕማጥ

ገንዘብ ንፍሉይ ዕላማ ምቕማጥ ማለት ገንዘብ ወይ ጸጋታት ንፍሉይ ኣጠቓቕማ ምምዳብን ኣብ ካልእ ክውዕል ከምዘይክእል ምርግጽን ማለት እዩ። እቲ ቃል መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ምስቲ ዝተሓሰበ ዕላማ ንክውዕል ዝሕሎ ገንዘብ ወይ ንብረት ዝምልከት እዩ።

ንኣብነት ሓደ ትካል ንሓደ ፍሉይ ፕሮጀክት ገንዘብ እንተድኣ ፈልዩ እንተቐሚጡ፣ እቲ ገንዘብ ዋላ እቲ ትካል ንኻልእ ዕላማታት ገንዘብ እንተድኣ ኣድልይዎ፣ ኣብቲ ፕሮጀክት ጥራይ ክውዕል ብሕጊ ወይ ብስርሒት ዝሕሎ እዩ።

ብርኪ (ኣክሲዮን)

ኣብ ሓደ ትካል ብርኪ (ኣክሲዮን) ዝሓዘ ወይ ዝውንን ሰብ። ኣክሲዮናውያን ወነንቲ ትካል ተባሂሎም እውን ይጽውዑ።

Shares

Share is a unit of Equity ownership in a Company. For example, a person with ten Shares in a company is considered a part-owner of the company to the extent of their Shareholding. Shareholders usually receive a legal certificate, known as a share certificate, which represents their Equity ownership.

Social Enterprise

A Social Enterprise is an organisation that exist to address social, environmental, or Community issues, rather than to make Profits for private individuals. While it may sell goods or services to generate income, the main goal is to reinvest the profits back into the business or the community to support its mission or Purpose.

Social Sector and Social Purpose Organisations (SPOs)

Social Sector collectively describes organisations and activities that aim to improve society, rather than to make a Profit. Social Purpose Organisations may generate profits, but their primary goal is to create a positive social impact. Social Purpose Organisations in the UK includes Charities, CICs, other Social Enterprises, philanthropy, funders, Donors and social impact investors.

ብርኪ (ኦክሽን)

ብርኪ (ኦክሽን) ኣብ ሓደ ኩባንያ ናይ ኢክዊቲ ዋናነት እዩ። ንኣብነት ኣብ ሓደ ትካል ዓሰርተ ብርኪ (ኦክሽን) ዘለዎ ሰብ ክሳብ ብርኪ (ኦክሽን) ዘለዎ ብኸፊል ወናኒ እቲ ትካል ይቐፀር። መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ወነንቲ ብርኪ (ኦክሽን) ሕጋዊ ምስክር ወረቐት ይረኽቡ፣ እዚ ድማ ናይ ኦክሽን ምስክር ወረቐት ተባሂሉ ዝፍለጥ ኮይኑ እዚ ድማ ንዋንነቶም ዝውክል እዩ።

ማሕበራዊ ትካል

ማሕበራዊ ትካል ንውልቀ ውልቀሰባት መኽሰብ ንምምጻእ ዘይኮነስ ንማሕበራዊ፣ ከባብያዊ ወይ ማሕበረሰባዊ ጉዳያት ንምፍታሕ ዝቐመ ትካል እዩ። ኣታዊ ንምፍራይ ኣቐሑት ወይ ኣገልግሎታት ክሸይጥ ይኽእል እዩ እንተኾነ፣ እቲ ቀንዲ ዕላማ ግን ነቲ መኽሰብ ናብቲ ቢዝነስ ወይ ሕብረተሰብ ዳግማይ ብምውፋር ተልእኾኡ ወይ ዕላማኡ ንምድጋፍ እዩ።

ማሕበራዊ ጽላትን ማሕበራዊ ዕላማ ትካላትን (SPOs)

ማሕበራዊ ጽላት ብሓባር ንመኽሰብ ንምርካብ ዘይኮነስ፣ ሕብረተሰብ ንምምሕያሽ ዝዓለሙ ትካላትን ንጥፈታትን ይገልጽ። ማሕበራዊ ዕላማ ትካላት መኽሰብ ክረኽቦ ይኽእል እዩ፣ ቀንዲ ዕላምኡን ግን ኣወንታዊ ማሕበራዊ ጽልዎ ምፍጣር እዩ። ኣብ ዓዲ እንግሊዝ ዝርከባ ማሕበራዊ ዕላማ ዘለዎን ትካላት ንማሕበራት ግብረ ሰናይ፣ CIC፣ ካልኣት ማሕበራዊ ትካላት፣ ምግባረ ሰናይ፣ መወልቲ፣ ለገስቲን ማሕበራዊ ጽልዎ ኣውፈርትን የጠቓልል።

Sole Trader

A Sole Trader is a type of business. It is usually a self-employed person who runs their own small business. They are the only owner of the business and are personally responsible for all aspects of the business. Sole Traders have Personal Liability for their business.

Solicitor

A Solicitor is a lawyer who provides legal support and advice on a range of personal and commercial issues. Solicitors typically work in law firms (private practice), with companies ('in-house'), in local or central government, or in the Court service.

Subsidiary

A Subsidiary is an organisation owned or controlled by another, larger company (a Parent Company) typically by the Parent Company owning Shares in the Subsidiary.

Stakeholders

Any individual or group with an interest in an organisation and its activities, such as Trustees, Donors, investors, Beneficiaries, regulators, staff, or local communities.

Third Party

An entity or individual not directly involved in a contract, transaction, organisation's business or dispute but in some way connected or affected by the underlying matter.

ውልቃዊ ነጋዳይ

ውልቃዊ ነጋዳይ ሓደ ካብ ዓይነታት ንግዲ እዩ። መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ናይ ገዛእ ርእሱ ንእሽቶ ንግዲ ዘካይድ ብውልቀ ዝሰርሕ ሰብ እዩ። ንሳቶም ጥራይ ወናኒ ናይቲ ቢዝነስ ኮይኖም ንኹሉ መዳያት እቲ ቢዝነስ ብውልቆም ሓላፍነት ይወስዱ። ብሕታዊ ነጋዶ ንንግዶም ውልቃዊ ተሓታኑነት ኣለዎም።

ጠበቓ

ጠበቓ ኣብ ዝተፈላለዩ ውልቃውን ንግዳውን ጉዳያት ሕጋዊ ደገፍን ምኽርን ዝህብ በዓል ሞያ ሕጊ እዩ። ጠበቓታት ብተለምዶ ኣብ ትካላት ሕጊ (ናይ ብሕቲ ስራሕ)፣ ምስ ኩባንያታት ('in-house') ፣ ኣብ ከባብያዊ ወይ ማእከላይ መንግስቲ፣ ወይ ኣብ ኣገልግሎት ቤት ፍርዲ ይሰርሑ።

ንኡስ ትካል

ንኡስ ትካል ብኻልእ ዝዓበየ ኩባንያ (ወላዲ ኩባንያ) ዝውነን ወይ ቁጽጽር ዝግበር ኩባንያ እዩ። ብተለምዶ በቲ ኣብቲ ንኡስ ትካል ኣክሲዮን ዝውንን ወላዲ ኩባንያ እዩ።

መዳርግቲ ኣካላት

ኣብ ሓደ ትካልን ንጥፈታቱን ተገዳስነት ዘለዎ ዝኾነ ውልቀሰብ ወይ ጉጅለ፡ ከም ኣማኸርቲ፡ ለገስቲ፡ ኣውፈርቲ፡ ተጠቀምቲ፡ ተቐጻጸርቲ፡ ሰራሕተኛታት፡ ወይ ከባብያዊ ማሕበረሰባት ዝሓዘ ክኸውን ይኽእል እዩ።

ሳልሳይ ወገን

ኣብ ውዕል፣ ትራንዛክሽን፣ ትካል ንግዲ ወይ ክርክር ብቐጥታ ዘይተሳተፈ ግን ከኣ ብገለ መንገዲ በቲ መሰረታዊ ጉዳይ ዝተኣሰር ወይ ዝተጸልወ ኣካል ወይ ውልቀሰብ።

Third Sector

Third Sector or Third Sector Organisations is a collective term for Charities, Social Enterprises, voluntary groups and other community organisations and Co-operatives. Third Sector Organisations generally work to improve society or the environment, rather than to make a Profit.

Trustees

Trustees (or 'Charity Trustees') are the individuals legally responsible for the growth, development and administration of a Charity. Trustees ensure that the Charity's resources are utilised properly and that the organisation's activities and operations comply with applicable laws and its Articles.

Unincorporated

An organisation that has not been Incorporated and that does not have a separate Legal Personality to those who run it. Many organisations begin their life as Unincorporated organisations which are essentially a group of individuals that come together for a shared purpose. Organisations may choose to incorporate after a certain period of time, or they may remain Unincorporated.

Winding-up

The formal process of closing an organisation, also referred to as Dissolution. An organisation's Articles will include how to close a company down, including how to distribute any remaining Assets and Reserves. Additional legal requirements, such as notification requirements, may apply to some organisations depending on their Legal Form.

ሳልሳይ ዓውዲ (ዘፈር)

ሳልሳይ ዓውዲ (ዘፈር) ወይ ሳልሳይ ዓውዲ (ዘፈር) ትካላት ንማሕበራት ግብረ ሰናይ፣ ማሕበራዊ ትካላት፣ ወለንታዊ ጉጅለታትን ካልኣት ማሕበረሰባዊ ትካላትን ማሕበራትን ዝገልጽ ሓባራዊ ቃል እዩ። ሳልሳይ ዘፈር ትካላት ብሓፈሻ መኽሰብ ንምርካብ ዘይኮነስ ንሕብረተሰብ ወይ ከባቢ ንምምሕያሽ ይሰርሓ።

ኣማኸርቲ

ኣማኸርቲ (ወይ 'ኣማኸርቲ ግብረ ሰናይ') ንዕብዮት፣ ምዕባለን ምምሕዳርን ሓደ ትካል ግብረ ሰናይ ብሕጋዊ መንገዲ ሓላፍነት ዘለዎም ውልቀሰባት እዮም። ኣማኸርቲ ጸጋታት ናይቲ ገባሪ ሰናይ ብግቡእ ከም ዝጥቀሙልን ንጥፈታትን ስርሓትን ናይቲ ትካል ምስ ተግባራዊ ሕግታትን ዓንቀጻቱን ከም ዝሰማማዕን የረጋግጹ።

ሕጋዊ ኣፍልጦ ዘይብሉ ትካል

ዘይተጠርነፈን ነቶም ዘንቀሳቕሱዎ ፍሉይ ሕጋዊ ስብእና ዘይብሉን ትካል። ብዙሓት ትካላት ህይወተን ከም ሕጋዊ ኣፍልጦ ዘይብሉ ትካል ኮይነን ዝጅምሩ ኮይነን ብመሰረቱ ንሓባራዊ ዕላማ ዝእከባ ጉጅለ ውልቀሰባት እዮን። ትካላት ድሕሪ ዝተወሰነ ግዜ ሕጋዊ ኣፍልጦ ዘለውን ክኾና ክመርጸ ይኽእላ እዮን፣ ወይ ድማ ከይተመሰረታ ክጸንሓ ይኽእላ እዮን።

ብዕሊ ምዕጻው

ሓደ ትካል ናይ ምዕጻው ወግዓዊ መስርሕ፡ ምፍራስ ተባሂሉ'ውን ይጽዋዕ። ናይ ሓደ ትካል ዓንቀጻት ንሓደ ትካል ከመይ ጌርካ ከም እትዓጽዎ፡ እንተላይ ዝኾነ ዝተረፈ ንብረትን ዕቕር ሃብትን ከመይ ጌርካ ከም እትከፋፍል ዘጠቓልል ክኸውን እዩ። ተወሳኺ ሕጋዊ ረጅሒታት፡ ከም ናይ ምፍላጥ ጠለባት፡ ኣብ ገለ ትካላት ከከም ሕጋዊ መልክዖም ክምልከቱ ይኽእሉ።

ንድፊ ዘውጸኦ **Keir M-B Design** – keirmb.com

ምስልታት/ኢሉስትሬሽን ዘዳለዎ **Kohenoor Kamal** – kohenoork.com